ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,419

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THE TIMES, Friday, January 24, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' automatic insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to cancel their orders. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Fleet-street, Chancery, or to the Bureau de Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for six lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BOURNE.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at The Green, Cotherstone, the wife of J. D. M. BOURNE, of a daughter.

COLLINS.—On Jan. 19, 1930, to RUTH MARY, wife of H. JOHN COLLINS, of 46, Fellows-road, Hampstead—a son.

COWLEY.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at "Beeches," Callis Court-road, Broadstairs, BETTINA, wife of CAPT. W. G. COWLEY, 2nd Batt. Essex Regiment, of a daughter.

DUFF.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at Widdecombe, Orpington, to EVA, wife of ALAN S. DUFF—a daughter.

FRANCE.—On Jan. 23, 1930, at Ludlow, Bromley Common, to EILEEN, wife of FRANCIS FRANCE, M.B., a daughter.

FRIOOD.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at The White House, Upper Colwyn Bay, to HILDA MARY, wife of HERBERT FRIOOD—a son.

ORDE.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at 5, Race Course-road, Lahore, India, to EILEEN, wife of PERCY ORDE, Indian Police—a daughter.

RIDDELL.—On Jan. 21, 1930, to MARJORIE, wife of LIEUT.-COMMANDER K. J. RIDDELL, R.N. (retired), 24, Linton-apartments, Montreal—a son.

SMELLIE.—On Jan. 18, 1930, at a nursing home, Walton, to BETH, wife of CAPTAIN W. A. SMELLIE, The Dower-house, Gogar, near Edinburgh—a son.

SMITH.—On Jan. 17, 1930, at Highmount nursing home, to OLIVE MAY (née Flowers), wife of REX SMITH—a daughter.

TENNANT.—On Jan. 23, 1930, at Standon Lodge, Standon, Herts, to ELEONORA, wife of ERNEST W. D. TENNANT—a daughter.

WALKER.—On Jan. 19, 1930, to KATHLEEN MARY, wife of the REV. EDWARD F. WALKER, Royston Vicarage, near Barnsley—a daughter.

WARBURTON.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at Cotley, Streatham Hall, Exeter, to MARJORIE, wife of P. D. WARBURTON, M.B., D.P.H.—a son.

WARD.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at Fleet, Hants, to PHYLLIS, wife of G. E. WILDFRED-WARD, Nigerian Political Service—a daughter.

ZANARDI-LANDI.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at 40, Belsize-grove, N.W., to ANNIE IRMA (née Delville), wife of COUNT ANTHONY ZANARDI-LANDI—a daughter.

MARRIAGE

PERKINS : WRIGHT.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at the Parish Church, Leamington, by the REV. WILLIAM PERKINS, of Leamington, to Mrs. MAUDE A. WRIGHT, of Weston-super-Mare.

DEATHS

ANDERSON.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at Castlethorpe, Bucks, ANNE GERTRUDE, widow of CHARLES KING ANDERSON, eldest surviving daughter of the late Arthur Bayley Marchmont, of Northampton and Grendon, Northants, aged 87.

ASPINWALL.—On Jan. 19, 1930, at Coonoor, S. India, AMY, widow of J. L. ASPINWALL, aged 92.

AYLWARD.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at Lockerley Water, Romsey, Hants, HENRY NUNN AYLWARD, aged 83. Funeral 2.30 to-morrow (Saturday), at Lockerley. Flowers to Duplin Bishop, please.

BARNES.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at 5, Rowfant-road, Balham, S.W.17, after a long illness, LEONARD ROBERT BARNES. Funeral at Norwood Cemetery, West Norwood, at 12 noon to-morrow (Saturday).

BARRETT.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at his residence, Millfield House, 35, Cheriton-gardens, Folkestone, WILLIAM FRANCIS BARRETT, eldest son of FRANCIS WILLIAM PARISH BARRETT, M.R.I.C.S., of Bunwell House, Chichester, in his 66th year. Service at Folkestone Parish Church to-morrow (Saturday), at 12.30. Interment at St. Martin's, Cheriton.

BELL.—On Jan. 22, 1930, JOHN HENDERSON BELL, M.D., of Belle-square, S.W., beloved husband of Lottie Hughes Bell.

BILLING.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at Guildford, SARAH ELIZABETH BILLING, the only daughter of the late Joseph Billing, aged 87 years. Funeral service at 7.45 p.m. on Monday, Jan. 27, at the Congregational Church, Guildford. (Indian papers please copy.)

BLENNERHASSETT.—On Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1930, at the residence of his parents, 39, Imperial-avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea, HAROLD BLENNERHASSETT, aged 47.

BOOBBYER.—On Jan. 21, 1930, suddenly, at Weston-super-Mare, Nottingham, PHILIP ? BOOBBYER, M.I.C.E., late of Bebington, Cheshire, aged 72, in his 73rd year. Service at St. Andrew's Church, Nottingham, 2 p.m., interment Church Cemetery, 2.20, to-day (Friday). No flowers, by request.

BRYANT.—On Jan. 20, 1930, at Berkhamsted, Herts, CHARLES BRYANT, for many years faithful gardener to G. M. Trevelyan, Miss de Natorp, and others.

BURNAGE.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at Shipways, Willesborough Lees, Ashford, Kent, MOLLY MARGUERITE, dearly loved younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. HERBERT BURNAGE, aged 17.

CALLENDAR.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at 49, Grange-road, Ealing, HUGH LONSDOUNE CALLENDAR, C.B.E., LL.D., F.R.S.

CARR.—On Jan. 23, 1930, at Gairloch, Wallington, EDWARD ROBERT CARR, Solicitor, of 17, Harp-lane, E.C.3, Coroner of Penge. Funeral at Forest Hill, 12 noon, on Monday (Saturday).

COCKCROFT.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at Cross Hills, near Keighley, WILLIAM LONSDALE COCKCROFT, husband of LILIAN Cockcroft, aged 41. Funeral Kildwick Church, to-day (Friday), at 2.

CRAIG.—On Jan. 22, 1930, very suddenly, at 29, Parker's Knoll, Parley, Surrey, after a short illness, NEILSON, beloved husband of CHARLOTTE CRAIG. Funeral service at West Norwood Crematorium on Monday, Jan. 27, at 12 noon. No flowers.

CROSS.—On Jan. 23, 1930, LILY CONSTANCE CROSS, wife of Hamish Cross, Ditton Priors, Bridgnorth. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, at Ditton.

EALES.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at her residence, 55, St. Julian's Farm-road, West Norwood, Mrs. ADA JOCELYN EALES, aged 64 years. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), at Baldon Hill Cemetery, Waddon, near Croydon, at 11 a.m.

EVERY.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at 16, Watling-road, Fulwood, Preston, MURIEL MARY, beloved wife of ROBERT FRANK EASTERBY, aged 44 years.

ENGLISH.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at Bleak House, Standard, RICHARD MILLS ENGLISH, aged 84. Funeral private. No flowers, by request.

EVANS.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at Heliopolis, Egypt, PETER DOUGLAS, R.E., L. EVANS, R.A.F., dearly loved elder son of the Rev. W. M. L. and MARY EVANS, Saxby Rectory, Brigg, aged 23 years.

FREER.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at The Hawthorns, Kingswinford, HENRY, third son of the late LEACROFT FREER, of Oakfields, Kingswinford, age 94 years. Interment at Wordsley Church, Monday, Jan. 27, at 2.30 p.m.

GEORGE.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at 13, The Abbey, Romsey, JANET GEORGE, widow of William Bentley George, aged 77 years.

GIBBS.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at The 'Grange, Chesfield, Whitstable, HENRY GIBBS, O.B.E., aged 64 years. Funeral service at All Saints Church, Whitstable, to-morrow (Saturday) at 12.45 p.m. Interment in All Saints' Churchyard (not Whitstable Cemetery). Will friends kindly accept this, the only intimation.

GREENHILL.—On Jan. 23, 1930, at Bridge House, Hartford Bridge, Basingstoke, Hants, GWENDOLYN, the dearly beloved wife of LIEUT.-COLONEL F. W. GREENHILL (late) The Loyal Regt. (Foreign papers, please copy.)

HAYWARD.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at "Leahurst," Silverdale-road, Eastbourne, WILLIAM AUGUSTUS HAYWARD, aged 68. Funeral to-day (Friday), Ocklynge Cemetery, Eastbourne, 12 noon.

HEMSWORTH.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at Hiteringham Rectory, Norwich, very peacefully, the REV. WILLIAM BARKER HEMSWORTH, for over 25 years Rector of the Parish, in his 75th year.

HOBBS.—On Jan. 20, 1930, SYBIL ELEANOR, wife of the REV. F. W. HOBBS, Rector of Newton St. Petrock, North Devon.

HUDDART.—On Jan. 23, 1930, at 2, Chatsworth-gardens, Eastbourne, ELIZABETH INGRAM, beloved widow of JAMES HUDDART, of London and Melbourne. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday).

HUTCHINSON.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at The Marfords, Bromborough, JOSEPHINE HOCKING, the dear wife of SAMUEL MASON HUTCHINSON. Funeral at Bromborough Church to-morrow (Saturday).

JAY.—On Jan. 20, 1930, at Jay's Hotel, Aldeburgh, Suffolk, SARAH JAY, in her 81st. year.

JOHNSON.—On Jan. 22, 1930, suddenly, at 21, South Norwood-hill, S.E. 25, ROLAND, dearly-beloved husband of LIZZIE JOHNSON, formerly of Harvel and Streatham, aged 54. Funeral Elmers End, Monday, Jan. 27, at 2.30 p.m.

JONES.—On Jan. 14, 1930, CATHARINE SUSANNA JONES, only daughter of Charles Jones, of Alton (Hants), surgeon, aged 87.

KENT.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at Petworth, Sussex, AGNES KENT, of Grassy Corner, Ruskington, Lincolnshire. Funeral Petworth to-morrow (Saturday).

KITCHIN.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at 20, Boyne-park, Tunbridge Wells, ARABELLA CHARLOTTE, widow of the Rev. JAMES GEORGE KITCHIN, in her 83rd year. Funeral at Tunbridge Wells Borough Cemetery at 11.45 a.m. to-morrow (Saturday).

MACLEOD.—On Jan. 21, 1930, suddenly, RODERICK MACLEOD, of 27, Fore-street-avenue, E.C., and 40, Brodrigwood-road, Wandsworth Common. Funeral from 60, Broomwood-road to-morrow (Saturday), at 12 noon. This is the only intimation.

MAIDLOW.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at a nursing home, HERBERT MAIDLOW, beloved husband of Ethel Maidlow, of 66, Elm-avenue, N.W., aged 61. Interment Tuesday, Jan. 28, at 2 p.m., Shirley Church; near East Croydon. Flowers to be sent to J. B. Shakespear, 67, George-street, Croydon.

MAKINS.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at St. Gabriel's-road, Cricklewood, N.W.2, ALFRED WILLIAM BAYLEY, the beloved husband of LUCY JANE MAKINS, late Secretary of the Union Assurance Society, Ltd., 1-2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.3, aged 62 years. Service at St. Gabriel's Church, Cricklewood, to-morrow (Saturday), at 10.30 a.m. Interment after at Brompton Cemetery.

DEATHS (continued)

MIDDLETON.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at 8, Lansdowne-place West, Bath, ADELAIDE MIDDLETON, aged 98.

MOSS.—On Jan. 20, 1930, suddenly, at Temple Cowichan Station, Vancouver Island, B.C., LT.-COLONEL CLAUDE MOSS, late The Gloucester Regiment.

PAYNE.—On Friday, Jan. 17, 1930, at St. Antoine, Paramé, France, COLONEL CHARLES PASSMORE DRUMMOND PAYNE, late Bombay Staff Corps, only surviving son of the late General Charles Payne, in his 88th year.

ROSS.—On Jan. 23, 1930, at Briarswood, Wilmslow, CHARLES EDWARD ROSS, fifth son of the late Malcolm Ross, aged 85. Funeral at the Wilmslow Parish Church to-morrow (Saturday), at 12 noon.

SALES.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at St. Paul's Rectory, Heaton Mpor, Stockport, EMILIE JANE SALES, of Pentre Mawr, Abergele, and late of Fylde Lodge, Heaton Mersey. Service to-day (Friday), at St. Paul's Church, at 12.30, prior to interment at the Southern Cemetery. Inquiries to Mr. G. Ball, Tele., 131 H.M.

SALT.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at Harrogate, CATHERINE, widow of TITUS SALT, in her 85th year. Funeral Service (after cremation) at Saltaire Congregational Church on Monday, Jan. 27, at 3 p.m. Flowers to Saltaire Station, Yorkshire.

SEYMOUR.—On Jan. 23, 1930, at The Firs, Kemilworth, peacefully in his sleep, LORD ERNEST JAMES SEYMOUR, third son of the fifth Marquess of Hertford. Funeral at Arrow Church at 2.30 p.m. on Monday, Jan. 27.

SMYTH.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at Alford Vicarage, the REV. ARTHUR SMYTH, M.A., LL.D., Vicar of Sutton-le-Marsh, 1892-1929, and Hannah-with-Markby, 1881-1929, aged 87 years. Funeral at the Parish Church, Sutton-le-Marsh, to-morrow (Saturday), at 2.30 p.m. No flowers.

STOWELL.—On Jan. 22, 1930, HENRY JAMES STOWELL, of "The Draper's Record," and 7, Holroyd-road, Putney, aged 61. Funeral at Fulham Old Cemetery, Fulham Palace-road, Monday, Jan. 27, at 12.30. Friends kindly accept this, the only intimation.

SYMONS.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at 62, Ravenswood-road, Redland, Bristol, SUSIE, beloved wife of FRANK SYMONS, in her 80th year. R.I.P.

TRELAWNY.—On Jan. 23, 1930, at Grand Hotel des Alpes, Territet, Switzerland, DAME KATHERINE PENELOPE, the wife of SIR JOHN WILLIAM SALUSBURY TRELAWNY, Bt. Funeral arrangements later.

WARNE.—On Jan. 23, 1930, at Sutton, following a short illness, JOHN HERBERT WARNE, for 60 years with Messrs. Burton and Son, Solicitors, 221, High-road, Streatham, aged 74. Funeral service at St. Leonard's, Streatham, to-morrow (Saturday) at 12 noon. Interment at Wandsworth Cemetery, Magdalen-road, at 10.30 a.m. Floral tributes may be sent to 16, Drewstead-road, Streatham.

WARNER.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at 32, Prince's-gardens, Ealing, CATHARINE ANNE, widow of SYDNEY GATER WARNER, of Putney. Service St. Stephen's Church, Monday, 11.30.

WARNER.—On Thursday, Jan. 23, 1930, from pneumonia, at his residence, "Woodcroft," Mottingham, Kent, SIR FRANK WARNER, K.B.E., Officier de la Legion d'Honneur, aged 67 years. Funeral on Monday next. Particulars will be announced to-morrow.

WILLS.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at Oakhurst, Tower Hill, Dorking, JAMES FREDERICK WILLS, dearly loved husband of Irene Wills, aged 54 years. Funeral at Westcott Church, near Dorking, to-morrow (Saturday), at 3.30 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM

BRAND.—In loving remembrance of WILFRED J. H. BRAND, who died from fever contracted whilst acting as secretary of London Fever Hospital, Jan. 24, 1920.

DREYFUS.—In ever-loving memory of my darling devoted husband, CHARLES, who passed away Jan. 24, 1930.—MINNIE DREYFUS.

DYER.—In constant and ever-loving memory of our dear and only child, FRANCIS NORMAN VICTOR DYER, M.A., M.B., B.Ch. Cambridge, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. London, Surgeon, Royal Navy, aged 26.

So mourned, so loved, so missed.

—MOTHER AND FATHER.

EDWARDS.—In ever-loving memory of GEORGE ROBERTSON EDWARDS, Jan. 24, 1928.—From his Wife and Children.

HAYES.—To the cherished memory of MINNIE ALBERTA LEONARD HAYES, a loving wife, an unselfish and devoted mother. Jan. 24, 1929.—K. C. H.

MEYER.—In undying memory of NORA, who passed into the other world on Jan. 24, 1929.

"Always in our hearts and thoughts."

MEYERSTEIN.—In loving memory of HARRY JOHN MEYERSTEIN, who died on Jan. 24, 1928.

PARSEY FLETCHER.—In devoted memory of HENRY PARSEY FLETCHER, beloved husband of Blanche Fletcher, who died Jan. 24, 1927. R.I.P.

POLLARD.—In loyal and tender memory of LT.-COLONEL WILLIAM POLLARD, West Yorks Regt., who passed over on Jan. 24, 1929.

"O true, brave heart, God bless thee whereso'er in His great universe thou art to-day."

—ELEANOR and MARY.

STRONG.—To the very dear memory of my beloved husband, HERBERT STRONG, Jan. 24, 1929.

WALKER.—In loving memory of HEPHZIBA WALKER, who passed away on Jan. 24, 1924.—South Kensington Nurses' Corporation, 25, Alfred-place, S.W.7.

WORSLEY.—In ever-dearer remembrance of BRIAN WORSLEY.

FUNERALS

HEGAN.—The funeral of COMMANDER GEORGE VINCENT HEGAN, Royal Navy, will take place at Chelsea Old Church, Datchet, 2 p.m. to-morrow (Saturday). No flowers, no mourning, by request.

THOMPSON.—The funeral of the late REV. RALPH PERCY THOMPSON, M.A., will take place at Ashurst Churchyard, Guildford, Surrey, to-morrow (Saturday), at 12.30 p.m. Nearest station, Gomshall (five miles). Flowers to be sent to 74, Rochester-row, Westminster

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PERSONAL

SAILOR BOY.—Darling, I love you.—White Cloak.

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ARTICLES INVITED on subjects of interest for Women's Page. Address, with stamped envelope for return in case of rejection, to Woman Editor, BIRMINGHAM POST, New-street, Birmingham.

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H.H.—Hope you are well, dear. Brother lying seriously injured. All my love, darling.—B.D.

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GENTLEMAN-SALESMAN.—Publishers are seeking a gentleman of good education and proved salesmanship to join their staff; preference will be given to applicant having experience in canvassing, carrying introductions from well-known personages.—Write Box F.931, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARMING FLAT in WESTMINSTER for DISPOSAL; newly decorated; three bed rooms, two sitting rooms, kitchen, and bath room. Rent £265 inclusive. £600 premium or nearest offer for four years' lease (sadly renewable); curtains and carpeting throughout the flat.—Write Box G.132, The Times, E.C.4.

SHROPSHIRE.—For SALE, urgently at heavy sacrifice, delightfully situated pre-War architectural-built COUNTRY HOUSE; 11 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms; lovely surroundings; three large reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms; cottage, garage, charming gardens, orchard; 2 acres; main electric light, main water and drainage; very low price.—Write Box M.1011, The Times, E.C.4.

DELIGHTFUL SUITES facing gardens; best part Kensington; £160 to £200.—Kelvin 8744.

URGENT PART-TIME SECRETARIAL WORK REQUIRED by young lady; morning, afternoon, and/or evening.—Write Box F.951, The Times, E.C.4.

A COLLECTOR wishes to BUY a PAINTING by A FRAGONARD.—Write Box V.1711, The Times, E.C.4.

JOLLY JUVENILES of KING'S.—Children under 16 years of age, apply for application to Lady Gorell, King's College Hospital, S.E.5.

RESERVE £35.—REAL MINK COAT to be SOLD TO-DAY by AUCTION. 26, King-street, Covent Garden.

A LOGHOLISM.—An interesting brochure on medical treatment free.—Secretary 40, Marsham-street, S.W.1.

PRIVATE TOUR to UR of the CHALDEES, BABYLON, BAGHDAD, visiting CTESIPHON, KUT, AMARA, BASRA, &c., for Battlefields and War Cemeteries of IRAQ. Leaving Southampton by Steamer on March 20, disembarking BEYROUT. Desert crossing (via DAMASCUS and BAALBEK) by car; specially equipped camps on EUPHRATES. Return by Orient Express. Limited vacancies only.—Detailed itinerary from Hon. Sec. (Rt. Barnabas Pilgrimage), Bamdad Tour, 7, Hobart-place, S.W.1. Tele., Victoria 6000.

A CURTIN 16 Saloon; Tour 56 hour, country 6d. mile.—Bayliss, 33, Leinster-square, W.2. Park 8209.

TO be LET, attractively FURNISHED, small, very comfortable HOUSE; convenient Purley Station.—Write Box F.967, The Times, E.C.4.

TO be LET, ANTIQUE FURNISHED COTTAGE in heart of gentleman's extensive Norfolk estate; complete sanitation; 2 reception rooms; bath; small village, Norwich 18, Thetford 14; six bed, two sitting, kitchen, servants' hall, bath, hot and cold, indoor sanitation (one w.c.); very large garden; stabling (now converted barns); pleasure and kitchen gardens; small stable, garage for two large cars; good water supply; no telephone; rent £80 yearly. Rent from April 1st; suitable for suitable, careful tenants.—Write Box 0956, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

DUBLEE, EX-OFFICER married, with young family, has LOAN to recover abroad; will repay. Pulliest particulars.—Write Box F.968, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED immediately, for three months, FURNISHED FLAT, elderly lady and maid; Westminster or Bayswater; four bed rooms.—Lund., 75, Seymour-street, W.2.

SPECIAL WINTER TERMS offered at PINCHAFORD FARM, HAY TOR, South Devon; sheltered position; indoor sanitation; three bath rooms; hunters and hacks; DIRECTORS' Pupils of 300 per annum; terms for tariff and particulars.

NURSING HOME for SALE in Harley-street district. —See Businesses for Sale Column; on this page.

DAME CLARA BUTT desires to LET for three months, during her absence abroad, her 20 h.p. ROLLS-ROYCE CAR. 12 guineas per week, to include the services of most competent chauffeur.—For full particulars apply 1, Appleton, North Stoke, Oxford.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—Self-contained SERVICE FLAT; three rooms, bath; £190 inclusive.—Prim. 5217.

QUEEN'S GATE.—SUITES of FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOMS, ground or first floor; service as required; single rooms from 5 guineas monthly; two minutes South Kensington Station.—Phone Western 2977.

A BARGAIN. Worn six times. Dark NUTRIA SUNNEY COAT, extra outsize; valued insurance 40 guineas, sell £20.—Buxmap 6924.

BACHELOR with STUDIO-FLAT, separate entrance; 3 three bed rooms; own car; would SHARE or SUBLET.—Write Box M.1006, The Times, E.C.4.

NEW PARISH CHURCH.—Last £300 needed; poor district; excellent opportunity.—Write Box 05, The Times, E.C.4.

COMFORTABLE COUNTRY HOUSE, for the COTSWOLDS; seven to 10 bed rooms, four or five reception rooms; exceptionally fine views; modern conveniences; garage; chauffeur's cottage. To be SOLD. Owner going out East. No Agents.—Write Box X.554, The Times, E.C.4.

TO be LET FURNISHED to careful tenants, attractive Georgian HOUSE, with FLAT, S.W.7 district; three bed rooms, three sitting rooms; £7 per week. Resident maid can remain £1 per week.—Write Box Y.842, The Times, E.C.4.

MUSHA, TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.—PUPIL REQUIRED for SISAL and COFFEE PLANTATION, to leave England if possible middle February, pupil having £500 to spend. Apply in exchange for instruction; expenses about £250 per annum. Applicant essential that pupil should have adequate capital to start farming on his own account at end of year's term; highest references given and required.—Interviews will be given at 220, Boulevard St. Germain, Paris, in response to letter or telegram to Bennett, Managing Director, Eastern Rosal Estates, Ltd.

FIRST CLASS GUEST HOUSE, SOUTH DEVON COAST, will take limited number GUESTS; 2½ gns. until end March.—Write Box M.1012, The Times, E.C.4.

LADY wishes to RECOMMEND quite exceptional TEACHER of CHILDREN; morning only.—W., 9, The Vale, Chelsea.

GENTLEWOMAN with rapidly increasing DRESS-MAKING BUSINESS, high-class clientele, desires MEET a NOTED lady with established business view AMALGAMATION; no interest.—Write Box M.1057, The Times, E.C.4.

NEGOTIATING CONTRACTS, Bigger JOB WANTED by capable, experienced man, age 37, with successful record.—Write Box F.962, The Times, E.C.4.

A T SAVILE-ROW — LOUNGE SUITS from 8gns. built for you by EMMS.—Appointment, write or 'phone, 1841, Cal. Tailors, 11, Savile-row, W.1. Regent 3544.

COME and see the children's sports shoes made just like grown-ups' and strong and delightfully neat. Absolutely exclusive to Fortnum and Mason. From 35s. a pair carriage paid.—182, Piccadilly, W.1.

ENDOWMOUS DEMANDS such as we have for LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S BOARDING KENNELS.—Mrs. Goad, 3, Sydenham-hill-road, S.E.26. Syd. 2212.

YOUNG, keen, practical FARMER, having just sold own farm, DESIRES PARTNERSHIP in larger farm.—Write Box Y.856, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG MAN with £1,000 CAPITAL seeks ACTIVE or BUSINESS OPENING; experienced in accounts, able to take charge of office.—Write Box V.1791, The Times, E.C.4.

£3,000.—PARTNERSHIP (sleeping or active) offered in high-class Commission Agent's Business (Course and S.P.); established 20 years; books open to inspection and every investigation courted; built for a Public School and Varsity man.—Apply, in first instance, to William A. Turner, Chartered Accountant, 78, Dean-street, Oxford-street, W.1.

AGENCIES

3 lines 15s. (minimum)

MANUFACTURERS of the cheapest and best Black Insulating Varnish on the market are open to APPOINT responsible AGENT for London and District; must be well introduced to cable companies, municipal auth

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable; also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies.
All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
Rawalpindi	16,600	Stringer	Jan. 24	Jan. 31
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Jan. 31	Feb. 7
Narkunda	16,600	Parkes	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
†Rajputana	16,600	Furlong	Feb. 14	Feb. 21
Ranpura	11,000	Thornton	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
Mantua	21,000	Townshend	Feb. 28	Mar. 7
*Mooltan	11,000	Holland	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
Ranpura	11,000	Thornton	Mar. 14	Mar. 21
Viceroy of India	19,700	Olsen	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
Mahsud	21,000	Browning	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
†Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
Ranpura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
†Macedonia	11,000	Morton	Apr. 18	Apr. 25
			Apr. 25	May 2

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

†Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	Jan. 24	Jan. 30
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	Feb. 7	Feb. 13
Cathay	15,000	Griffin	Feb. 21	Feb. 27
Moultan	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 14
†Chitral	15,000	Sievers	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Malwa	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Moldavia	16,500	Smith	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
†Mongolia	16,600	Harrison	Apr. 2	May 9
Narkunda	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 22
	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

"One Class" Service at Special Fares. Calls Southampton.

†Nagova	7,000	Cooper	Jan. 31	—
Dadra (cargo)	7,736		Feb. 14	—
Rhodan (cargo)	6,000		Feb. 28	—

Taking passengers for * Algiers, † Malta, ‡ Port Sudan.

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Rawalpindi	16,600	Stringer	Jan. 24	Jan. 31
†Nagova (cargo)	7,736		Jan. 31	—
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
Rajputana	16,600	Cadiz	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
†Khyber	9,000	Bedwell	Feb. 28	—
Kashgar	9,000	Isbell	Mar. 6	—
Mantua	11,000	Hignett	Mar. 21	Mar. 28

† Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
**HATIMURA	6,098	—	—	Jan. 25
§DUMANA	8,427	Feb. 1	Feb. 8	Feb. 15
§DOMALA	8,441	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
*MUNDRA	7,175	Mar. 12	Mar. 22	Mar. 29

* Cargo Steamer. ** Calling Port Sudan.
§ Not calling † Okha and Bedi Bunder.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
MULBERA	9,150	—	—	Jan. 25
MASHOBRA	8,728	Jan. 25	Feb. 1	Feb. 8
MANTOLA	9,048	Feb. 5	Feb. 15	Feb. 22
MANDALA	8,246	Feb. 19	Mar. 1	Mar. 8

PORT SUDAN, ADEN AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	Marseilles
MADURA	9,077	—	—	—	Jan. 25
MATIANA	9,067	Jan. 25	Feb. 8	Feb. 14	Feb. 22
MALDA	9,066	Feb. 22	Mar. 5	Mar. 14	Mar. 22
MODASA	9,070	Mar. 22	Apl. 2	Apl. 11	Apl. 19

QUEENSLAND.

Ship. A STEAMER	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON

PASSENGER OFFICE

Manager, F. H. GROSVENOR.

P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
City Booking Office: 120, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
Paris: Société Française P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Av. de Monte Carlo.

FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—
P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
B.I. Agents:—
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 123, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
Freight Brokers:—
P. & O., Recoupe, Mcgrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; H.S.N. Co. (Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd.), 4, Lancaster House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Middlesteiro' to Bombay and Karachi, Gosman and Smith, 1, Billiter-street, E.C.3; Lund (Queensland Line), Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY

Regular four-weekly Passenger Service from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Feb. 14
RUAHINE	17,000	Mar. 14
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Apl. 11
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
ROTORUA	12,500	June 6

Apply J. B. Westray and Co., Ltd., 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 3220); or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all Leading Travel Agents.

UNION S.S. Co. of NEW ZEALAND.

TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A.
Thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco
MAKURA	Mar 5	Feb. 19
NIAGARA		Mar. 19
TAHITI	April 2	

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti. Passengers, Wellington to Sydney.
Apply to Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all Leading Travel Agents.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Calling en route at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

	Tons.	Liverpool.	London.	Plym'th.
BALRANALD	13,000	1 Feb.	—	—
BALLARAT	13,000	—	7 Feb.	8 Mar.
BENDIGO	13,000	—	14 Feb.	15 Feb.
†BARADINE	13,000	—	11 Apr.	12 Apr.

† Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	Jan. 24	Jan. 30
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 24

Apply 120, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Tickets Interchangeable with other lines.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORONSAY	20,000	Feb. 1	Feb. 7	Feb. 9
ORONTES	20,000	Feb. 14	Feb. 21	Feb. 23
ORMONDE	20,000	Mar. 1	Mar. 7	Mar. 9
ORSOVA	15,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
ORVIETO	12,000	Mar. 29	Apl. 4	Apl. 6
ORONSAY	12,000	Apl. 26	Apl. 2	May 4
ORAMA	20,000	Mar 24	May 30	June 1
	20,000	June 14	June 27	June 29

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Offices, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons	Date	Destination
City of Exeter	9,447	Feb. 3	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Canterbury	9,421	Feb. 13	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Paris	10,902	Feb. 22	Bombay and Karachi
City of Venice	8,305	Mar. 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Calcutta	9,421	Mar. 5	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Hongkong	9,575	Mar. 15	Bombay and Karachi
			Calls (a) Marseilles.

MEDITERRANEAN AND LEVANT.

Plaminian	5,602	Jan. 27	Malta and Alexandria
Lisbon	1,964	Feb. 4	Smyrna and Constant

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Harvard	7,071	Feb. 1	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Karachi	7,071	Feb. 15	Bay, East London,
Trafford Hall	5,321	Mar. 29	and Natal.

WINTER IN EGYPT.

Return tickets issued from
LIVERPOOL and MARSEILLES
at reduced rates during the season.

LONDON: 104-5, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 2240
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 2240
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9222

ROYAL MAIL LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles	Naples.
ATSUTA MARU	8,000	Jan. 24	Feb. 1	Feb. 3
HASHIMA MARU	10,000	Feb. 24	Mar. 1	Mar. 3
HAKONE MARU	10,500	Feb. 22	Mar. 1	Mar. 3

Also calling at Gibraltar.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN and CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. (A Limited Company incorporated in Japan.) West End Agency, Cunard Line, 28-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
CHERBOURG (Jan. 24 and Feb. 14) MARSEILLES.
MOMBASA, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS. Atgos II.
Y. DE STRASBOURG Jan. 31 Feb. 14 A. R. GARROS
PIRAEUS, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA & BEYROUT.
LAMARTINE Jan. 31 Feb. 14 Feb. 11
EGYPT AND MARSEILLES.
MARIETTE PACHA Jan. 28 and Feb. 25 LOTUS
For plans, rates, and all particulars apply :- LOTUS BUILDING, 2, Norfolk-st., Strand, W.C.2, or 62, PALL MALL, LONDON; 72, Fenchurch-st., or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

BIBBY LINE.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPT, PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Sailing to Marseilles.
Gloucestershire	12,500	Jan. 24	Feb. 1
Lancashire	13,000	Feb. 7	Feb. 11
Cheshire	13,000	Feb. 21	Mar. 1
Yorkshire	13,000	Mar. 7	Mar. 11

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 29, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 8088, 8087.

SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

*AURANIA			JAN. 24
AQUITANIA	Jan. 29	MAURETANIA	Feb. 5

* Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

‡ANTONIA			JAN. 25
†SCYTHIA	Feb. 1	†LANCASTRIA	Feb. 8

† Calls Galway. ‡ Via Belfast, not Cobh.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.

*AURANIA			JAN. 24
ASCANIA	Feb. 7	*LAURANIA	Feb. 14

* Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL—BELFAST—HALIFAX, N.S.

†ANTONIA			JAN. 25
†SCYTHIA	Feb. 1	†ANDANIA	Feb. 15

† Calls Glasgow.

WINTER CRUISES

By "LACONIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton, To MEDITERRANEAN, March 1st, 28 days, from 80 guineas. To ATLANTIC ISLES & NORTH AFRICA, March 29, 16 days, from 30 guineas.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE

By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton, To BALTIC & NORWAY, August 1st, 19 days, from 33 guineas.

Apply Cunard Line, London: 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.3; 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.

WINTER HOLIDAYS IN SUMMER WEATHER.

CABIN CRUISE

FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG TO THE MEDITERRANEAN

Visiting NORTH AFRICA—ITALY
RIVIERA—FRANCE
SPAIN—PORTUGAL

by s.s. MEGANTIC (14,878 tons).

FROM SOUTHAMPTON	..	FEB. 8
CHERBOURG	..	FEB. 8

19 DAYS FROM £30.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK

ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(4) Westernland	Feb. 8	Feb. 8
(4) Pennland	Feb. 21	Feb. 22

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Westernland	Sat.,	Feb. 8
(4) Pennland	Sat.,	Feb. 22

From Antwerp previous day.

(4) To wrist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON TO NEW YORK.
Via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons	..	Feb. 1	Mar. 1
*Minnekahda, 21,998 tons	..	Mar. 15	

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
Single Fare, £22. Return Fare, £40. London-Boulogne, 50s.
*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons. Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

REGULAR

EXPRESS, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD CABIN SERVICES from

PLYMOUTH DIRECT to NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER."
BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL.

	From Plymouth.	Due New York.
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c)	.. Jan. 29	Feb. 4
"PARIS" (c)	.. Feb. 12	Feb. 18
"DE GRASSE" (c)	.. Feb. 19	Feb. 27

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
(c) Fast Cabin and Tourist Third Cabin Service.

Also

HAVRE to HOUSTON, Texas (cabin class), MONTHLY.

Also

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES.

TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.
S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. Jan. 27
S.S. "FLANDRE" .. Feb. 24

The largest and fastest liners from England. Also

FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO

monthly.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

ALGERIA and TUNISIA

The quickest and best route to
LONDON to ALGIERS in TWO DAYS.
FRENCH LINE, Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all Leading Travel Agents.

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.

OZEAN LINE

	From Southampton.
HAVANA	.. Jan. 30th
VERA CRUZ	..
TAMPICO	RIO PANUCO .. Mar. 13th
GALVESTON	RIO BRAVO ..
HOUSTON	Wainwright Bros. and Co., 21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

SOUTH AMERICA.

EXPRESS SERVICE.
LONDON TO RIO IN 12 DAYS.
TO BUENOS AIRES IN 15 DAYS.
VIA VIGO, LISBON, AND TENERIFFE.
By the Cap Arcona, 27,561 tons.
HAMBURG-SOUTH AMERICA LINE.
S.S. CAP NORTE, from Boulogne .. Jan. 30
S.S. CAP ARCONA, from Boulogne .. Feb. 26
M.V. MONTE SARMIENTO, from Boulogne .. Mar. 1
Train for 1st and 2nd class passengers leaves Victoria 9 a.m.
For particulars apply :—
STIELL and LEIGHTON, Ltd., 9-13, Fenchurch-buildings, London, E.C.3.
Also at Newcastle, Hull, Glasgow, and Cardiff.
Or Principal Passenger Agents.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM SOUTHAMPTON.
TO HALIFAX & NEW YORK.
VEENDAM (First class fare from £36 10s.) .. Jan. 25
NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First class fare from £35) Feb. 12
HOLLAND'S LARGEST LUXURY LINER.
†S.S. STATENDAM
Next Sailing .. April 11 30,000 tons
TO CUBA AND MEXICO.
*EDAM .. Jan. 25 *MAASDAM ..
* From Boulogne. † Not calling Halifax. Feb. 15
Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1. Tele. No., Gerr. 5440); or to 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. No., Mon. 0021).

UNITED STATES LINES, AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES

NEW YORK.
WEEKLY DEPARTURES.
SUNNY SOUTHERN ROUTE.
FAST ITALIAN DE LUXE SERVICES.

Feb. 7 from GENOA .. "AUGUSTUS"
" 8 " NAPLES
" 10 " GIBRALTAR N.G.I. LINE.

Other Sailings: Feb. 19, Mar. 14, Mar. 27, Apl. 15, May 2.

Feb. 14 from GENOA
" 15 " NAPLES "CONTE
" 17 " GIBRALTAR BIANCAMANO"
LLOYD SABAUDO LINE.

Other Sailings: Feb. 28, Mar. 21, Apl. 4, Apl. 25, May 1.

Mar. 4 from TRIESTE
" 7 " NAPLES "SATURNIA"
" 8 " CANNES COSULICH LINE, LTD.

Other Sailings: Mar. 25, Apl. 8, Apl. 29, May 13, June 3

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Via France, Spain, Portugal, and "Madeira."

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ARLANZA	14,920	Jan. 31	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Feb. 14	—
DARRO	11,484	—	Feb. 15
*ALMANZORA	15,551	Feb. 28	—
DESEADO	11,447	—	Mar. 1
*ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	Mar. 14	—
DESNA	11,483	—	Mar. 15
*ARLANZA	14,930	Mar. 28	—

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.

THE PACIFIC LINE

to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, BERMUDA, HAVANA, Via France, Spain. PERU, PANAMA CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORBITA	15,495	Jan. 30
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,257	Feb. 13
ORCOMA	11,540	Feb. 27
ORITA (omits Bermuda)	9,298	Mar. 13

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THE LAST WORD IN CRUISING.
Suites-de-Luxe.
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Many Single Cabins.
Hot and cold running water in all rooms.
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CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADA & U.S.A.

SOUTHAMPTON TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
(Via Cherbourg).

METAGAMA	..	Feb. 20
MELITA	..	Mar. 8
MONTROSE	..	Mar. 15
MONTCLARE (via Queenstown)	..	Mar. 22

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MINNEDOSA (G.)	..	Feb. 19
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (B.G.) (to New York)	..	Jan. 29
MONTCALM (B.G.)	..	Jan. 29
MELITA (B.G.)	..	Jan. 31
(B.) Via Belfast. (G) Via Greenock.		Feb. 7

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MINNEDOSA	..	Feb. 5
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (to New York)	Jan. 25	MONTCALM .. Feb. 1
	..	Jan. 30

JAPAN AND CHINA.

EMPRESS OF CANADA (from Vancouver) (Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect, MONTCALM, Jan. 31.) Feb. 15
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA (from Vancouver) (Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect, MINNEDOSA, Feb. 21.) Mar. 8

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
AORANGI .. Feb. 5 | NIAGARA .. Mar. 5

LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK.

EMPRESS OF FRANCE, Jan. 29.
When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Travellers' Cheques.
Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC, 62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1; 103, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; 31, Mosley-street, Manchester; 67, Victoria-square, Birmingham; Canute-road, Southampton; 18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol; 25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

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ONE CLASS ONLY.

Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Esperance Bay	14,176 tons from Southampton	Feb. 19
Jervis Bay	14,164 tons from Southampton	Mar. 5
Largs Bay	14,184 tons from Southampton	Apl. 2
	Fares from £38 to £52.	

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FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

"Sarpedon"	11,321 tons	from Liverpool	Feb. 1st
"Patroclus"	11,374 tons	from Liverpool	March 1st
"Antenor"	11,174 tons	from Liverpool	March 29th
"Hector"	11,198 tons	from Liverpool	April 26th
"Ascanius"	10,695 tons	from Liverpool	May 24th
"Sarpedon"	11,321 tons	from Liverpool	June 21st
"Patroclus"	11,314 tons	from Liverpool	July 16th.

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-sq., E.C.

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(3) S.S. CERAMIC	Liverpool	25th JAN.	
(1) S.S. ULYSSES	Liverpool	6th FEB.	
(1) S.S. ANCHISES	Liverpool	22nd FEB.	

(1) First Class only. (3) Cabin Class Passengers only.
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ANCHOR LINE LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY & KARACHI

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

CILICIA	Feb. 7	PHILOMEL	Feb. 27
‡TUSCANIA	Feb. 11	*CASTALIA	Mar. 12

‡ First Class Passengers only. Specially low Fares.
† First and Third Class Passengers. * Calls Port Sudan.
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S.S. "VENEZUELA"	..	..
S.S. "JAN KEIJSELAER"	..	.. Feb. 1
S.S. "SIMON BOLIVAR"	..	.. Feb. 15
DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.		Mar. 8
S.S. "COTTICA"	..	.. Jan. 25
S.S. "COMMEWYNE"	..	.. Feb. 15
S.S. "PRINS FREDERIK HENDRIK"	..	.. Mar. 8

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		Tons.	Days.	From
March 1	s.s. "Laconia"	20,000	23	50 guineas
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April 7	M.V. "Stella Polaris"	6,000	19	£38 0 0

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"ANDALUCIA STAR"		
"AVELONA STAR"	COMFORT.	6 Feb.
"AVILA STAR"	LUXURY.	20 Feb.
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		20 Mar.

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No liner in the world has more luxurious public rooms or such large and well-appointed State Rooms throughout.
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April 12th to May 6th.—To SPAIN, TUNIS, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, ITALY, and ÆGEAN SEA.—24 days, 6,408 miles.
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ANTIQUE SILVER, JEWELLERY, OLD GOLD, &c., purchased for cash; best prices given.—Le Cheminant and Co., 97, Wimpole-street, W.1. Est. 1822.

FURNITURE

FURNITURE.—IMPORTANT PRIVATE SALE of new and second-hand. By order of the Trustees and others is now being sold at one-third original cost, removed from GROSVENOR GARDENS, S.W., and YEOVIL, SOMERSET; also a consignment of new Furniture, manufactured for the OVERSEAS CLUB, NEW ZEALAND. Among these goods are several very well-made bed room, dining and drawing room suites. Every article for furnishing; equal to new. Below is few items: 45 bed-room suites, comprising wardrobes, dressing chests, cupboard stand, one chair, bed and spring, the lot 6ft. 15s.; 80 double-stand ditto in waxed oak, mahogany, walnut and other periods, from 15gns.; 150 lounge chairs, beautifully sprung in art linen from 25s. to 10gns.; Chesterfields to match; 130 real hide club chairs, fully sprung, fitted with castors, from 6gns. each, coat double; a few settees to match; 750 leather-seat dining-room chairs from 16s. 6d. each (as new); 25 gentlemen's fitted wardrobes from £4 10s.

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION to the contents of a well-known Financier's West End Flat, only recently furnished, comprising finest quality hand-made burr walnut bed-room suite, also ditto in French walnut, inlaid bed-room suite, complete dining and drawing room sets, servants' furniture, &c.; accept 175gns. the lot, or can be sold separately; originally cost £400.

All goods bought can remain stored free and packed for country. Oa view 9-7.30.

A. MARSH & CO., LTD.,
Furniture Depositories
(Patronised by the Crown Agents for the Colonies),
114-116, KENTISH TOWN-ROAD, N.W.1,
10min. Oxford and Piccadilly-circuses, and all principal rail termini. Est. 1857. North 0758.

LUXURIOUS FURNITURE. Carpets, Draperies, Fittings, and Fixtures to be SOLD; no dealers.—Write Box G.131. The Times, E.C.4.

TEA AND PROVISIONS

AUSTRALIAN WINE.—Direct from the Vineyard. Full strength. Ruby or White (Port type). 25s. dozen bottles, carriage paid: Australian Hock, Chablis, Burgundy, Chablis, 30s. dozen, carriage paid.—APPLETON'S, Direct Shippers, Thoresby-street, Hull.

WEARING APPAREL

A Good Price by MITCHELL'S, 303, High Holborn, W.C.1. Ladies', Gentlemen's DISCARDED CLOTHING, FURS, Uniforms, Linen, Teeth, Jewellery, Plate, &c. Buyer attends or cash by return. Holborn 127 and 460.

CLOAK in blue velvet, worn Court, Evening Gowns, Fur Coats, one pony skin, cost 125gns.; 30gns.; slightly worn; seen London.—Write Box Y.853, The Times, E.C.4.

WARDROBE DEALERS compete at our ROOMS for ladies and gentlemen's SURPLUS APPAREL, furs and household effects; hence top prices realised. PRIVATE OWNERS invited to send trial parcel to Johnson, Dymond and Son, Ltd. (Est. 1792), Auction Rooms, 24-26, Great Queen-street, W.C.2. Sales daily; prompt settlement.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Platinum, Gold, Vulcanite, Jewellery, Old Gold, &c. Top prices, owing to present high value. Cash at once.—Call or post, Paget and Co. (Dept. T.), 219, Oxford-street, W. Est. 150 years.

BUSINESS PREMISES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

ROGERS & COATES,
Chartered Surveyors.
WINDSOR HOUSE, 83, KINGSWAY, W.C.2.
Tele., Holborn 4062.
SELECTED LIST OF OFFICES to be LET in KINGSWAY and ALDWYCH.
GROUND and LOWER GROUND FLOORS.—Extensively fitted suite; 8,000 feet.
FIRST FLOOR.—Corner suite of 10 rooms; 2,200 feet.
FIRST FLOOR.—18 rooms; 6,500 feet.
SECOND FLOOR.—Lobby and four rooms; 1,300 feet.
THIRD FLOOR.—Lobby and five rooms; 1,100 feet.
FOURTH FLOOR. Well-equipped suite, panelled board room, &c.; 7,300 feet.
For Plans and particulars apply as above.

TO ART AND ANTIQUE DEALERS, DECORATORS, AND DRESSMAKERS.
MAYFAIR.
(OFF BOND-STREET.)
A Very fine RESIDENCE, with LICENCE for BUSINESS; about 14 bed rooms, four bath rooms, four reception rooms, and lounge hall, and domestic offices. LONG LEASE. RENT £1,000 PER ANNUM. PREMIUM REQUIRED.
Apply GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.
WESTMINSTER.
A Very fine suite of EIGHT LIGHT OFFICES, situate near Houses of Parliament, area about 3,600 sq. ft., to be LET at moderate rent.—Apply Messrs. GEO. TROLLOPE and SONS, 45, Parliament-street, S.W.1.

BAKER-STREET, MAYFAIR, &c.—Principal Agents for all available SHOPS, &c., to let.—S. FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2975.

LARGE DANCING STUDIO.
CENTRE of MAYFAIR. Rent £215 per annum inclusive.—Apply FOORD and SALBERG, 9, Clarges-street, Piccadilly. Gros. 1810.

HOLLOWAY-ROAD.—Well-built SHOP and HOUSE to let at £55 per annum till 1934; reversion to rental value of £150 per annum. PRICE £1,200 FREEHOLD.—Apply Sole Agents, DRIVERS and NORRIS, 407, Holloway-road, N.7. North 1503/4 and 1131.

NEW BOND-STREET, W.
The finest position
between Piccadilly and Bruton-street.
MAGNIFICENT SHOP PREMISES
Frontage 22ft. Depth 70ft.
Suit any high-class Retail Trade.
To be LET on lease, without premium.
Finely lighted. Passenger lift.
AVAILABLE MARCH QUARTER.
Agents,
GARRETT, WHITE & POLAND,
17, HANOVER-STREET, W.1.

SUITE of OFFICES VACANT.—Furnished; unusually light; central; strong room if required; suit solicitor, architect, quantity surveyor.—Apply to Secretary, 22, Red Lion-square, Holborn, W.C.1, to view.

TONBRIDGE HIGH-STREET.—LOCK-UP SHOP, best position; rent £75; lease; small premium. Other shops available.—BROOKS, Auctioneers, Tonbridge.

24, HOLBORN
(opp. Gamage's).—TWO Nicely FURNISHED OFFICES

CONTRACTS AND TENDERS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF LONDON.
SCAVENGING, &c., of THAMES EMBANKMENTS and BRIDGES.
The London County Council invites TENDERS for the SCAVENGING, &c., of, and the SUPPLY and DELIVERY of GRANITE, CHIPPINGS, SHINGLE and SAND to the Thames Embankments and Bridges for a period of 12 months commencing 1st April, 1930.
The form of tender, &c., may be obtained on application to the Chief Engineer, the Old County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.1, upon payment of £1 by cheque, draft, or money order to the order of the London County Council. This amount will be returnable only if the tenderer shall have sent in a bona fide tender and shall not have withdrawn the same. Full particulars of the work may be obtained on personal application and the contract documents may be inspected before payment of fee.
Remittances by post to be addressed to the Chief Engineer, the Old County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.1.
Personal inquiries at Room 3a, No. 3, Warwick House-street, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.
The contractor will be bound to observe the provisions of the fair wages clause, the terms of which are set out fully in the instructions for tender and form of contract and in the *London County Council Gazette*.
No tender received by the Clerk of the Council at the County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1, after 4 p.m. on Monday, 10th February, 1930, will be considered.
The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
MONTAGU H. COX, Clerk of the London County Council.

BELFAST HARBOUR.
TO DREDGING CONTRACTORS AND DREDGING PLANT OWNERS.
The Belfast Harbour Commissioners are prepared to receive TENDERS for the supply and delivery at Belfast Harbour of the following plant for dredging, &c., which must be in first-class working order and condition, viz.:—
ONE BUCKET LADDER DREDGER, bucket capacity not less than 15 cubic feet, capable of dredging to a depth of at least 48 feet below water level.
ONE PUMPING PLANT, capable of handling the spoil lifted by the above Dredger, and 3,000 to 3,600 feet of Pipeline, complete with necessary bends, flexible joints, branches, valves, &c.
Fully detailed particulars of the Plant offered should be given, and should include age, place of construction, classification, &c., where it may be inspected, and the earliest date for delivery.
Tenders should be enclosed in a sealed envelope, endorsed "Dredging Plant," addressed to the undersigned, and sent in on or before Wednesday, the 12th February, 1930.
The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
M. J. WATKINS, General Manager and Secretary.

BOMBAY, BARODA and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
The Directors are prepared to receive up to noon on Friday, 7th February, 1930, TENDERS for the SUPPLY of:—
1. PIG IRON (GARTSHERRIE No. 3 and WEST COAST HEMATITE).
2. COPPER RODS and TUBING.
And up to noon on Friday, 21st February, TENDERS for the SUPPLY of:—
3. STEEL MATERIAL (ANGLES, FLATS, PLATES, &c.).
Tenders must be made on forms, copies of which, with specification, can be obtained at these Offices on payment of Rs. 5 each for Nos. 1 and 2 and 20s. each for No. 3 (which will not be returned).
The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
S. G. S. YOUNG, Secretary.
Offices, The White Mansion, 91, Petty France, Westminster, S.W.1. 22nd January, 1930.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.
The Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the following:—
MADRAS IMPROVEMENTS—ELECTRIFICATION.
1. Electric Overhead Travelling Crane—Car Shed.
Specifications and Forms of Tender will be available at the Company's Offices, 91, Petty France, Westminster, S.W.1.
Tenders addressed to the Chairman and Directors of the South Indian Railway Company, Limited, marked: "Tender for Electric Overhead Travelling Crane," with the name of the firm tendering, must be left with the undersigned not later than 12 noon on Friday, the 7th February, 1930.
The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
A charge, which will not be returned, will be made of 5s. for the first copy of the Specification.
Copies of the Drawings may be obtained at the Offices of the Company's Consulting Engineers, Messrs. Robert White and Partners, 3, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.
A. MUIRHEAD, Managing Director.
91, Petty France, Westminster, S.W.1. 22nd January, 1930.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL, India Store Department, 4, Belvedere-road, Lambeth, London, S.E.1, invites TENDERS for:—
SCHEDULE 1.—97cwts. Copper Sheathing.
SCHEDULE 2.—Knives, forks, and spoons. (Samples required with tender.)
SCHEDULE 3.—850,000 yards drill, cotton, khaki. (Sample required with tender.)
Tenders due as follows:—
Schedule 1, 4th February, 1930.
Schedule 2, 14th February, 1930.
Schedule 3, 17th February, 1930.
Forms of tender available from the above at a fee (which will not be returned) of 5s. for each Schedule.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S WORKS, &c., are prepared to receive TENDERS, before 11 a.m. on Wednesday, 5th February, 1930, for the SUPPLY of DRESSING SCREENS—wood frames covered with leather substitute.
Forms of Tender, &c., may be obtained on application to the Controller of Supplies, H.M. Office of Works, &c., King Charles-street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.

COAL, COKE, &c.

JUST NOW.—"KOMMUNITY" ANTHRACITIC NUTS, 50s.; Washed Ease Anthracite, 58s.; Stevens' Good Coal, 42s. per ton; New Coalite Nuts, 55s. 6d.—Stevens, 177, Kensington High-street, W.8.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

APPLICATIONS are invited for VACANCIES in the OFFICES of the SUPREME COURT of JUDICATURE.
Remuneration (for men) £100 a year, rising by annual increments of £10 up to £200, then at present annual increments of £12 by bonus of £66 14s. on the first £100, rising to £99 on £200.
Candidates must be between 20 and 30 years of age, and must have had experience in shorthand-typing.
(1) as a professional clerk in a solicitor's office, or (2) as a clerk in a District Registry (High Court or Probate) or County Court Office, or
(3) on the work in a Government department.
In the case of (2) and (3) the age limit may be extended.
Application forms may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Solicitor's Office, House of Lords, S.W.1, to whom they must be returned not later than Wednesday, 5th February, 1930.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS REQUIRED by the Crown Agents for the Colonies. Applicants must have had experience in the preparation of working and detailed drawings for public buildings.—Applications, stating experience, qualifications, and salary required, should be addressed to the Chief Architect, H.M. Office of Works, Storey's-gate, S.W.1.

COUNTY COUNCIL of ESSEX and URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL of CHINGFORD.
APPOINTMENT of ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER and MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH.
APPLICATIONS are invited for the following APPOINTMENTS:—
(a) ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER for the County Council: salary £580 per annum.
(b) MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH for the Urban District of Chingford: salary £500 per annum.
An allowance will be made by the County Council for travelling expenses as Assistant County Medical Officer.
The appointments are subject to the approval of the Ministry of Health and are subject to the rules set out on the front page of the form of application.
Applicants must be duly qualified men with experience in Public Health, and should hold a Diploma in Public Health. Applicants should not be over 45 years of age.
Applications on the prescribed form, which may be obtained from the undersigned, to be returned, accompanied by copies of not more than three recent testimonials, which will not be returned, should be addressed to the undersigned John H. Goold and delivered at the Shire Hall, Chelmsford, not later than 10 a.m. on Monday, 10th February, 1930.
JOHN H. GOOLD, Clerk of the County Council.
G. H. GREEN, Clerk to the Urban District Council of Chingford.
Shire Hall, Chelmsford. 20th January, 1930.

COUNTY OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORK.
APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT SOLICITOR.
APPLICATIONS invited for the APPOINTMENT of ASSISTANT SOLICITOR in the Office of the Clerk of the Peace and County Council of the West Riding of Yorkshire.
Commencing salary £500 per annum, rising by increments in accordance with service.
Applications from competent and experienced solicitors, together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, should be sent to the undersigned by the 10th February, 1930, on forms to be obtained on request.
J. CHARLES McGRATH, C. Clerk of the Peace and County Council.
County Council.
County Hall, Wakefield.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.
A VACANCY exists for an ASSISTANT AGRICULTURAL INSPECTRESS in the Department of Agriculture. Salary in dollars equivalent to £560 per annum, rising by annual increments of $35 to $1,120 per annum, with temporary allowance of 10 per cent. of salary to unmarried officers or 20 per cent. to married officers. Free passages. Post pensionable, subject to probationary period of three years, and salary then subject to 4 per cent. deduction for widows' and orphans' pensions scheme. Candidates should preferably be single in first instance and not over 30 years of age, but applications will be considered from somewhat older candidates if with tropical experience. Qualifications: Degree or Diploma in Agriculture or Agricultural Science, with at least two years' post-graduate experience of teaching agricultural subjects. Duties primarily organisation and conduct of teaching at projected Malayan School of Agriculture. Further particulars and forms of application may be obtained on application, in writing, to the Private Secretary (Appointments), Colonial Office, 2, Richmond-terrace, Whitehall, S.W.1. Completed applications must reach the Private Secretary by the 1st of March.

HAMPSTEAD ROYAL SOLDIER'S DAUGHTERS' HOME (G. and I.G) SCHOOL,
Rosslyn-hill, Hampstead, N.W.3 (Grade 1), C. of E.
Accommodation 120. Average attendance for past two years and present year, 90 (date of inspection).
RESIDENT HEADMISTRESS REQUIRED who, in addition to her scholastic duties, for which she will receive the normal salary of Grade 1 Headmistress, will be required to undertake the duties of head of the home (147 girls), for which an additional payment of £100 a year, with board, lodging, laundry, and medical attendance will be allowed. The Headmistress will not be responsible for a class, but will be required to undertake a definite share in the teaching of the school.—Apply to the Correspondent, 63, Rosslyn-hill, N.W.3. L.C.C. Form No. E40B/H.T. will be required.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.
The Secretary of State for India in Council proposes shortly to make a number of APPOINTMENTS to PERMANENT COMMISSIONS in His Majesty's Indian Medical Service. The Selection Committee will meet at the India Office shortly to consider applications. Well qualified medical men of European descent (British subjects) under 32 years of age who desire to be considered should apply to the Under-Secretary of State, Military Department, India Office, London, S.W.1, for terms of application, regulations, and other particulars. Envelopes should be marked on top left-hand corner "Medical Recruitment."
The selected candidates will be required to undergo a course of instruction in this country commencing on 4th February, 1930, prior to sailing for India in the autumn of 1930.
India Office, January, 1930.

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD.
APPOINTMENT OF A TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.
The Metropolitan Water Board invite APPLICATIONS for the position of a TEMPORARY ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT in the Chief Engineer's department at an inclusive salary of £350 per annum.
The appointment, subject to one month's notice, will be held during the pleasure of the Board, but subject to satisfactory service, will extend for a period of at least twelve months.
Applications, in the candidate's own handwriting, stating age and full particulars of experience and training, should be addressed to Mr. Henry E. Stilgoe, M.Inst.C.E., the Chief Engineer, and must reach the Offices of the Board not later than the 8th February, 1930.
Canvassing will be held to be a disqualification.
G. F. STRINGER, Clerk of the Board.
Offices of the Board, 173, Rosebery-avenue, E.C.1.
21st January, 1930.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS (continued)

SCOTLAND YARD CLERKSHIPS.
APPLICATIONS are invited for a small number of vacant MEN CLERKSHIPS in the office of the Commissioner of Police at New Scotland Yard, on a salary scale £166 to £361 (including cost of living bonus, which may vary). Increments are subject to efficiency.
Candidates must (a) be between 23 and 25 on 1/2/1930; (b) have attained a certain standard of education at a public or secondary school and be able to produce one of certain specified examination certificates; and (c) have had at least three years of clerical experience.
A fee of 5s. will be payable with the application form referred to below and a further 15s. if the applicant is interviewed with a view to appointment. There will be no written examination.
Application forms and full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, Room 200, Metropolitan Police Office, New Scotland Yard, S.W.1, and must be applied for not later than 31st January, 1930.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.
OFFICE of ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.
Notice is hereby given that a MEETING of the Election Committee will be held on Tuesday, 18th February, 1930, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to ELECT an ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN to this Hospital.
Candidates, who must be Fellows or Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London, are required to lodge 50 copies of their applications and testimonials with the undersigned on or before Saturday, the 1st February, 1930.
THOMAS HAYES, Clerk to the Governors.
9th January, 1930.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT

3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

A Progressive British Company of world-wide repute requires a few capable Salesmen for an extension of its sales organization. A salary of £6 a week and a car allowance will be paid during training, but subsequent remuneration will be much higher. Only applicants between 25 and 40 giving details of a very good sales record will be interviewed, as outstanding ability is required. The prospects are exceptionally good.—Write, in strict confidence, Box G.1456, The Times, E.C.4.

ASSISTANT required by advertising agency for checking accounts; thoroughly reliable, good bookkeeper and sound experience of agency routine; shorthand and typewriting and statistical knowledge essential.—Write, stating age, experience, and salary required, to Box M.1009, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARTERED Accountant.—Qualified Accountant required for London Office of well-known Merchant Firm; excellent prospects with opportunity for visits of service abroad; applicants must be well educated, unmarried, and not over 26 years old.—Write, with full particulars, to Box No. 15, care of Foster Turner, Worcester House, Walbrook, E.C.4.

CHARTERED Accountants required, ages 23-32; willing to proceed abroad; London salary £350-£450 per annum.—Apply R. C. Cooper and Co., Employment Specialists, 329, High Holborn, W.C.1. No preliminary fee.

CHARTERED Accountants require Male Shorthand-Typist, clerk, stating age and experience (if any), to Box 826, at Horncastle's, 60, Chancery-lane, E.C.2.

CHARTERED Secretaries Examinations.—Office men and women aspiring to executive posts should qualify as Chartered Secretaries. Articles not necessary; postal tuition by experts (chartered secretaries, chartered accountants, barristers, &c.), at reasonable fees.—Apply Registrar, Chartered Secretaries Students' Societies Coaching Centre, 110, London Wall, E.C.2.

ENGINEER or Metallurgist Salesman to control London Office of important British Company marketing special alloys. A wide knowledge of technical industry with first-class education and address essential; progressive position; good salary with bonus on development. Only applicants stating full details of general and technical education and experience can be considered.—Address "Technical," Wm. Porteous and Co., Advertising Agents, Glasgow.

REQUIRED immediately, energetic Manager with technical training, experience in engineering and motor trade, organization of agencies, wholesale and retail; qualified to take over engineering and factoring business in Gt. Portland-street promoted by successful trading company; position offers a real future.—Write full details, or past experience, salary required, &c., to Box M.1035, The Times, E.C.4.

REPRESENTATIVE required by old-established firm, progressive, age 26-30; London district; liberal salary, commission, expenses; exceptional scope for promotion; experience in sale of lubricants to motor trade essential.—Write, giving full particulars, Box 716, Sells' Advertising Offices, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

SALES Manager wanted for large engineering works in England manufacturing considerable range of heavy and light mechanical engineering products; must have full technical training and experience of up-to-date sales methods and knowledge of export trading; age about 40; salary not less than £2,500 per annum; good prospects; must be a good organizer and full of inspiration and energy.—Written

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum); Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

MARBLE ARCH.

MINUTE HYDE PARK.

A BACHELOR'S SUITE. Bed Room, Sitting Room, and bath, entirely re-carpeted and furnished divan beds; single rooms also available.—53, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, W.1.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A RARE MINUTE LANCASTER-GATE or PADDINGTON STATIONS.—A nicely appointed, newly decorated Residence for Business or Professional Men; two billiard tables, card room, music room, 70 attractive bedrooms, gas fires, slot meters, 15 bath rooms, constant hot water; excellent food; mending by arrangement; inclusive terms (no lunch), from £2 7s. 6d. per week; bed, breakfast and bath, from £2 2s. per week.—Apply Secretary, Sutherland House, 23-24, London-st. 'Phone: Padd. 6770.

LANCASTER-GATE.

A Rare Minute Kensington Gardens.—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION for 24 visitors. Personally conducted by lady and excellent food. English meat, &c. Not run as a boarding house or private hotel. Mrs. (Services, Varsity, or Public School) or married couples. Double Room, 2 guineas. Single Room, quote inclusive, or 3gns. and £2 15s. without luncheon.—Write Box N.954, The Times, E.C.4.

SAYES COURT.

24, INVERNESS-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.

A BEAUTIFUL and most comfortable PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL. Personally recommended for excellent table and service; English meat; constant hot water; 2 minutes' walk of Kensington Gardens; central all parts. Inclusive from 3gns. Park 2640.

A Beautifully FURNISHED SUITE of ROOMS vacant; strictly private house; two-three bed rooms, sitting room with board if desired; constant hot water; excellent middle meals; 2 tennis-grounds, Hyde Park.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard court tennis, bridge and dancing; cleanliness and catering; inclusive terms; strictly constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the door; 'buses and Tubes to all parts. Apply Manager, West End Residential Clubs, Ealing, W.5.

HYDE PARK.

A Beautifully Furnished high-class PRIVATE RESIDENCE, newly decorated; attractive Suite and Bed-Sitting Room, suitable for business or professional people; quantity hot and cold water and gas fires in all rooms; ample bath rooms. Terms, bed-sitting room, including breakfast, bath, boots, attendance, from 30s., large room, 3½gns., meals as desired. Two minutes Lancaster-gate or Paddington Stations.—'Phone, 2005 Paddington.

AVONDALE HALL,

18, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON.

A BED and breakfast residence. It is only a minute from Gloucester-road Station; 20 minutes from the City and close to Kensington Gardens. Every room has hot and cold running water basin and a gas fire with ring lounge. Dinners may be ordered. The resident Proprietress gives every attention to the comfort of visitors. Terms are very moderate. Kensington 4687.

MARBLE ARCH.

Charming FURNISHED SUITE. Two bed rooms, one reception room, and own bath room, furnished and decorated on the most up-to-date lines; constant hot water, telephone, and attendance; meals to order.—45, Seymour-street, W.1.

MARBLE ARCH.

A Charming BED-SITTING ROOM; constant hot water and telephone; furnished; excellent table; 3 gns.—Write Box 3648, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WIMBLEDON COMMON

CASTLE TOWERS, PARKSIDE, S.W.19.

OPPOSITE WINDMILL-ROAD.

A COMFORTABLE RESIDENTIAL; central heating, telephones in bed rooms, and constant hot water; honoured position as during the past and present year; 2 vacancies; terms on pension from 4½ guineas a week. Telephone, Wimbledon 2246.

53, PRINCES-SQUARE, W.2.

A Comfortable CENTRALLY HEATED Pension; box springs; excellent French cuisine. From 2½gns.

A COMFORTABLE SINGLE ROOM, newly decorated, for gentleman, with breakfast; quiet house.—21, Cambridge-street, Hyde Park, W.1. Padd. 7169.

A GENTLEMAN living in his Flat (S.W.) by himself would SHARE it with another; satisfactory references required.—Box 618, Harrods Advertising Agency, S.W.1.

87, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

A GUEST HOUSE run by gentlepeople; sawying the years expected in a private house; double rooms vacant from 2gns.; Kens. 4764.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet, comfortable house; 50 bed rooms with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2½gns. —27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

A Short stay with us at 10s. 6d. per day, and you will linger longer; young society, dancing. Large sunny double rooms from 3gns.; single from 2½gns.; near buses, Tube to Hyde Park.—Phone, Paddington 1.

MAJOR KENDALL'S RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS.

17, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, W.2.

FIVE MINUTES WALK PARK-LANE.

A SOUTH aspect, two minutes Tube, Metropolitan; luminous. TWENTY-SIX FURNISHED ROOMS, singles and double, from 35s. and 3gns. respectively, including full board; constant hot water all bedrooms; 1 bath to water (always hot) and gas fires; bath rooms adjacent; good cooking; best quality catering; dinner (optional) 2s. 6d.; separate tables; electric lighting throughout; supplied with Resident Proprietor. 'Phone Padd. 3590.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

A BSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses at the gate, eight minutes to West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box-springs, hair mattresses. First-floor suite with private bath. Constant hot water; excellent middle meals. Lunch and dinner optional. Cuisine a speciality. From £3 3s. Park 9177.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE,

HYDE PARK, W.2 (Padd. 5661).

A JUST OPENED.

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A DJACENT QUEEN'S-GARDENS, HYDE PARK.—Well FURNISHED APARTMENT, including breakfast; private residence; 35s.—Before 4 p.m. Padd. 3606.

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AT 24, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, LARGE BACHELOR ROOMS, two minutes Gloucester-road Tube; baths all floors; dining room; meals optional. From 1gn.

AT the ALBANY, 74, Cromwell-road, S.W.7.—Replete with every comfort (good cuisine); gas fires; inclusive terms, 3½gns., including breakfast, Vacuum Cleaner, 'Phone, Kens. 2602.

AT 199, QUEEN'S-GATE, facing Park.—Furnished or Unfurnished ROOMS, all fitted; private 'phones, gas fires; LOUNGE, RESTAURANT, CARD ROOM; GARAGE. 'Phone, Kensington 6760.

AT 4, TALBOT-SQUARE, LANCASTER-GATE.—A Charming, quiet house; BED-SITTING ROOMS from 2gns. weekly, including breakfast; other meals optional.

AT 6, MANSON-PLACE, Queen's-gate, S. Kensington.—Large front BED-SITTING ROOM, balcony, gas fire, private phone, breakfast; quiet; central.

AT Hornby, with hot and cold water all bed rooms; gas fires. From 25s., including breakfast.—Museum 0568.

AT OXFORD HOUSE, 13, DORSET-SQUARE (mainline Baker-street Station).—Large DOUBLE ROOM, facing South; partial board; 2½ gns. each. Padd. 3832.

THE NORFOLK.

AT KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2.—42 BED ROOMS (all gas fires); full board from 45s. 6d.; two large floor doubles, with balcony. Park 3801.

AT 49, LEINSTER-GARDENS, Hyde Park, W.2 (close Park, Tubes, omnibuses).—Refined Jewish management (ladies). Well recommended. Moderate terms.

AT 28, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2. Two minutes Paddington. Bachelor rooms, breakfast, perfect bath, valeting, catering, from 25s. 6d. No attendance. Padd. 2015.

AT HOLLYWOOD, 12, TORRINGTON-SQUARE, W.C.1, overlooking gardens.—Single ROOMS from 22s. each, double 45s., including breakfast; gas fires and rings; near British Museum. 'Phone, Museum 1482.

PARKSIDE.

AT 11, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.—First-class, overlooking Park; spacious, most comfortable and quiet; excellent cooking; gas fires bed rooms; passenger lift.

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49, COURTFIELD-GARDENS, S.W.7.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL Hotel, off Cromwell-road, near Gloucester-road and Earl's Court Stations; English food and cooking; constant hot water; room 5gns., inclusive. Probitcher 2015. Mrs. Gordon.

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ATTRACTIVE Rooms; sunny, quiet, comfortable; breakfast and attendance; modern conveniences; central; not a boarding house; moderate.—Ph., Vic. 7319.

VICTORIA.

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ATTRACTIVE Bed Rooms for visitors or permanents; five minutes station, newly furnished; gas fires; hot and cold water all rooms; single and double now vacant; breakfast if required; moderate.—42, Belgrave-road, S.W.1. 'Phone, Vic. 8357.

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ATTRACTIVE Furnished Flatlets, five minutes station; divans, gas fires, grillers; meals optional; Double from 2gns. Vic. 9142.—EM/OVES, London, W.C.1.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS.—New luxurious sitting-room furniture, new artistic decorations. Bath rooms on every floor. Divan beds. Everything new and first class. Singles, 2gns., doubles 3½gns., including breakfast, service, and electric light. Dining room.—10, Earl's Court-square, S.W. (close Tube). Kensington 8071.

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BACHELOR FIRST-FLOOR BED-SITTING ROOMS and suites in chambers for gentlemen; 'phone, valet, catering.—10, Harrington-gardens, Gloucester-road Station.

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BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 35s.; redecorated throughout.—At 94, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 9425.

BED-SITTING ROOMS at SOUTH KENSINGTON for ladies only; up to date; gas fires; from 25s. 6d.—20, Chareville-grove, S.W.7. 'Phone, Kensington 1358.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, single 22s., double 42s.; gas fires and rings; close Park and Queen's-road Tubes.—28, St. Petersburgh-place, W.2. Park 3148.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, with breakfasts, dinners optional; gas fires.—10, Manson-place, Queen's-gate, close S. Kensington Station. 'Phone, Kens. 4200.

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Quiet, open position. Well-appointed BED ROOMS, &c., best food and service. From 2½gns.—50, Queen's-gardens, Lancaster-gate (Tube). W.2. Padd. 6662.

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HANDSOMELY Furnished Rooms for gentlemen only; breakfast, bath, from 2gns.; three bath rooms (constant hot water); divans; also suites.—14, Sussex-gardens. Paddington 1118.

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Newly decorated throughout; large centrally heated reception rooms and hall room; lift; numerous bath rooms, 100 bed rooms, fitted hot running water; gas fires, and interesting mattresses; excellent cuisine. Minute Gloucester-road Station, to all parts. From 3gns. double 2½gns. or 10s. 6d. daily. Also LUXURIOUS SUITES. 'Phone, Kensington 6771. Gerard, Proprietress.

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MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and FLATS from 2½gns. to 4gns.; also rooms; restaurant. Apply 138, Lauderdale-mansions. Tele., Abercorn 2360.

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Law Report, Jan. 23

SUMMARY

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council—Lord Blanesburgh, Lord Warrington of Clyffe, and Lord Thankerton—held that they could not further entertain an appeal from the Court of Appeal in Malta because the decision of that Court was final under section 33 of the Malta Constitution Letters Patent, 1921. The appeal related to the regulations under which the Malta Trade Union Council was empowered to elect two representatives of the Senate of Malta. (PARNIS AND OTHERS v. AGIUS AND OTHERS.)

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

SENATE OF MALTA: ELECTION OF TRADE UNION REPRESENTATIVES

PARNIS AND OTHERS v. AGIUS AND OTHERS

(*Present*—LORD BLANESBURGH, LORD WARRINGTON OF CLYFFE, *and* LORD THANKERTON)

Their LORDSHIPS held that they could not further entertain this appeal from the Court of Appeal in Malta, as the decision of that Court was final under section 33 of the Malta Constitution Letters Patent, 1921. The question raised related to the regulations under which the Malta Trade Union Council was empowered to elect two representatives to the Senate of Malta. By the judgment appealed from the election of two special members representing the Malta Trade Union Council in the Senate was declared null and void as having taken place on a panel of electors which was not the proper panel at the date of the issue of the election writ.

Mr. H. P. MacMillan, K.C., Mr. A. Borrie-dale Keith, and Mr. David Davies appeared for the appellants; Sir Thomas Inskip, K.C., and Mr. C. J. Colombos for the respondents.

JUDGMENT

LORD BLANESBURGH, in delivering their Lordships' judgment, said that the appeal concerned the validity of the election in July, 1928, of two of the appellants, Messrs. Mifsud and Borg, to be members of the Senate of Malta, representatives there of the Trades Union Council of the Island. The Court of Appeal in Malta declared their election to be null and void, and this appeal was from that judgment.

A preliminary question of serious importance arose—namely, whether his Majesty could be advised further to entertain the appeal. Their Lordships, before specifically dealing with that preliminary issue, would, without canvassing in detail the legal and constitutional questions discussed before them, give some account of the circumstances which had led up to the present situation.

Responsible self-government for Malta in internal affairs was in 1921 granted by his Majesty through the Malta Constitution Letters Patent, 1921. The Maltese Legislature thereby brought into existence consisting of two Houses—the Senate and the Legislative Assembly. The Senate was a House of 17—seven general members and 10 special members. Of those special members two, nominated by the Archbishop of Malta, represented the clergy, two the nobility, two the graduates, two the Chambers of Commerce, and two—and it is with those that the case was concerned—the Trade Union Council, a body so described in the Letters Patent.

It was, apparently, left to each of those orders to resolve how it should be constituted for electoral purposes.

It was, apparently, assumed that at the date of the Letters Patent there was in Malta a Trade Union Council as definite in its constitution as the Chamber of Commerce. But in fact no such council existed, and it became necessary, to overcome the difficulty thus ensuing, for the Governor to utilize the power conferred upon him by section 67 of the Letters Patent.

A COUNCIL RECOGNIZED

In pursuance of the powers so vested in him a Trade Union Council was recognized by the Governor on September 16, 1921, and that council elected two representatives to the Senate. In 1924 those representatives resigned their seats which, on September 30, 1926, were still vacant.

On that day a Government Notice was issued (No. 308 of 1926) making regulations for the purpose of constituting a Trade Union Council of Malta. Those regulations provided for the compilation of a register of trade unions, and each trade union so registered was to elect representatives to the Trade Union Council—one representative for every 100 of its members. The Governor was to issue a writ for an election of two members to represent the Trade Union Council in the Senate. The council recognized under those regulations was, by Article 16, to remain in existence until December 31, 1928, and subsequent elections were to be held in the December of 1928, and of each subsequent year. The Government Notice of September 16, 1921, was thereby cancelled.

The regulations were acted on, and by Government Notice of March 11, 1927, which was the basis of the case laid before their Lordships by the respondents, and now by the appellants as well, the body of persons in the Schedule termed the "Trade Union Council," whose names were there set out, were recognized by the Governor as representing the trade unions of Malta for the purposes of the Letters Patent. The Trade Union Council so recognized consisted of 24 members representing eight unions. Of them, three members represented the Unione Cattolica San Giuseppe, the appellant. Mr. Mifsud, being one of those, and among the seven other unions represented were the Imperial Government Workers Benefit Society and the Societa dei Piloti.

Thereafter, on May 11, 1927, rules made by the council so recognized for conducting the election of its two special members for the Senate were published, an election was held, and by a Government Notice of June 17, 1927, Mr. Walter Agius and the appellant Mr. Michel Angelo Borg were declared to have been duly elected members of the Senate.

Three days later, however, on June 20, 1927, the Senate and Legislative Assembly were dissolved by Proclamation, and between June 25 and August 2 writs to the electing bodies to the Senate other than the Trade Union Council were issued. In reference to that council, all the representatives thereon of the Unione Cattolica San Giuseppe (referred to as the Unione) except the appellant, Mr. Mifsud, had on May 22, 1927, resigned from the council; a note to their resignations signed by Mr. Mifsud stating that as he conscientiously felt that his conduct in the council was absolutely correct he found it impossible to resign unless he was asked to do so by those who sent him as their delegate in a general meeting legally convened. At a general meeting held on June 27, 1927—but which Mr. Mifsud says was both irregularly convened and held—the members present by resolution purported to expel him from the Unione and struck his name off the Unione's representatives on the council. On July 1, 1927, Mr. Mifsud wrote to the Governor setting forth his position in the matter, and on July 8, 1927, he brought an action in the First Hall of the Civil Court against the president of the unione impugning his expulsion. That action had never been brought to a hearing and was still pending.

Following on the resolution of June 27, 1927, the Unione treated their entire representation on the Trade Union Council as vacant and on July 29, 30, and 31, 1927, they held a ballot for the election of their nine representatives. By Government Notice, August 9, 1927, the nine persons so elected were recognized by his Excellency as the representatives on the Trade Union Council of the Unione in substitution for the delegates whose names had appeared in Government Notice of March 11, 1927. The appellant, Mr. Mifsud, was not one of those elected. He did not stand as a candidate.

A NEW ADMINISTRATION

On the same day, but after that recognition by the Governor of the new representatives of the Unione had been published, the writ for the election of its two special members in the new Senate was issued to the Returning Officer of the Trade Union Council. The date for the election was subsequently extended to August 25, 1927. On August 14, 1927, however, as the results of the General Election proceeding in the other Constituencies were showing that in the new Legislative Assembly the then Ministry would be in a minority Sir Ugo Mifsud, its head, tendered his resignation to the Governor. That was accepted, and on the same day the appellant, Lord Strickland, was entrusted by the Governor with the duty of forming a new administration, a task which was completed on August 16, 1927.

Thereafter, on the same day, on the advice of his new Ministers, the Governor in Council revoked the Regulations of September 30, 1926, and annulled all that had been done by virtue of the same. Four days later his Excellency recognized a new Trade Union Council, excluding therefrom representatives of the Unione, the Imperial Government Workers' Benefit Society and the Societa dei Piloti—and adding delegates of the National Farmers' Union, the National Union of Seamen and the Union of Dockyard Employees. The election writ of August 9, 1927, was withdrawn, and on September 2, 1927, a new writ was issued for the election by the Trades Union Council, as then recognized, of its two representatives on the Senate. In the result it was announced that Colonel Savona and the appellant, Mr. Borg, had been returned without opposition as those representatives.

That election was at once impugned by the respondents other than M. Grima, and in an action for the purpose was by judgment of the Court of Appeal dated December 5, 1927, declared null and void. The Court of Appeal, in giving its reasons therefor, expressed the view that the issue of the writ by the Governor and the fixing of the dates for the different stages of the election procedure must be held to constitute the beginning of the election; that once a Trade Union Council had been recognized by the Governor for the purposes of a given election, he could not recognize another council if that election had begun, but had not been concluded, and that the only body competent to elect its two representatives for the two seats rendered vacant by the dissolution of Parliament was the Trade Union Council recognized by the Governor under the Government Notices of March 11, 1927, and August 9, 1927.

Leave to appeal to his Majesty in Council having been refused by the Court of Appeal, and on June 15, 1928, by his Majesty in Council, that judgment was now final and binding.

A SECOND ELECTION

The appellant, Lord Strickland, as head of the Ministry, and his colleagues, thereupon came to the conclusion that their proper course, as that most in accordance with the principle in the Court of Appeal's judgment, was to cause the election of the two senators representing the Trade Union Council to be held by a final council as recognized at the time of the dissolution of Parliament on June 20, 1927—i.e., by the persons whose names were scheduled to Government Notice of March 11, 1927, and by them only. Accordingly a writ for the election of these two representatives was issued. The election took place and resulted in the appellants, Mr. Mifsud and Mr. Borg, being declared to have been returned uncontested.

That was the election now impugned, and it was convenient to note that at the first of the two elections advised by the new Government both the appellant Mr. Mifsud, as its representative, and the Unione were disfranchised altogether; while at the second Mr. Mifsud, although not among those chosen on August 9, 1927, was the sole effective representative of the Unione, the other eight representatives named in the Notice of March 11, 1927, having disappeared by resignation.

The challenge of that second election was immediate. It was made in this action brought in the Court of Appeal on July 5, 1928, by the respondents, Mr. Agius and Mr. Grima, on behalf of the Trade Union Council as a whole, and Dr. Mizzi as president and delegate of the Societa dei Piloti. By a unanimous judgment of that Court it was held that the only body competent to elect members for the two seats in the Senate, now in question, was the Trade Union Council recognized by the Governor by Government Notices of March 11, 1927, and August 9, 1927; and that the election of the appellants, Messrs. Mifsud and Borg, by the constituency named only in Government Notice of March 11, 1927, was null and void.

As to the claim of the appellant Mr. Mifsud that, under Article 16 of the Regulations of September 30, 1926, he was entitled to remain a member of the Trade Union Council up to December 31, 1928, the Court of Appeal held that he had thereunder no vested right to remain an elector or an eligible candidate, as these regulations were merely a Ministerial measure and, as such, subordinate to the absolute right of the Governor to recognize from time to time the persons who should form the Trade Union Council for the purposes of the Letters Patent. Those persons, for the election in question, and as representative of the Unione, were those named in Government Notice of August 9, 1927.

Special leave to appeal from that judgment was granted.

Their Lordships in the above recital had refrained from referring to the many topics, both of law and of constitutional practice, which were discussed before them by learned counsel on both sides. They had referred only to those matters which seemed in some sense relevant to the preliminary question to the consideration—namely, whether his Majesty could be advised by them further to entertain this appeal.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL POINT

The clause of the Letters Patent which dealt with the matter was in section 33, and was in the following terms:—

> All questions which may arise as to the right of any person to be or remain a member of the Senate or the Legislative Assembly shall be referred to and decided by the Court of Appeal in Malta.

To their Lordships those words appeared to be clear and distinct. They directed that all questions touching the membership either of the Senate or Legislative Assembly created by the Letters Patent themselves should "be referred to and decided" not by the First Hall of the Civil Court, or any Court of first instance, but by the Court of Appeal of Malta, the highest judicial tribunal of the Island. Even if their Lordships had in this matter been without authority to guide them, they would have been led by the words themselves to the clear conclusion that his Majesty had advisedly designated his Court of Appeal in Malta finally to determine all those questions. It appeared to their Lordships that the section being found in Letters Patent, in which his Majesty's own words were used, gained in that respect an added significance, the force of which ought to have full effect given to it.

But that view was, their Lordships found, fully confirmed by the authorities, of which Theberge v. Laudry (2 A.C., 102) was the most notable.

In that case, which dealt, as this did, with questions relating to the membership of legislative bodies, it was pointed out that decisions on such matters were not decisions of mere ordinary civil rights: that such an enactment as section 33 created an entirely novel jurisdiction, the history of which, in cases where the legislative assembly was not itself then created for the first time, had been that the assembly had by its own consent concurred in vesting in the Court the jurisdiction hitherto inherent in itself of determining the status of those who claimed to be its members. The jurisdiction was extremely special: it was of a character that ought, as soon as possible, to become conclusive, that the constitution of the assembly might be distinctly and speedily known.

There was another reason for finality in such a jurisdiction. It concerned what, according to British ideas, were normally the rights and privileges of the assembly itself always jealously maintained and guarded in complete independence of the Crown so far as they properly existed.

On the whole matter their LORDSHIPS would humbly advise his Majesty that the appeal be not further entertained. The appellants must pay to the respondents the costs they had incurred in resisting it.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Witham, Roskell, Munster and Weld; Mr. H. S. L. Polak.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

KING'S BENCH DIVISION

A RETIRED COLONEL'S SLANDER ACTION: £500 DAMAGES

BENNETT-DAMPIER v. COLLARD

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE HORRIDGE *and a Special Jury*)

The jury found for the plaintiff and awarded him £500 damages in this action, in which Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Benett-Dampier, of St. Mary's, Baldock, Herts, sought to recover from Major Alfred Stephen Collard, C.B.E., of Berkeley House, Hay Hill, damages for an alleged slander which was said to have been uttered by the defendant on January 29, 1929. The plaintiff complained that Major Collard had called him a "damned crook," by which words, he said, the defendant was understood to mean that he, Colonel Benett-Dampier, was a criminal, fraudulent and dishonest in business matters, and unfitted to be a director of any company.

The words complained of were said to have been uttered by the defendant to Mr. Arthur Noel Mobbs, chairman and managing director of the United Motor Finance Corporation, Limited, of which the plaintiff was also a director.

The defendant denied that he uttered the alleged slander.

Mr. G. J. Paull and Mr. J. H. C. Goldie appeared for the plaintiff; Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., and Mr. F. Wishart for the defendant.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS objected to Mr. Paull putting in a letter which was sent by Mr. Mobbs in reply to a letter which Mr. Mitford [who was stated to be behind certain financial syndicates and pools] had written to him making charges against the plaintiff.

Mr. PAULL said that the whole case for the defence, as outlined by Sir Patrick Hastings in his cross-examination, was that Mr. Mobbs had confused the contents of the letter with what Major Collard had said to him on the occasion when the alleged slander was uttered.

His LORDSHIP ruled that the reply could not be put in.

THE MEETING IN REGENT-STREET.

Mr. Mobbs, recalled, stated, in cross-examination by SIR PATRICK HASTINGS, that he had known Major Collard for a considerable time. The defendant had not sought him out to make allegations against Colonel Benett-Dampier and he did not think that Major Collard had mentioned the plaintiff's name before January 29, 1929. The witness happened to see the defendant in Regent-street on that day and thereupon stopped his motor-car and spoke to him. He told the major that a Mr. Bon, with others who had put money into a pool in connexion with the United Motor Finance Corporation, was annoyed because he could not get his money back or any information about what had become of it. It was Major Collard who first mentioned Colonel Benett-Dampier's name. The defendant might have said that the colonel had made so many untrue statements about Mr. Mitford that he could not believe what he said, and that it was a "rotten thing" for the plaintiff to make charges against Mr. Mitford who had been so good to him.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—Did Major Collard, in substance, say that Colonel Benett-Dampier had been making charges against Mr. Mitford; that he (Major Collard) had tried to investigate the charges and could find no justification for them; and that the colonel was acting very unfairly in making them?—Yes; that is a very fair summary of what the defendant said in that part of the conversation.

The witness said that he first of all asked Major Collard if he could induce Mr. Mitford to answer the criticisms of the running of the pool. The defendant countered that by telling him that he need not trouble about Mr. Mitford because he (the witness) had a damned crook on his own board, and Major Collard then gave reasons why he did not think much of Colonel Benett-Dampier.

Mr. Mobbs added that he did not know whether what Major Collard said was true. Everybody seemed to be calling everybody else something, and he could not pretend to say who was right and who was wrong.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—I suggest that the word "crook" was never used at all?—One could not be mistaken about a thing like that. There was no question about the word, and I reported it at once to my directors.

The witness said that he called a meeting of directors on February 5. He admitted that there was no reference to the word "crook" in the minute book.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—I suggest definitely that you took the third part of your conversation with Major Collard as being what you thought was a charge of the plaintiff being a crook?—And I say that you are definitely wrong. He called the plaintiff a crook and a damned crook.

Mr. PAULL put in the letter written to the witness by Mr. Mitford.

His LORDSHIP said that he had read it through carefully, but the word "crook" did not appear and the letter evidently referred to another matter.

In re-examination, Mr. Mobbs said that when he heard the word used he regarded it as a very serious matter indeed. Such an allegation had never before been made against a director of his company.

That concluded the plaintiff's case.

THE DEFENCE

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS, opening the defence, said that Major Collard had never suggested anything against the plaintiff. He took no interest in the battle between Colonel Benett-Dampier and Mr. Mitford. He was persuaded to put money into a pool in which they were interested and before the plaintiff went abroad he met Major Collard and made a violent onslaught against Mr. Mitford. The defendant made inquiries and came to the conclusion that the charges should not have been made. On the occasion when the alleged slander was said to have been uttered Mr. Mobbs stopped his motor-car and told Major Collard that he wanted to know something about the pool. He (Sir Patrick) did not suggest that Mr. Mobbs had made any statement in which he did not believe, but he did suggest that that witness had made a mistake in saying that the defendant had called the plaintiff a crook. Major Collard had never said anything of the kind and Colonel Benett-Dampier left the Court without the slightest stain on his character or any aspersion against him.

Major Collard, giving evidence, said that he was a justice of the peace of Liverpool, where he formerly carried on the business of a ship-owner. He had since been a director of companies, and his only interest in the United Motor Finance pool was that he had money in it. Colonel Benett-Dampier spoke to him on several occasions, and made charges against Mr. Mitford, for which, in the witness's opinion, there was no justification whatever. He had no personal feeling against the plaintiff, but he did say to Mr. Mobbs that, in view of what Mr. Mitford had done for him, Colonel Benett-Dampier had behaved in a "rotten manner" by making allegations against him.

The defendant denied that he had ever made any charge of dishonesty against the plaintiff.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—Did you call him a damned crook?—I don't think that I have ever used those words.

Mr. PAULL (cross-examining).—Have you ever believed any suggestion against Colonel Benett-Dampier's honesty?—I really cannot answer that. Down to November, 1928, I never had any doubt about his honesty.

Three months before you are accused of calling him a crook?—Yes.

The defendant agreed that to use the expression "crook" was making about as serious an accusation as could be made against a director of a company.

Counsel having addressed the jury, his LORDSHIP summed up.

The jury, without leaving the box, found for the plaintiff, and awarded him £500 damages.

Judgment was entered accordingly, with costs.

Solicitors.—Mr. F. Freke Palmer; Messrs. P. S. Solomon, Archer and Co.

LAW NOTICES, JAN. 24

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

FIRST DIVISION.—At 10.30:—Judgment.—The Wanpaul Saah and Door Factory and Timber Company, Ltd. v. Maunder and anr. Appeal.—Khoo Hooi Leong v. Khoo Chong Yeok (pt. hd.).

SECOND DIVISION.—At 10.30:—Appeals.—Sitalakshmi Ammal v. Venkata Subrahmanian (pt. hd.); Raoji Valad Rupa Kolhati and ors. v. Kunjalal Hiralal Agarwala, since deceased, and ors.

Court of Appeal

COURT I (The MASTER of the ROLLS, LAWRENCE and ROMER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the Chancery Division (Final List).—Re Walker (Walker v. Walker) (14); Bailey v. Milloy (16).

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, GREER, and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeals.—From the King's Bench Division (Final List).—For Judgment.—Jones v. Cardiff Corporation (7). For Hearing.—Williams v. Clarke (9); Billing v. Richard Brothers (a firm) (2); Fraulo v. Dillon (10).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—F. Reddaway and Co., Ltd. v. Hartley (pt. hd.) (11).

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Guy-Pell v. Foster (pt. hd.) (4).

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Smeed v. Grant (7); Costa v. Dale (9).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—Motions.—Adjourned Summons.—Re Great Indian Peninsula Railway Purchase Act, 1900 (Armstrong v. Mead) (4).

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Batchelor, Bowles and Co., Ltd. v. Victoria Park Car Co., Ltd. (6).

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—At 10.30:—Motions.—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Bennett (Public Trustee v. Bennett) (11); re Appleton (Appleton v. Appleton) (12); re Payne and re taxation of costs (14).

King's Bench Division

COURT V. (Divisional Court) (TALBOT and CHARLES, JJ.).—At 10.30:—Ex parte Motions.—Motion.—The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain v. Noble.—Civil Paper.—Fisher v. Jennings Bros., Ltd. (pt. hd.) (11).

COURT VII. (HORRIDGE, J.).—At 10.30:—Special Juries.—Hart and anr. v. A. W. Gamage, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (286); Benett-Dampier v. Fletcher (395).

COURT IX. (ROWLATT, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—For Judgment.—E. Van Weyenbergh v. Brit. Acetate Silk Corpn., Ltd. (269). For Hearing.—L. Van Weyenbergh v. Brit. Acetate Silk Corpn., Ltd. (271). Order 14v. Rule 6a.—Erickson v. Hollebone and ors. (927); Walbrook v. Cain (695).

COURT IV. (ACTON, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries. To be Mentioned.—Fetherman v. Barker (339). For Hearing.—Whittingham and anr. v. Osburn (pt. hd.) (342).

COURT VIII. (MACKINNON, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Jury.—Herbert Willcox Productions, Ltd. v. First Nat. Pictures, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (232).

COURT VI. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial List.—Baster v. Marvin (pt. hd.) (138).

COURT III. (HUMPHREYS, J.) (Chambers Judge).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Vale v. Longford Wire Company, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (346); Barry v. Ellis (354); Manley v. Mayor, &c. of Met. Borough of St. Pancras (374); Whitehead v. Same (275).

THE "WARNED" LIST

The following cases will be at the head of next week's lists, subject to any cases left over from to-day's Cause List:—Special Juries.—De Andia Yrarrazaval v. Rockefeller and anr. (277); Williams v. De Andia Yrarrazaval and Wife (313); Gambles v. Lloyd (Jan. 20) (322); Terry v. Sharp and anr. (417); Shurey v. W. Speight and Sons, Ltd., and anr. (426); Duncan Tucker (Tottenham), Ltd. v. Brecon, Wyle and Hagerty (226); Zahren v. Chantrey and anr. (431); Giddings v. Rounkell (347); Maxwell and Wife v. Hampton and Sons, Ltd. (440). Common Juries.—Woodall and anr. v. Neuchatel Asphalte Co., Ltd. (Jan. 28) (321); Blank v. Libgott and ors. (180); Blank (consolidated) v. Libgott and ors. (181); Blank v. Davis (192); Tyrnham v. Savile (235); Russian Oil Products, Ltd. v. Tucker and Son (240); Potter v. Roberts (356); Wilkinson v. Sidenham and ors. (358); Peebles v. South London Greyhound Racecourses, Ltd. (381); Fallows v. L.G.O.C., Ltd. (385); Dye v. J. Collier and Son, Ltd. (386); Bowden v. Lister and anr. (388); Standen-Brown v. Ling (391). Non-Juries.—Brown v. St. Phalle, Ltd. (fixed Jan. 27) (203); O'Neilly v. Sriven Bros. and Co. (fixed Jan. 27) (230); Jackson v. Solomin (fixed Jan. 27) (360); Porham v. Hirchberg (909); Sudbury v. Sherratt (311); Same v. Same (consolidated); Thorpe and anr. v. Jackson and ors. (352); Slade v. Sinclair and Wilcox, Ltd. (363); Miller v. J. Rogall and Sons, Ltd., and anr. (370); Wyer v. Humphrey (373); Hall and anr. v. Joint Stock Development Trust, Ltd. (379); Greig v. Leonards (380); Hanverston v. Staples and ors. (396); Tulip v. Raceford and ors. (Hall and anr. third parties) (241); Foster and anr. v. Harnett and ors. (403).

Jurors

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court III. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court IV. (other than those in the part heard case) are discharged from further attendance.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

COURT II. (The PRESIDENT).—At 10.30:—Defended Causes without Juries.—Ingram v. Ingram (orse. Enoch and Ercell (18); Baxter v. Baxter and Hill (19); Goldberg, R. v. Goldberg, I. (Lewis and Franklin (by her guardian) intervening) (20); Walden v. Walden and Quinton (21); Mister, N. M. v. Mister, A. E. (22); Long, E. v. Long, D. (23); Wright v. Wright and Black (24); Henderson, E. A. v. Henderson, N. M. (26); Bryden, F. E. v. Bryden, C. J. (27); Stapleton v. Stapleton and Blowers (28); Vallance, N. V. v. Vallance, H. C. (29); Cookson v. Cookson and Bishop (30).

COURT I. (HILL, J.).—At 10.30:—Defended Causes without Juries.—Blythe v. Blythe and Derbyshire (pt. hd.) (13); Winham v. Winham and Lyon (11); Foster v. Alcock (15); French v. French and Goddard (25).

COURT III (BATESON, J.).—At 10.30:—Defended Cause without Jury.—Adami, F. E. v. Adami, P. G. (pt. hd.) (1).

Official Referees

COURT II.—R. C. J., No. 324 (Mr. G. A. SCOTT).—At 11:—Cruse v. Reid, Price and Co.

COURT III.—R. C. J., No. 603 (Mr. E. W. HANSELL, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Therese, Ltd. v. Countess of Cork and Orrery; Buildings and Public Works Co. v. Hartley Wintney R.D.C.; Hall v. Dutchman.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

In COURT I. (REGISTRAR MELLOR).—At 11:—Lee, M. G., Major; Hannevig, C.; Mondoo, C. Y. (orse. W. Rees and Co.); Lanelot, E.; Raymond-Murray, G. E. (orse. Murray, R.); Lansbury, E. G. and W. A. (orse. Russian Three Ply and Veneer Co.); Godfrey, H. C. (orse. H. C. Godfrey and Co.); Hayes, F.; Offenbach, H.; Kanofsky, H. (orse. Konofsky, H.); Gill, F. H.; Hanson, M.; Lamotte, M.; Murray, J.; Marshall, E. M. and Shaw, H. (orse. E. Marshall and Co.); Myers, G. L. P.; Alt, E. A. (orse. Old, E. A.; orse. Tower Enlarging Co.); Murphy, J. E. and Hennig, C. W. (orse. Henning and Murphy).

COURT III. (REGISTRAR WARMINGTON).—At 12:—Farrance, A. S. C. E.

In CHAMBERS—Room 36 (REGISTRAR WARMINGTON).—At 11:—Fawcett, A. M.; Rodd, M. A.; Same; Adjd. Petitions (912, 982, 626, 1,085, and 1,154 of 1929).

MEETING OF CREDITORS IN BANKRUPTCY (the OFFICIAL RECEIVER).—At. Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.—Room 82—Second Floor.—At 11:—Paget, Lord V., adjd. general meeting. At 12:—Taylor, D. E., first meeting.

Companies

CHANCERY DIVISION.—COMPANIES COURT (REGISTRAR STIRLING).—In Chambers—Room 48.—At 11:—Ex parte applications. At 11.15:—City Equitable Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. At 11.30:—J. K. Ford and Weston, Ltd.; Same. At 12:—City Equitable Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. At 2.15:—Photo-Matik Foreign Corporation, Ltd. Room 69.—At 11.30:—Sovereign Shipping Co., Ltd. Room 86.—At 12:—Bianchi Motors, Ltd. (Whiting v. Bianchi Motors, Ltd.). Room 67.—At 11.15:—City Wholesale Supply Co., Ltd. At 11.30:—Colour Snapshots (1926), Ltd. At 11.45:—British and Continental Auto de Luxe, Ltd. At 12:—British Baltic Development Co., Ltd. Room 87.—At 11.30:—Donisthorpe and Co., Ltd. At 12.30:—Karrier Motors, Ltd. Room 88.—At 11.30:—Rural England Motor Coaches, Ltd. Room 68.—At 12.45:—Karrier Motors, Ltd. At 2.30 to 4:—George E. Everitt and Sons, Ltd. (Everitt v. George E. Everitt and Sons, Ltd.).

MASTERS sitting.—Bonner, Jelf, Whately, Ball, Sinnet, Baker, and Moseley.

TAXING MASTER.—Gibbon.

MASTER of the CROWN OFFICE sitting.—Kershaw.

CHANCERY REGISTRARS.—The following will be in attendance:—Andrews (on Appeal Court I.); More (on Eve, J.); Andrews (on Maugham, J.); Hicks Beach (on Bennett, J.); Blaker (on Clauson, J.); Ritchie (on Luxmoore, J.); Jolly (on Farwell, J.).

Central Criminal Court

COURT I. (AVORY, J.).—At 10.30:—C. C. Hatry, E. Daniels, A. E. Tabor, J. G. Dixon.

COURT II. (The RECORDER of LONDON).—At 10.30:—A. F. V. Hafner, T. W. Mulholland (pt. hd.).

COURT III. (The COMMON SERJEANT).—At 10.30:—For Sentence.—M. Gomes. For Trial.—L. G. Harris (pt. hd.) (1); M. Gaedes (2); C. Hawkins (3).

COURT IV. (JUDGE GREGORY).—At 10.30:—A. Neshofski (pt. hd.) (1); P. Edwards, E. Cunningham, E. Riley (2).

"THE TIMES" LAW REPORTS

Among the cases reported in the issue of *The Times* Law Reports published to-day (Friday), January 24, price 1s., are:—The Croxteth Hall (Seamen's wages); Montague L. Meyer, Limited v. Kivisto (Sale of goods); Manchester Ship Canal Company v. Director of Public Prosecutions (Factories); Nachimson v. Nachimson (Divorce).

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HATRY TRIAL

PROSECUTION CASE CLOSED

SIR G. GARNSEY CROSS-EXAMINED

The Crown concluded its case before Mr. Justice Avory, at the Central Criminal Court yesterday, in the trial of Clarence Charles Hatry, 40, described as a company director, who is charged with conspiring with John Gialdini and other persons unknown to forge and utter valuable securities purporting to be bearer scrip certificates relating to part of the authorized issue of Borough of Swindon Four-and-Three-quarter per Cent. Redeemable Stock, 1949-1959, City of Gloucester Four-and-Three-quarter per Cent. Redeemable Stock, 1949-1959, and Wakefield Corporation Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Redeemable Stock, 1949-1959.

Hatry is also charged with forging and uttering scrip certificates purporting to be certificates relating to the stocks mentioned. He is further charged with conspiring to defraud and with causing, by false pretences with intent to defraud, large sums of money and valuable securities to be paid or delivered by various companies, firms, and persons to Austin Friars Trust, Limited, and other companies.

With him are charged Edmund Daniels, 32, director; Albert Edward Tabor, 36, director; and John Graham Goodfellow Dixon, 37, director. The charges against these defendants are the same as those against Hatry.

All the defendants plead "Not Guilty."

The Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.), Mr. H. M. Giveen, Mr. H. D. Roome, and Mr. G. B. McClure appeared to prosecute The defendants were represented by the following counsel:—For Hatry: Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., and Mr. St. John Hutchinson; for Daniels: Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, K.C., and Mr. C. Humphreys; for Dixon: Mr. Cecil Whiteley, K.C., and Mr. W. Frampton; for Tabor: Mr. Roland Oliver, K.C., and Mr. Russell Vick.

HISTORY OF HATRY GROUP

Sir Gilbert Garnsey, the chartered accountant, continuing his evidence for the prosecution, said that on September 20 he began to investigate the affairs of the Hatry companies. The task proved to be one of immense difficulty. As the result of a preliminary investigation five of the companies went into liquidation—Austin Friars Trust, Limited, Corporation and General Securities, Limited, Dundee Trust, Limited, Oak Investment Corporation, Limited, and Retail Trade Securities, Limited. He also investigated the affairs of Aylesbury Trust, Limited, and Iron Industries, Limited, which were also in liquidation.

Austin Friars Trust, Limited, was formed in May, 1927, with a capital of £300,000 in £1 shares. That capital was mainly subscribed by Austin Friars Trust Holdings, Limited. So far as he knew, there had never been issued a balance-sheet of the company.

MR. JUSTICE AVORY.—Was there ever any annual meeting?—No.

In September, 1928, a statement was made, but there was no balance-sheet. The liabilities of the Trust were now about £19,000,000, of which £6,000,000 represented liabilities to Corporation and General Securities, Limited, Oak Investment Corporation, Limited, Dundee Trust, Limited, and Retail Trade Securities, Limited.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—At what figure do you value the assets?—£5,500,000. That is the best estimate I can give.

The assets largely consisted of shares in companies promoted by the Trust, and the "Hatry crash" had affected the value of those shares considerably.

Among other companies the Trust promoted in June, 1929, Steel Industries of Great Britain, Limited. That was to be a holding company, the idea being that it should acquire the shares and debentures in United Steel Companies, Limited, and United Strip and Bar Mills, Limited.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—That would obviously require a good deal of money?—Yes.

Did the Trust raise the money by means of syndicates and borrowing on the shares of the two steel companies which were being bought?—Yes.

How much money was raised from these two sources?—About £4,800,000.

How much was expended in and about the purchase of the shares?—£4,200,000, including £100,000 deposited in connexion with a further purchase of shares in another well-known company.

The steel proposition was self-financing?—Yes.

Was the money which had been raised for the purchase of steel shares used entirely for that purpose?—No.

To what extent was it not used for that purpose?—£1,500,000 was used for other purposes.

What other purposes?—Meeting liabilities previously incurred by the Trust and investing in the shares of the associated companies.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE

The Trust, therefore, said Sir Gilbert Garnsey, was £900,000 short.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—Is that, in your opinion, the main cause of the trouble?—Yes.

At any time in its career was Austin Friars Trust, Limited, solvent?—No.

Corporation and General Securities, Limited, was formed in December, 1926, following on a company of the same which, formed in January, 1925, went into liquidation in December, 1926. The capital was £100,000 in management shares, and £600,000 in ordinary shares. He (the witness) estimated the present liabilities at £3,700,000, of which about £400,000 represented internal credits.

The main asset was an advance to Austin Friars of £2,700,000, of which £500,000 was secured.

Dundee Trust, Limited, was formed in September, 1927, with a capital of about £50,000, as a finance company. Broadly speaking, the capital was held by Gialdini and Daniels.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—What do you say about the financial position of that company?—It is hopelessly insolvent. Again the main asset is a claim for £1,500,000 against Austin Friars Trust, Limited.

Oak Investment Corporation, Limited, was formed in March, 1927, also as a finance company, with a capital of £750,000. That company was also hopelessly insolvent. Its main assets were advances to Austin Friars Trust, Limited, and Corporation and General Securities. Limited, to the extent of over £1,000,000, of which £500,000 is secured. The total liabilities were £1,700,000, some of which, again, were internal between the companies.

MR. JUSTICE AVORY.—In all these cases you refer to the liabilities to creditors without taking any account of shareholders?—That is so.

Retail Trade Securities, Limited, was also a finance company, specializing in the formation of companies in the drapery and other retail trades. It mainly bought from one member of the Hatry group and sold to another. It also lent money to the companies. It, too, was hopelessly insolvent.

Aylesbury Trust, Limited, was first incorporated as a private company in January, 1925, with a nominal capital of 10s. Later the capital became £60,000. The company was formed to satisfy certain existing liabilities of Mr. Hatry. The idea was to make a profit and discharge the liabilities out of that.

MR. JUSTICE AVORY.—Who subscribed the capital?—Mr. Hatry.

Sir Gilbert Garnsey explained that, instead of being paid their debts, the original creditors obtained debentures in Aylesbury Trust, Limited. Later they exchanged the stock for shares in Austin Friars Tr

Sporting News

RACING

NEWBURY JANUARY MEETING

ARCTIC STAR WINS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The January Meeting of the Newbury Race Club was concluded yesterday in pleasant weather. There was again a large attendance of visitors and the racing was well worth watching.

There is little that needs to be written about the opening race, the Reading Steeplechase, which was won by Cylvida from Old Hickory, with Nautical Swell third. After Old Hickory had made nearly all the running he was passed two fences from the finish by Avion and Cylvida, who approached the last fence side by side, with Avion apparently going the better of the two. Unfortunately for the connexions of Avion he hit the top of the fence and came down, and Cylvida, very weary, went on to win from Old Hickory, who does not seem to be nearly so good as he was. The favourite, Lemon Squash, ran badly.

There was a very exciting race for the Lambourn Selling Hurdle, for which, in an open market, quite a number of the starters were backed, with Bantling favourite at 9 to 2, although, on their previous running over this course, he had not so good a chance at the weights as Mica, who was mildly backed at 8 to 1. I never saw Bantling in the race with a winning chance, but Mica was always going well, although approaching the last hurdles it did not seem probable that he would win. At that part of the race Brewster was just in front, but being hard ridden. Close up with him were Viba, Red Conrad, and Jehu, and of the four Red Conrad was going the best. He, however, made a very bad jump at the last hurdles and his chance was gone. Jehu also was beaten, and Viba was not going so well as Brewster, who appeared reasonably certain to win until Mr. Bostwick brought Mica with a fine run on the Stands side of the course, and, getting up close to the finish, won by half a length. To add to the excitement Lavande came with a very late run and was beaten for second place by only a head. Lavande ran a curious race, for, after being nearly in front, she fell back, then moved up again, and then, in the Straight, was so far behind the leaders that she did not seem to have any chance at all. Yet in the end she was only just beaten, and if she had made her effort a little earlier she would have won.

Mr. G. Bostwick rode with fine judgment in this race, as did his brother later in the afternoon when he won the Moderate Hurdle on his own filly Zinita. This filly, by Battle-axe, had shown promise over hurdles, and although not favourite, was well backed. The favourite was the disappointing Pompion, belonging to Mr. Cooper and Mr. Rowson. Pompion has been well backed to win his last three races and each time, after promising to win, he has been beaten into third place. His third failure was yesterday. He was always well placed and soon after coming into the Straight he was in the front row. Between the last two hurdles he was in front with Silver Grail, and in spite of an indifferent jump at the last hurdles he seemed to have the better chance of the two 100 yards from the winning-post. While these two horses were fighting out their duel Mr. Bostwick, riding almost exactly the same race as his brother had done in the earlier selling hurdle, came with a well-judged and sustained run on Zinita and, getting up in the last stride, won by a head from Silver Grail, who in turn was a head in front of Pompion, who did not appear to have been given too much room by Silver Grail in the closing parts of the run-in. The riding of Mr. G. Bostwick and Mr. A. C. Bostwick in these two races showed that they are very accomplished amateur riders.

In between these two successes were the two most important events of the afternoon, the Winchester Steeplechase and the Berkshire Hurdle. The former event attracted only a small field and only two of them, Castletown and Eagle's Tail, were backed at all seriously. Another starter was Great Span, but it was obvious that he is not yet at his best, his preparation presumably being timed for the Grand National, in which he has previously run well. He jumped cleanly yesterday and had a good exercise gallop. As is his custom on this and other courses, Transit made the running until he ran out, this time at the fence after passing the Stands. After that, Carfax made the extra distance of this afternoon's race will not be in his favour. Dragonne d'Or will sooner or later improve on his known form. I thought that he showed distinct promise at Hurst Park. This is not an easy race on which to make a selection. Perhaps the winner will be COLENSO.

WEYBRIDGE SELLING STEEPLECHASE (2½m.).—Old Hickory ran yesterday and Sunbronze is not likely to be started in such a race as this again for some time. Roi Rouge has not run for a long time, so that is is reasonable to assume that there has been something the matter with him. Court Scandal II. might run well, but Endwell is very badly handicapped with Hartsridge on their Hurst Park form, where he was only 2lb. and a length the better horse, and he now has to give 16lb. S. Bennet can choose from Signal Rocket, who won easily at Plumpton, and Le Mont d'Hiere, whose form is very moderate. On the handicap the best chances seem to be held by COURT SCANDAL II. and Hartsridge. I have a preference for the former.

KEMPTON PARK HURDLE (2m.).—Blackmoor is to run, and he could not have much less weight, but he has never done anything in public to justify his being made a selection. The French-bred Kakimono is badly handicapped with The Brown Talisman on their Aintree form of last spring, even with The Brown Talisman penalized with 10lb. extra. On Sandown Park form Peertoi should again beat The Brown Talisman, who, on Hurst Park form, is not so well in here as Laodck or Prince Cherry. However, on Sandown Park form even at the altered weights Peertoi should again beat Prince Cherry and Laodck and also Invermark. No one can handicap Sunny Trace with any certainty, but with only 10st. 7lb. he might win. The best selection at the weights seems to me to be PEERTOI.

LITTLETON STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Prince Jerome, at the weights, has about the same chance as Footer, who is too uncertain to be selected. Through Pishogue, May King does not seem quite so well handicapped as Mythologist, who won over this course in the autumn. Slieve Grien has not run since last spring. MYTHOLOGIST, if absent MAY KING, seems to be the best selection.

AMATEURS' STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—With all his weight, if BIG WONDER is started he would be my selection.

MIDDLESEX HURDLE (2m.).—Adage has the beating of Stranathro on Lingfield form. Elcho might run well, and there are still possibilities about Lordland as a hurdler. Ivory is useful, but ADAGE may win.

NEWBURY RESULTS

1.30 (1.31).—The **READING SELLING STEEPLECHASE** of 150 sovs. Two miles and about 50 yards.

CYLVIDA, b g, by Cylta—Vida (Mr. H. Dyke Dennis), aged, 12st. ..... W. Stott 1
OLD HICKORY, b g, by Grave Greek—Walnut (Mr. F. A. Clark), aged, 11st. 9lb. ..... D. Williams 2
NAUTICAL SWELL, ch g, by Juggernaut—Santoi's Queen (Mr. T. Higgins), aged, 12st. ..... R. Thrale 3
Mars (Mrs. N. Snelling), 6 yrs, 12st. ..... E. Foster 0
North Ham (Mr. H. S. Watts), aged, 11st. 9lb. ..... Owner 0
Mitchells (Mr. E. Martin), aged, 12st. ..... J. Lenehan 0
Indian Ace (Mr. G. Blaker), 6 yrs, 11st. 9lb. ..... E. Knight 0
Avion (Mrs. M. Gordon), aged, 11st. 9lb. ..... W. Parvin 0
Lemon Squash (Mr. V. T. Thompson), 6 yrs, 11st. 9lb. ..... R. Everett 0

Fitzurari (Lord Lovat), 5 yrs, 11st. 2lb. ..... G. Hardy 0
(Winner trained by P. Dennis, at Wrexham)

Betting.—5 to 2 agst Lemon Squash, 3 to 1 agst Cylvida, 7 to 2 agst Old Hickory, 5 to 1 agst Nautical Swell, 100 to 7 each agst the others.

Won by six lengths; four lengths separated second and third. Lemon Squash was fourth and Indian Ace last.

The winner was sold to Mrs. de Selincourt for 260 guineas.

2.0 (2.1).—The **LAMBOURN SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

MICA, b g, by Granite—Nova (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst), 6 yrs, 10st. 11lb. ..... Mr. G. Bostwick 1
BREWSTER, b g, by Drimmore—Grey Dawn (Mr. W. Hutchinson), 6 yrs, 11st. 1lb. ..... J. Browne 2
LAVANDE, ch m, by Sky-rocket—Lananda (Mr. B. Warner), 6 yrs, 11st. 2lb. ..... G. Poberin 3
Bantling (Lord Londesborough), 6 yrs, 11st. 10lb. ..... P. Kelly 0
Jehu (Mr. J. Beary), aged, 11st. 8lb. (car. 11st. 11lb.) ..... Owner 0
Golden Ermine (Mr. W. Needham), 6 yrs, 11st. 8lb. ..... E. Brown 0
Viba (Mr. F. Hands), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..... R. Thrale 0
Laverstoke (Mr. R. C. Woods), aged, 11st. 4lb. ..... P. Doyle 0
Night Guard (Mr. H. T. Rich), aged, 11st. 8lb. ..... J. Elwood 0
Red Conrad (Mr. J. P. Johnson), aged, 11st. 12lb. ..... Owner 0
Lamintone (Mr. R. G. Shaw), aged, 11st. 4lb. ..... R. Everett 0
Nursemaid (Mrs. Peirse-Duncombe), 5 yrs, 10st. 13lb. ..... W. Parvin 0
Fiazen Boy (Mr. W. Hutchinson), aged, 10st. 7lb. ..... G. Turner 0
Golden Chain (Mr. L. Carey), aged, 10st. 7lb. ..... H. Graves 0
Cross Hands (Lord Westmorland), aged, 9st. 12lb. ..... N. Hine 0

(Winner trained by I. Anthony, at Wroughton)

Betting.—9 to 2 agst Bantling, 11 to 2 Nursemaid, 6 to 1 Lavande, 7 to 1 each Mica and Brewster, 8 to 1 each Mica and Red Conrad, 100 to 8 Jehu, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

Won by half a length; a short head separated second and third. Viba was fourth and Laverstoke last.

The winner was sold to Mr. W. Hutchinson for 120 guineas.

2.30 (2.32).—The **WINCHESTER HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 250 sovs. Three miles.

CASTLETOWN, b g, by Longtown—Octocide (Mr. E. Platt), aged, 11st. 6lb. ..... W. Stott 1
EAGLE'S TAIL, ch g, by Whisk Broom II.—Addenda (Colonel J. A. Fairhurst), aged, 11st. 10lb. ..... D. Morgan 2
CARFAX, bl g, by Drimmore—Zena (Mr. B. W. Ancil), aged, 12st. 4lb. ..... C. Ancil 3
Transit (Captain R. E. Sassoon), aged, 12st. 5lb. ..... J. Hogan 0
Great Span (Mr. W. B. Duckworth), aged, 12st. 4lb. ..... T. Leader 0
Pride of the Morning (Major T. Sebag-Montefiore), aged, 11st. 2lb. ..... G. Goswell 0
Sir Lindsay (Mr. J. H. Whitney), aged, 10st. 8lb. ..... T. Cullinan 0

(Winner trained by Poole, at Lewes)

Betting.—Evens Castletown, 3 to 1 agst Eagle's Tail, 8 to 1 agst Great Span, 100 to 8 each agst Sir Lindsay and Carfax, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by four lengths; six lengths separated second and third. Great Span was fourth and Sir Lindsay last.

3.0 (3.3).—The **BERKSHIRE HURDLE** of 400 sovs. Two miles.

ARCTIC STAR, br g, by Achtoi—Skypress (Lady Curzon of Kedleston), 6 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... W. Stott 1
MOONTOY, b g, by Achtoi—Mrs. Meldcon (Mr. H. Jones), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..... F. Payne 2
BROWN TONY, br g, by Jackdaw—Lady Peary (Mrs. J. de Selincourt), 4 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... T. Cullinan 3
West Indies (Mr. C. B. Rowe), 6 yrs, 12st. 3lb. ..... C. Mallon 0
Angel-Angel (Mr. F. A. Clark), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... Mr. A. Bostwick 0
The Sirdar (Mr. V. Emanuel), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... F. Brookes 0
Valois (Mrs. V. Emanuel), 6 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... P. Donoghue 0
Double Spot (Major D. Mairs), aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... T. Morgan 0
Bello (Mrs. D. Harris), 6 yrs, 11st. 7lb. ..... F. Sergeant 0
Maer Hills (Mr. C. Anson), 5 yrs, 11st. 2lb. (car. 11st. 4lb.) ..... F. Rees 0
Potocki (Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Dunlop), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..... J. Mason 0
Cheerio (Mr. R. G. de Mestre), 5 yrs, 11st. ..... S. Ingham 0
O (Mrs. G. L. Redmond), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..... J. Teasdale 0
Mustard Club (Captain R. E. Sassoon), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..... Owner 0
Umtopagass (Mr. H. Stobart), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..... G. Goswell 0
Yearly (Mr. B. Warner), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..... G. Poberin 0
Royal Repose (Mr. J. M. Woodville), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..... R. Everett 0
Oliver Cromwell (Mr. A. E. Ansell), 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb. ..... R. Thrale 0
Ennis Bridge (Major A. Bonsor), 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb. ..... J. Canty 0
Periscope (Mr. J. B. Leigh), 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb. ..... K. Piggott 0
Kinprilis (Mrs. E. M. Rayner), 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb. ..... H. East 0

(Winner trained by W. Nightingall, at Epsom)

Betting.—3 to 1 agst Arctic Star, 5 to 1 Yearly, 6 to 1 Brown Tony, 8 to 1 each Ennis Bridge and O, 10 to 1 Angel-Angel, 100 to 8 each Moontoy and West Indies, 100 to 6 Oliver Cromwell, 33 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by a length; four lengths separated second and third. Bello was fourth and Double Spot last.

3.30 (3.39).—The **MODERATE HANDICAP HURDLE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

ZINITA, br f, by Battle-axe—Uregare (Mr. A. C. Bostwick), 4 yrs, 10st. 13lb. ..... Owner 1
SILVER GRAIL, ch g, by Prince Galahad—Silver Patch (Mr. G. Lee-Milne), 4 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..... W. Parvin 2
POMPION, b g, by Pommern—Frodith (Mr. E. Rowson), 6 yrs, 11st. 6lb. ..... J. Walsh 3
Sonny (Mrs. M. G. Hartigan), 6 yrs, 12st. 6lb. ..... F. Rees 0
Vic (Mr. G. G. Ruddle), aged, 12st. 6lb. ..... F. Brookes 0
Gafadoun (Mr. M. Dollar), 5 yrs, 12st. 2lb. ..... R. Thrale 0
Mittisigosa (Mr. E. G. de Mestre), 5 yrs, 11st. 13lb. ..... S. Ingham 0
Northward (Mrs. E. Wallace), 5 yrs, 11st. 12lb. ..... A. Piper 0
Kentish Plover (Mr. W. M. Camlet), 5 yrs, 11st. 10lb. ..... T. Griffiths 0
Near East (Mr. H. B. Brandt), 5 yrs, 11st. 5lb. ..... T. McCarthy 0
Lonesome (Mr. J. P. Johnson), 6 yrs, 11st. 3lb. (car. 11st. 5lb.) ..... Owner 0
Baco (Mr. G. G. Baird), 4 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..... F. Gurney 0
Burley Adelia (Mr. S. S. Oakwar), 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..... W. Speck 0
Martian (Mr. H. A. Brown), aged, 11st. 1lb. ..... H. Kelly 0
Burning Bush (Mr. G. Henderson), 4 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..... G. Goswell 0
Hurricane James (Mrs. M. Forrest), 6 yrs, 11st. ..... J. Moore 0
Bucks Clover (Miss N. Paull), 4 yrs, 10st. 12lb. ..... J. Delaney 0
Bedegrar (Sir E. Wills), aged, 10st. 10lb. ..... D. Morgan 0

(Winner trained by A. Law, at Michel Grove)

Betting.—4 to 1 agst Pompion, 11 to 2 agst Zinita, 6 to 1 agst Bedegrar and Sonny, 8 to 1 Mittisigosa, 10 to 1 Silver Grail, 100 to 8 agst Gafadoun, Northward, and Martian, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by a head; a similar distance separated second and third. Gafadoun was fourth and Vic last.

4.0 (4.1).—The **OGBOURNE HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 150 sovs. Two miles and about 50 yards.

SPEAR O' WAR, ch g, by Spearmint—Ortlinde (Lord Queenborough), aged, 11st. 4lb. (car. 11st. 5lb.) ..... J. Rees 1
MELRUSH, b g, by Mahery—Marmosa (Captain R. E. Sassoon), aged, 10st. 5lb. ..... J. Lenehan 2
PISHOGUE, gr g, by Milesian—Red Linnet II. (Baron F. de Tuyll), 6 yrs, 10st. 3lb. ..... S. Piggott 3
Colliery Band (Mrs. H. M. Hollins), 6 yrs, 11st. 8lb. ..... R. Everett 0
Wroxham Bridge (Captain C. B. Peto), aged, 11st. 1lb. ..... Mr. Thrale 0
Tiber (Mr. T. Walton), aged, 11st. ..... D. Williams 0
The Druce Machine (Mr. R. O. Gray), aged, 10st. 13lb. ..... W. Gerney 0
Saunter (Mr. C. A. Ringwood), aged, 10st. 12lb. ..... G. Wilson 0
Blue Bag (Mr. M. Evans), aged, 10st. 5lb. ..... T. Morgan 0
Italian Summer (Mrs. R. D. Cohen), aged, 9st. 13lb. ..... E. Brown 0
Poligar (Sir E. Wills), aged, 10st. 2lb. ..... F. Carroll 0

(Winner trained by G. Bennett, at Alfriston)

Betting.—5 to 2 agst The Druce Machine, 11 to 4 Spear o' War, 100 to 30 Colliery Band, 8 to 1 each Saunter and Pishogue, 10 to 1 each Wroxham Bridge and Blue Bag, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

Won by five lengths; half a length separated second and third. Colliery Band was fourth and Blue Bag last.

KEMPTON PARK PROSPECTS

SUNBURY SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Irish Basket was beaten earlier in the week at Leicester, but the winner may have been rather above plating class, and if that is so Irish Basket has a chance here. Gallina has won in this company, and last time out ran fairly well behind such a useful hurdler as Master Orange. Byron is certainly a good plater, and if started would be most difficult to beat. Colenso ran very well when just beaten by Marauder at Hurst Park, and on that form has a chance here. He was favourite when he fell in a selling race at Kempton Park, which was won by Arch Court, who is also in this race to-day. On Avon has a chance on his running with Cadurcis over this course in December, but the

KEMPTON PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.50.—The **SUNBURY SELLING HURDLE RACE** of 150 sovs.; for four-year-olds. Two miles.

	St	lb
aIRISH BASKET (Mrs. C. T. Aldridge) ..... Stubbs	10	12
GALLINA (Mr. V. Smyth) ..... W. Smyth	10	12
BYRON (Mr. G. Reed) ..... Pulford	10	12
ARCH COURT (Mr. C. Lee) ..... W. Nightingall	10	12
YARMOUTH (Mr. A. E. Ansell) ..... Thrale	10	7
aQUICK SERVICE (Mrs. Bancroft) ..... Gore	10	7
RHYBUDD (Mrs. G. N. Bennett) ..... G. Bennett	10	7
DOUBLE CHIN (Mr. P. Fitzgerald) ..... Gore	10	7
BROADACH (Mr. R. J. Proone) ..... Tabor	10	7
KINGRAVE (Mr. E. Gwilt) ..... Pulford	10	7
KEFALIA (Mr. E. Gwilt) ..... Pulford	10	7
COLENSO (Mr. P. Hands) ..... Thrale	10	7
SLINTON (Mr. A. Law) ..... A. Law	10	7
ON AVON (Mrs. H. Laye) ..... Laye	10	7
THE SCRIBBLER (Sir P. Newson) ..... W. Nightingall	10	7
VERDENELLA (Mr. T. Pathell) ..... East	10	7
TOP NOTE (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	10	7
DARK EAGLE (Mr. F. Pollitzer) ..... C. W. Langlands	10	7
BARKELL (Mrs. T. Setchell) ..... Rennison	10	7
DUTCH GOLD (Mr. O. M. Smith) ..... C. W. Langlands	10	7
FUN (Mr. H. Smyth) ..... H. Smyth	10	7
HELBECK (Major C. H. Stevens) ..... Stevens	10	7
SOLDAN (Mrs. Edgar Wallace) ..... Beary	10	7
GLORIOUS DILIGENCE (Mrs. T. Walton) ..... Killilee	10	7
DRAGOON D'OR (Mr. R. Warner) ..... G. Bennett	10	7
aK.O. (Mr. F. W. G. Weedon) ..... E. Pigott	10	7
PHOROS (Mr. D. White) ..... Rintoul	10	7
SIR CRISPEN (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

IRISH BASKET, GALLINA, Hardy; QUICK SERVICE, R. McCarthy; BEROADACH, J. Ermer; COLENSO, W. Stott; TOP NOTE, —; DARK EAGLE, F. Brookes; DUTCH GOLD, Ingham; FUN, A. Lingar; SOLDAN, P. Prendergast; K.O., K. Piggott; SIR CRISPEN, W. Crump.

2.0.—The **WEYBRIDGE SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 150 sovs. Two miles and a half and 90 yards.

	Yrs	st	lb
OLD HICKORY (Mr. F. Ambrose Clark) ..... I. Anthony	a	12	7
SUNBRONZE (7lb. ex.) (Mr. A. C. Bostwick) ..... Private	6	12	7
ARDOON'S PRIDE (Mrs. W. Muro) ..... Pendarves	a	12	5
MITCHELLS (Mr. E. Martin) ..... Martin	a	12	4
MORE'S DEAR (Miss Williams-Bulkeley) ..... Goswell	a	12	2
ROI ROUGE (Sir P. G. Lawson) ..... Pendarves	a	12	2
aCOURT SCANDAL II. (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... A. Law	a	12	0
NEWTOWN WONDER (Mr. G. S. Langlands) ..... G. Langlands	a	11	9
aEXPERT (Miss M. F. Cantrell-Hubberstey) ..... Rayson	a	11	9
AESOP (Mr. M. G. Reddick) ..... Thrale	a	11	9
ENDWELL (7lb. ex.) (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	a	11	9
BENJAMIN CHERRY (Mr. W. P. Doyle) ..... Whiting	a	11	8
RARE SCOT (Captain R. C. G. Vivian) ..... Vivian	a	11	7
ODD JOB (Mr. J. Warner) ..... Barthropp	a	11	7
SIGNAL ROCKET (Lord Glanely) ..... S. Bennet	5	11	5
aSNAPPER (Mr. A. Law) ..... A. Law	a	11	5
KILNAWLEY (Mr. T. Hartigan) ..... Goby	a	11	4
MERAN (Mr. Wells) ..... Pulford	a	11	0
WHITE CARGO (Mr. J. S. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	6	11	0
FLAME DANCER (Captain R. M. Thompson) ..... R. Thompson	a	10	9
RITA FALL (Mr. G. Pease) ..... Pease	a	10	8
LETHIAN (Mr. J. Little) ..... Little	a	10	8
BLAKESLEY (Mrs. H. A. Jones) ..... Stanley	a	10	7
CAMPERDOWN (Mr. D. A. Jackson) ..... Poulton	a	10	7
HARTSRIDGE (Mr. R. F. Good) ..... J. Nightingall	a	10	7
aMAGIC BARD (Mr. J. Hall) ..... Hall	a	10	7
GENEROSITY (Mr. J. M. Gosden) ..... Gosden	6	10	2
BAALBEK (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	a	10	0
SIDNEY'S LIGHT (Mrs. C. Jones) ..... Gilbert	a	10	0
LE MONT D'HIERE (Mrs. L. Panto) ..... S. Bennet	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ROI ROUGE, Owner; COURT SCANDAL II., G. Turner; EXPERT, F. Foster; ENDWELL, Captain Weber; BENJAMIN CHERRY, Owner; RARE SCOT, Owner; SIGNAL ROCKET or LE MONT D'HIERE, T. James; SNAPPER, J. Browne; HARTSRIDGE, Owner; MAGIC BARD, —.

2.30.—The **KEMPTON PARK HANDICAP HURDLE RACE** of 250 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
KINNAIRD (Mr. E. Platt) ..... Poole	a	12	7
KAKTSONO (Mrs. G. L. Redmond) ..... In France	5	12	2
PEERTOI (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	5	11	11
THE BROWN TALISMAN (10lb. ex.) (Mr. Michael Sheridan) ..... C. Chapman			
ALAN MALONE (Mr. A. P. Cunliffe) ..... Woodland	6	12	0
DARK AGNES (Mr. Field) ..... Anthony	6	12	0
GRECIAN HOPE (Sir K. Fraser) ..... Fraser	6	12	0
ALACRITY (Mr. M. Markham) ..... R. Thompson	a	12	0
PAYNIM (Mr. G. Lambton) ..... Rowell	a	12	0
aLORDLAND (Contessa di Sant Elia) ..... F. Hartigan	6	12	0
VOLTA'S PRIDE (Mr. E. L. Short) ..... W. Nightingall	a	12	0
aKLING KLANG (Mr. J. Gosden) ..... Gosden	6	11	10
AUGURIN (Mrs. E. M. MacColl) ..... MacColl	5	11	10
BRIDGE OF HOPE (Mr. R. G. MacMillan) ..... Laye	5	11	10
HIPPOLYTUS (Captain R. Petrie) ..... Petrie	5	11	10
OF (Mrs. C. L. Redmond) ..... In France	5	11	10
aFIREBALL (Lord Allendale) ..... R. Gordon	5	11	10
SPRYSIDE (Mr. W. Berry) ..... F. Morgan	5	11	10
aYORO (Mr. V. M. Cazalet) ..... F. Hartigan	5	11	10
aBLUNT (Mr. I. Z. Davis) ..... Thrale	5	11	10
IRONCLAD (Lord Glanely) ..... Baker	5	11	10
WHETHAM (7lb. ex.) (Mr. H. Hastings) ..... F. A. Brown	5	11	10
CORPORAL NYM (Mr. F. L. Hill) ..... Hammond	5	11	10
TRUNK CALL (Mr. H. J. Joel) ..... C. Chapman	5	11	10
KENWYN (Mr. H. Leader) ..... F. Leader	5	11	10
ON APPROVAL (Mr. H. Simmonds) ..... Dick	5	11	10
MR. FLIM (Major C. H. Stevens) ..... Stevens	5	11	10
aNESTOR (Mrs. C. Wallace) ..... Beary	5	11	10
YEARLY (Mr. R. Warner) ..... O. Anthony	5	11	10
CORNWALLIS (Mr. A. G. Whiteman) ..... Hare	5	11	10
IVORY (Mr. C. Livingston) ..... C. Chapman	4	10	12
PLANAWAY (Mr. G. Barclay) ..... A. Pickles	4	10	12
TANGIRA (Lord Beaverbrook) ..... F. Wootton	4	10	12
aLAURENTUM (Mr. F. A. Clark) ..... I. Anthony	a	11	5
RENDER (Major H. Peel) ..... Poole	a	11	5
AFRIKANDER (Mr. A. Donn) ..... C. Langlands	6	11	2
GLENDOLE (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..... Martin	6	11	2
aBILLY SAVAGE (Mrs. H. Huntington) ..... Withington	6	11	0
PINK BLUFF (Mr. A. Law) ..... A. Law	a	10	8
MYTHOLOGIST (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..... Martin	a	10	8
YOUNG PRINCE (Mr. W. Malden) ..... J. Reardon	6	10	5
aREDSTART (Miss B. E. Guinness) ..... R. Payne	a	10	0
SKIPPER'S OWN (Mrs. Bancroft) ..... Gore	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

FOOTER, R. Everett; BICESTER or BILLY SAVAGE, A. Mackey; MAY KING, F. Gurney; PRINCE JEROME, H. Loftus; SLIEVE GRIEN, Dick; ZINITA, Whitaker; AESOP, FOOL, T. James; LAURENTUM, D. Morgan; AFRIKANDER, F. Brookes; MYTHOLOGIST, Captain Sassoon; REDSTART, W. Gurney.

3.30.—The **AMATEURS' HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE** of 150 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
aBIG WONDER (Mr. G. S. L. Whitelaw) ..... Whitelaw	a	12	3
TOY BELL (Mrs. R. D. Cohen) ..... Hedges	a	11	9
ISSTOCK (Mr. K. Goode) ..... Poole	a	11	13
BALLYSTOCKART (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..... Martin	a	11	11
aD.D.B. (Major A. W. Huntington) ..... Withington	a	11	7
SUTTON WICK (Captain A. E. Grant) ..... W. Payne	a	11	6
aFIONAN PRIDE (Mr. R. C. Cotterell) ..... H. Brown	a	11	6
CONNOLLY'S FOLLY (Mr. H. Deterding) ..... R. Payne	a	11	2
aWOOD OWL (Mr. G. Bates) ..... Thrale	a	11	2
ENDWELL (10lb. ex.) (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	a	11	1
aGLEN ANDERD (Mr. F. H. W. Cundell) ..... Savill	a	11	0
FINE YARN (Sir P. G. Lawson) ..... Pendarves	a	10	12
aPHRIPSHER (Mrs. J. Bellingham) ..... Woodland	a	10	11
QUITE ALONE (Mr. R. F. Good) ..... J. Nightingall	a	10	11
aRATHONEY (Major E. Loder) ..... I. Anthony	a	10	10
TARA PRINCE (Mr. K. Urquhart) ..... H. Leader	a	10	9
NOBLE BIRTH (Mr. J. P. Chapman) ..... J. Chapman	a	10	5
aULTRA-VIOLET (Mr. T. G. Fletcher) ..... Gore	a	10	5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BIG WONDER, Captain Weber; D.D.B., —; PIDDLE PIN, Owner; WOOD OWL, Mr. Whitfield; GLEN ANDERD, Mr. F. Cundell; PHRIPSHER, Colonel H. Dillon; QUITE ALONE, Mr. Sclater; RATHONEY, Mr. A. C. Bostwick; ULTRA-VIOLET, —.

4.0.—The **MIDDLESEX HURDLE RACE** of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
ARCTIC STAR (Lady Curzon of Kedleston) ..... W. Nightingall	6	12	10
STRANATHRO (Mrs. B. M. Webster) ..... O. Anthony	6	12	10
ADAGE (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	a	12	10
WEST INDIES (Mr. C. B. Rowe) ..... C. Chapman	6	12	10
ALAN MALONE (Mr. A. P. Cunliffe) ..... Woodland	6	12	0
DARK AGNES (Mr. Field) ..... Anthony	6	12	0
GRECIAN HOPE (Sir K. Fraser) ..... Fraser	6	12	0
ALACRITY (Mr. M. Markham) ..... R. Thompson	a	12	0
PAYNIM (Mr. G. Lambton) ..... Rowell	a	12	0
aLORDLAND (Contessa di Sant Elia) ..... F. Hartigan	6	12	0
VOLTA'S PRIDE (Mr. E. L. Short) ..... W. Nightingall	a	12	0
aKLING KLANG (Mr. J. Gosden) ..... Gosden	6	11	10
AUGURIN (Mrs. E. M. MacColl) ..... MacColl	5	11	10
BRIDGE OF HOPE (Mr. R. G. MacMillan) ..... Laye	5	11	10
HIPPOLYTUS (Captain R. Petrie) ..... Petrie	5	11	10
OF (Mrs. C. L. Redmond) ..... In France	5	11	10
aFIREBALL (Lord Allendale) ..... R. Gordon	5	11	10
SPRYSIDE (Mr. W. Berry) ..... F. Morgan	5	11	10
aYORO (Mr. V. M. Cazalet) ..... F. Hartigan	5	11	10
aBLUNT (Mr. I. Z. Davis) ..... Thrale	5	11	10
IRONCLAD (Lord Glanely) ..... Baker	5	11	10
WHETHAM (7lb. ex.) (Mr. H. Hastings) ..... F. A. Brown	5	11	10
CORPORAL NYM (Mr. F. L. Hill) ..... Hammond	5	11	10
TRUNK CALL (Mr. H. J. Joel) ..... C. Chapman	5	11	10
KENWYN (Mr. H. Leader) ..... F. Leader	5	11	10
ON APPROVAL (Mr. H. Simmonds) ..... Dick	5	11	10
MR. FLIM (Major C. H. Stevens) ..... Stevens	5	11	10
aNESTOR (Mrs. C. Wallace) ..... Beary	5	11	10
YEARLY (Mr. R. Warner) ..... O. Anthony	5	11	10
CORNWALLIS (Mr. A. G. Whiteman) ..... Hare	5	11	10
IVORY (Mr. C. Livingston) ..... C. Chapman	4	10	12
PLANAWAY (Mr. G. Barclay) ..... A. Pickles	4	10	12
TANGIRA (Lord Beaverbrook) ..... F. Wootton	4	10	12
aLAURENTUM (Mr. F. A. Clark) ..... I. Anthony	a	11	5
RENDER (Major H. Peel) ..... Poole	a	11	5
AFRIKANDER (Mr. A. Donn) ..... C. Langlands	6	11	2
GLENDOLE (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..... Martin	6	11	2
aBILLY SAVAGE (Mrs. H. Huntington) ..... Withington	6	11	0
PINK BLUFF (Mr. A. Law) ..... A. Law	a	10	8
MYTHOLOGIST (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..... Martin	a	10	8
YOUNG PRINCE (Mr. W. Malden) ..... J. Reardon	6	10	5
aREDSTART (Miss B. E. Guinness) ..... R. Payne	a	10	0
SKIPPER'S OWN (Mrs. Bancroft) ..... Gore	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ADAGE, F. Rees; ALAN MALONE, G. Goswell; LORDLAND, R. Everett; HIPPOLYTUS, Mr. Thackray; FIREBALL, G. Pellerin; SPRYSIDE, T. F. Morgan; YORO, K. Piggott; IRONCLAD, P. Donoghue; ON APPROVAL, S. Ingham; NESTORIAN, J. Hogan; CORNWALLIS

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

RUGBY FOOTBALL

THE FRENCH FIFTEEN AT BELFAST

(FROM OUR RUGBY FOOTBALL CORRESPONDENT)

Ireland will be playing their first and France their second International match of the season at Belfast to-morrow afternoon.

That and the knowledge that France have beaten Scotland are the facts that tend most to make the game of unusual interest. This is not the first time by any means that France have started so well that they have been singled out as possible champions. It is fairly certain that if they can overcome this, the worst of all their long journeys, and in doing so add Ireland to the list of countries who have started their International season with a defeat, the meeting of England and France at Twickenham on February 22 probably will decide the championship.

IRELAND'S TEAM OF VETERANS

Like all other countries, Ireland selected their team only after exhaustive trials and a good deal of anxiety. Like the other countries, too, that anxiety was reflected in the team itself, for one important position was left open as long as possible. Ireland's main difficulty since the retirement of W. E. Crawford has been the discovery of a really first-class full back, and until the other day A. N. Other occupied the position that will be filled by the Army player, E. W. de V. Hunt, against France to-morrow. In practically all the other positions, one in the scrummage being the exception, Ireland have placed their confidence in well-tried men, one of them being G. V. Stephenson, the holder of an individual record that is not likely to be beaten for some years now that his chief rivals, if that be the word, have fallen out of international Rugby. Stephenson first played for Ireland 10 years ago, and since then, as a wing and then a centre three-quarter back, he has been given 39 caps. In the season 1927-28 he had equalled the record of 35 appearances set up by R. M. Owen, the famous Welsh half-back, and last season, in spite of injuries, he managed to play three more times for his country, which just deprived J. M. Bannerman of the honour of completing his unrivalled career as a forward at the head of all the lists of individual appearances. Bannerman's caps numbered 37. Every one will hope that Stephenson will not make the mistake of so many great players and play once too often in representative Rugby.

Ireland's prospects this season thus would appear to rest chiefly upon the retention or otherwise of their activity and physical fitness by a number of experienced men. Last season the inability of their forwards to repeat the great effort they made against England, added to a noticeable loss of scoring power, deprived them of the championship. This season they are likely to be well tested by France, who also have plenty of experienced men available, and men, moreover, judging by their victory over Scotland at Colombes, who are well trained, full of confidence, and possessed of a good deal of speed. As usual, France have been unlucky to have their team upset by defections, and once more it deserves to be recorded before the event that no country suffers so badly as France from the length of the journey necessary in order that the international programme may be completed. Fortunately for them, it would appear that C. Magnanou, the stand-off half-back whose dropped goal and defensive play at Colombes recently marked him out as a player to be reckoned with, will be able to play after all.

For success, indeed, France are likely to depend most upon the forwards and half-backs. The quickness on the man and ball of the forwards, as well as their stamina, were the determining factors against Scotland. Ireland, no more than Scotland, can afford to be beaten and outstayed at forward in the second half, and M. Sugden at the heels of the pack certainly cannot stand being spoiled roughly so well as J. B. Nelson. On the other hand, Sugden is essentially the player who can think while he plays, and his partner, E. O. Davy, is just the man to assist in the discouragement of a pack that still appears to lack the presence of a first-class leader. If ever that leader arrives, the other countries indeed may have cause to take their fixtures with France seriously. It is to be hoped, however, that the match at Belfast will not be spoiled, like that at Colombes, by repeated stoppages for injuries—some of them serious.

BRITISH RUGBY UNION TOUR

The secretary of the Rugby Union states that the British Rugby Union team, in which will be players drawn from the four home countries, will be selected about February 24. From the replies already received from players able to undertake the tour if chosen, it is expected that a strong team will go out under the management of Mr. James Baxter. The party will sail from Southampton for Wellington in the s.s. Rangitata on April 11. They will stay in New Zealand from May 14 to August 8, the last four or five weeks of the tour being in Australia. There will be four Test Matches in New Zealand and probably two in Australia.

The selection committee to pick the team is composed of Mr. J. Daniell, Mr. G. Nicholls, and Mr. G. V. Stephenson.

Stanford School beat "A" Squadron, R.F.A. (Cranwell) yesterday by 28 points to none.

The 4th Battalion, Royal Tank Corps beat the Cameron Highlanders in the Army Rugby Cup competition yesterday by five points to three.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE RESULTS

OXFORD

RUGBY

	Pts.		Pts.
CHRIST CHURCH "A"	24	PEMBROKE "A"	8
WORCESTER	5	CORPUS CHRISTI	0

ASSOCIATION

	Goals		Goals
BALLIOL "A"	1	BRASENOSE "A"	1

HOCKEY

	Goals		Goals
KEBLE	2	KESTRELS	0
JESUS	2	SHUTTON-ON-STOUR	0
WORCESTER "A"	1	HERTFORD "A"	1

CAMBRIDGE

RUGBY

	Pts.		Pts.
CAIUS	22	PEMBROKE	12
ST. JOHN'S	16	CHRIST'S	3
PETERHOUSE	41	KING'S	11
FITZWILLIAM HOUSE	11	DOWNING	3
CAIUS II.	20	PEMBROKE II.	0

ASSOCIATION.—LEAGUE III.

	Goals		Goals
SIDNEY SUSSEX	4	CLARE II.	2

OTHER MATCHES

	Goals		Goals
ST. CATHARINE'S II.	4	SELWYN II.	2
DOWNING II.	4	CHRIST'S II.	2
ST. JOHN'S II.	2	EMMANUEL II.	2
LILLETS	6	TRINITY "A"	4
QUEENS' II.	12	ST. COLUMBA'S	5
ST. JOHN'S III.	1	EMMANUEL III.	0

HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Goals		Goals
QUEENS'	3	CORPUS CHRISTI	0
CAIUS	3	MAGDALENE	2
CLARE	6	PETERHOUSE	3
CHRIST'S	5	PEMBROKE	2

OTHER MATCHES

	Goals		Goals
CAIUS II.	6	ST. JOHN'S II.	5

LAWN TENNIS

CANNES TOURNAMENT

CANNES, Jan. 23.—W. T. Tilden, B. Berthet, G. de Stefani, and H. W. Artens qualified for the semi-final round of the Singles at the New Courts Club here to-day. The last four in the Women's Singles are Miss Ryan, Fraulein C. Aussem, Signorita L. Valerio, and Mme. Jung. The results were:—

SINGLES.—FOURTH ROUND.—W. T. Tilden beat A. Gobi (7—5, 6—1); B. Berthet beat F. B. de Ricou (6—2, 8—6); G. de Stefani beat C. L. Rogers (6—2, 8—6); H. W. Artens beat E. du Plaix (6—3, 9—7).

WOMEN'S SINGLES.—FOURTH ROUND.—Miss Ryan beat Mrs. Brandon Moore (6—0, 6—4); Fraulein C. Aussem beat Mlle. F. Guillier (7—5, 6—2); Signorita L. Valerio beat Miss D. Pope (6—0, 6—1); Mme. S. Jung beat Mrs. Satterthwaite (6—3, 5—7, 7—5).

DOUBLES.—THIRD ROUND.—W. T. Tilden and C. H. Kingsley beat A. J. Gerbault and "A. Treadle" (6—1, 7—5); C. L. Rogers and E. Worne beat Kay Warden and G. Nicolades (6—1, 6—3).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.—SECOND ROUND.—Mrs. Satterthwaite and Miss Ryan beat Mrs. E. O'Neill and Miss E. Cunningham (6—0, 6—4); Fraulein C. Aussem and Signorita L. Valerio beat Mrs. D. A. Alston and Mme. S. Thompson (6—1, 6—2); Mme. S. Jung and Miss J. C. Ridley beat Mme. D. Petrocochino and Mrs. Darragh (7—5, 6—3).

MIXED DOUBLES.—SECOND ROUND.—C. P. Aeschmann and Miss J. C. Ridley beat Lord Charles Hope and Mrs. E. Pritchard (6—4, 6—2). THIRD ROUND.—W. T. Tilden and Fraulein C. Aussem beat E. du Plaix and Mlle. F. Guillier (6—2, 6—3).—*Sports Reporting Agency.*

TO-MORROW'S RUGBY FIXTURES

INTERNATIONAL MATCH

BELFAST.—Ireland v. France (2.30).

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

BLUNDELLSANDS.—Lancashire v. Cheshire.

CLUB MATCHES

BARNET.—Barnet v. R.A.F., Henlow.
BATH.—Bath v. Devonport Services (2.45).
BECKENHAM.—Beckenham v. Crawley.
BEDFORD.—Bedford v. U.C.S. Old Boys.
BIRKENHEAD.—Birkenhead Park v. Manchester.
BIRMINGHAM.—Birmingham v. Aston Old Edwardians.
BIRMINGHAM.—Moseley v. Cheltenham.
BLACKHEATH.—Westcombe Park v. National Bank of India.
BLACKWELL.—Blackwell v. Nottingham.
BRIGHTON.—Brighton v. Ealing.
BRISTOL.—Bristol v. Newport (3.0).
CHISWICK.—Civil Service v. Old Ethamians.
EDGWARE.—Edgware v. Lensbury.
EDITH.—Old Erithians v. Erith Technical College.
ESHER.—Esher v. Metropolitan Police.
FAIRLOP.—Old Blues "A" v. Old Ruthlsians.
FINCHLEY.—Finchley v. Toc H.
GREENWICH.—R.N.C. v. Catford Bridge.
GUILDFORD.—Guildford v. Artists' Rifles.
GUNNERSBURY.—Old Paulines v. Old Alleynians.
HARROW.—Polytechnic v. Birkbeck College.
HEADSTONE LANE.—Old Millhillians v. Old Stortfordians.
HERNE BAY.—Herne Bay v. Canterbury.
HERNE HILL.—London Welsh v. Coventry (2.45).
HONOR OAK.—Guy's Hospital v. Gloucester (3.0).
HORSHAM.—Christ's Hospital v. Dorking.
ILFORD.—Ilford Wanderers v. Southend.
KENLEY.—R.A.F., Kenley, v. National Provincial Bank.
KINGSTON.—Old Berkhamstedians v. Lloyds Bank.
KINGSTON.—K.C.S. Old Boys v. Sutton.
LEICESTER.—Leicester v. Richmond (2.45).
LINCOLN.—Lincoln v. Newark.
LIVERPOOL.—Liverpool v. Headingley (2.30).
MAIDENHEAD.—Thames Valley v. Berkshire Wanderers.
MAIDSTONE.—Maidstone School v. Old Maidstonians.
MERTON.—Old Ruthlsians "A" v. Old Croydonians.
MILL HILL.—Old Haberdashers v. Old Reddingensians.
MOTSPUR PARK.—London Irish v. London Hospital.
NEWPORT.—Police of England and Wales v. The Army (3.0).
NEWCASTLE.—Northern v. Waterloo.
NORBURY.—Westminster Bank v. Midland Bank.
NORTHAMPTON.—Northampton v. Royal Air Force (2.45).
NORTH KELING.—Barclays Bank v. Upper Clapton.
NORTHFIELDS.—Chartered Bank v. Windsor.
NUNEATON.—Nuneaton v. Old Blues (2.45).
ORLEANS PARK.—Exiles v. Rosslyn Park "A."
ORPINGTON.—Orpington v. R.N.V.R.
PLYMOUTH.—Plymouth Albion v. Barnstaple (2.0).
PORTSMOUTH.—Royal Navy v. Blackheath (2.30).
REDGATE.—Old Reigatians v. L.C.C. Staff "A."
RICHMOND.—London Scottish v. Oxford University (2.45).
RICHMOND.—Rosslyn Park v. Old Merchant Taylors (2.45).
SIDCUP.—Sidcup v. Streatham.
STROUD.—Stroud v. Twickenham.
SUDBURY.—Wasps v. United Services (Portsmouth).
THAMES DITTON.—Old Cranleighans v. Bank of England.
TONBRIDGE.—Tonbridge v. Chatham Services.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Tunbridge Wells v. Hastings and Bexhill.
TWICKENHAM.—Harlequins v. Cambridge University (2.0).
WANDSWORTH COMMON.—Old Leysians v. Old Emmanuel.
WARLINGHAM.—Old Midwhitgiftians v. Westcombe Park "B."
WATFORD.—West Herts v. Harpenden.
WEMBLEY.—St. Mary's Hospital v. H.A.C.
WIMBLEDON.—Old Wimbledonians v. Rosslyn Park.
WINCHMORE HILL.—St. Bartholomew's Hospital v. Pontypool.
WOOLHAMPTON.—Old Wowegians v. Berkshire Wanderers.

SCOTTISH MATCHES

EDINBURGH.—Edinburgh University v. Heriot's F.P. (2.30).
EDINBURGH.—Stewart's F.P. v. Edinburgh Wanderers (2.30).
EDINBURGH.—Watsonians v. Glasgow Academicals (2.30).
GLASGOW.—Glasgow High School F.P. v. Dunfermline (2.30).
HAWICK.—Hawick v. Edinburgh Academicals.
KELSO.—Kelso v. Royal High School F.P.

WELSH MATCHES

ABERAVON.—Aberavon v. Pontypridd (3.0).
CARDIFF.—Cardiff v. Brynmawr (2.45).
LLANELLY.—Llanelly v. Swansea (3.0).
NEATH.—Neath v. Cross Keys.

RUGBY LEAGUE

BRAMLEY.—Bramley v. Bradford Northern (3.0).
BROUGHTON.—Broughton Rangers v. Featherstone Rovers (3.0).
CASTLEFORD.—Castleford v. Hull (3.0).
DEWSBURY.—Dewsbury v. Warrington (3.0).
HUDDERSFIELD.—Huddersfield v. Batley (3.0).
HULL.—Hull Kingston Rovers v. Halifax (3.0).
LEEDS.—Hunslet v. St. Helens Recreation (3.0).
OLDHAM.—Oldham v. Barrow (3.0).
ST. HELENS.—St. Helens v. Rochdale Hornets (3.0).
SWINTON.—Swinton v. Wigan (3.0).
WAKEFIELD.—Wakefield Trinity v. Leeds (3.0).
WIDNES.—Widnes v. Hull (3.0).
WIGAN.—Wigan Highfield v. Salford (3.0).
YORK.—York v. Keighley (3.0).

F.A. CUP—FOURTH ROUND

BRADFORD.—The Arsenal v. Birmingham (2.45).
BLACKBURN.—Blackburn Rovers v. Everton (2.45).
NEW CROSS.—Millwall v. Doncaster Rovers (2.45).
DERBY.—Derby County v. Bradford (2.45).
HUDDERSFIELD.—Huddersfield Town v. Sheffield United (3.45).
HULL.—Hull City v. Blackpool (2.45).
MIDDLESBROUGH.—Middlesbrough v. Charlton Athletic (2.45).
NEWCASTLE.—Newcastle United v. Clapton Orient (2.45).
NOTTINGHAM.—Nottingham Forest v. Fulham (2.45).
OLDHAM.—Oldham Athletic v. Sheffield Wednesday (2.45).
PORTSMOUTH.—Portsmouth v. Brighton and Hove Albion (2.45).
SUNDERLAND.—Sunderland v. Cardiff City (2.45).
SWINDON.—Swindon Town v. Manchester City (2.45).
VILLA PARK, BIRMINGHAM.—Walsall v. Aston Villa (2.45).
UPTON PARK.—West Ham United v. Leeds United (2.45).
WREXHAM.—Wrexham v. Bradford City (2.45).

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

LIVERPOOL.—Liverpool v. Manchester United (2.45).

SECOND DIVISION

BURY.—Bury v. Tottenham Hotspur (2.45).
STAMFORD BRIDGE.—Chelsea v. Southampton (3.0).
READING.—Reading v. Swansea (3.0).
STOKE.—Stoke City v. Preston North End (2.45).

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION)

BRENTFORD.—Brentford v. Torquay United (3.0).
BRISTOL.—Bristol Rovers v. Merthyr Town (3.0).
COVENTRY.—Coventry City v. Watford (3.0).
EXETER.—Exeter City v. Queen's Park Rangers (3.15).
GILLINGHAM.—Gillingham v. Norwich City (3.0).
LUTON.—Luton Town v. Bournemouth and Boscombe Athletic (3.0).
NEWPORT.—Newport County v. Southend United.

NORTHERN SECTION

CARLISLE.—Carlisle United v. New Brighton (2.45).
CHESTERFIELD.—Chesterfield v. Hartlepools United (2.45).
HALIFAX.—Halifax Town v. South Shields (2.45).
LINCOLN.—Lincoln City v. Darlington (2.45).
NELSON.—Nelson v. Stockport County (2.45).
ROTHERHAM.—Rotherham United v. Rochdale (2.45).
SOUTHPORT.—Southport v. York City (2.45).
BIRKENHEAD.—Tranmere Rovers v. Accrington Stanley (2.45).
WIGAN.—Wigan Borough v. Port Vale (3.0).

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

AIRDRIE.—Airdrieonians v. Dundee United.
AYR.—Ayr United v. Kilmarnock.
GLASGOW.—Clyde v. Celtic.
GOVENDENBATH.—Cowdenbeath v. Hibernian.
DUNDEE.—Dundee v. St. Mirren.
HAMILTON.—Hamilton Academicals v. Partick Thistle.
KILMARNOCK.—Hearts v. Motherwell.
GREENOCK.—Greenock Morton v. Falkirk.
GLASGOW.—Queen's Park v. St. Johnstone.
GLASGOW.—Rangers v. Aberdeen.

SCOTTISH CUP.—FIRST ROUND REPLAY

ALEXANDRIA.—Peterhead v. Vale of Leven.

OTHER MATCHES

MERTON.—Merton v. Oxford University.
OXFORD.—Oxford University v. Corinthians.

SURREY SENIOR CUP.—FIRST ROUND

CHAMPION HILL.—Dulwich Hamlet v. Kingstonians.
WIMBLEDON.—Wimbledon v. Egham.
KINGSTON.—The Casuals v. Mitcham Wanderers.
NUNHEAD.—Nunhead v. Sutton United.

MIDDLESEX SENIOR CUP.—FIRST ROUND

BARNET.—Barnet v. Tufnell Park.

ESSEX SENIOR CUP.—FIRST ROUND

ILFORD.—Ilford v. Leytonstone.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES' AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

WEYMOUTH.—Dorset v. Hampshire.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE

Walthamstow Avenue v. Cheshunt.

SPARTAN LEAGUE

PREMIER DIVISION

Maidenhead United v. Brentwood and Warley.

DIVISION I.

Eastbourne Comrades v. Cowley.
Polytechnic v. Leagrave and District.
R.A.F. (Uxbridge) v. Windsor and Eton.

DIVISION II.

EASTERN

Hitchin Town Reserves v. Rovers.

WESTERN

R.A.F. (Halton) v. Marlow.
Slough Reserves v. Hayes Reserves.
Willesden Polytechnic v. Hazell's, Aylesbury.

SOUTHERN AMATEUR LEAGUE

Bank of England v. Carshalton, Kew Association v. Midland Bank, Westminster Bank v. Cambridge Town, Eastbourne v. Hastings and St. Leonards, Ipswich Town v. Barclays Bank, Lloyds Bank v. Lensbury, Alexandra Park v. Toc H, Winchmore Hill v. Old Parkonians, Highgate v. National Provincial Bank, Catford Wanderers v. East Grinstead, Ilfra v. Civil Service.

NORTHERN SUBURBAN LEAGUE

J.A.P. v. St. James O.B., Aldsmede v. Enfield Cable Works, E.P.O.C. v. Gothic.

THE IRISH TEAM

The following eleven have been chosen to represent Ireland against Wales in the international match to be played at Belfast on February 1:—

Scott (Liverpool), goal; McCluggage (Burnley) (captain) and A. N. S. Other, backs; Miller (Middlesbrough), Corporal Jones (Army and Linfield), and Sloan (Linfield), half-backs; Chambers (Burr), Rowley (Southampton), Bambrick (Linfield), McCambridge (Ballymena), and J. Mahood (Belfast Celtic), forwards.

It is expected that the vacancy at left back will be filled by Hamilton (Glasgow Rangers) if he can obtain release from his club.

UNIVERSITIES' TEAM

For the match against the F.A. Amateur XI. to be played on the Leeds United ground on February 5 the following team has been chosen to represent the Universities' Athletic Union:—

K. C. Tewkesbury (captain) (Birmingham), goal; R. H. Lean (Reading) and R. T. Black (Leeds), backs; H. A. Gemmill (Nottingham), J. Johnson (Leeds), and E. Pan (Sheffield), half-backs; E. Hughes (Manchester), F. Pitt (Manchester), E. H. Evison (Manchester), R. T. Jones (Bangor), and G. Davies (Bristol), forwards.

The match between Carlisle United and Nelson which was postponed from Boxing Day, owing to the unfit state of the ground, was played yesterday at Carlisle and resulted in a draw, each side scoring two goals.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

OXFORD WIN

Oxford University beat the Southern Amateur League at Oxford yesterday by two goals to none.

The University team included 10 of the players who drew with Cambridge last month, but Jones played at centre-forward and Kingsley at inside-right. The vacant position at half-back was given to the Winchester Freshman J. L. T. Guise. It was quite an interesting and a very level match indeed. If anything the League did more of the attacking, but, like the University, their shooting was not accurate and the three inside forwards failed to take advantage of the many excellent centres put across by C. I. Heavon and R. R. Richards. Heavon was a danger to the Oxford defence and with more support it is probable that the League would have secured an early lead. As the game went on Lomax and Barber worked out a scheme which not only checked Heavon, but caused his fellows to ignore him. It was, however, not a wise policy, as, though they were given plenty of chances by a very capable centre-half, L. D. Wordingham, of Cambridge Town, the League inside forwards could never get into position for a shot. The longer the game lasted the more it became clear that the University defence, safe in its kicking and solid in its tackling, could not be beaten.

The first goal scored in the opening half was due to an unfortunate misunderstanding between Daller and Nicholls. J. Nicholls came out to clear and could have cleared had Daller let the ball come to him, but the League back turned the ball from him and it rolled into the goal. The second goal was scored after half-time, when Jerome beat Nicholls and hit the cross-bar, Brogden gathering the ball on the rebound and scored with the goalkeeper out of position.

The teams were:—

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—H. M. Garland-Wells (St. Paul's and Pembroke), goal; W. B. Goulding (Winchester and Christ Church) and D. Lomax (Eton and Magdalen), backs; J. L. T. Guise (Winchester and Trinity), W. H. Bradshaw (Malvern and Trinity), and A. T. Barber (Shrewsbury and Queen's), half-backs; E. W. Tyzack (Giggleswick and Queen's), P. G. T. Kingsley (Winchester and New College), C. S. Jones (Chester Grammar School and St. Catherine's), H. Brogden (Blackburn Grammar School and Exeter), and R. A. Jerome (Winchester and Christ Church), forwards.

SOUTHERN AMATEUR LEAGUE.—G. Nicholls (Ipswich Town), goal; A. C. Richardson and S. P. Daller (Cambridge Town), W. J. Ivy (Westminster Bank), L. D. Wordingham (Cambridge Town), and W. R. Francis (Westminster Bank), half-backs; C. I. Heavon (Kew Association), E. Punnett (Barclays Bank), C. Oram (Barclays Bank), L. T. Dean (Westminster Bank), and R. R. Richards (Westminster Bank), forwards.

CASUALS BEAT WESTMINSTER

The Casuals beat Westminster School at Vincent-square yesterday by four goals to two. The visiting forwards were much more effective in front of goal, but the School had quite as much of the game in midfield as their opponents and improved greatly in the second half, when H. J. Thomson put in two beautiful shots from the right wing, completely beating A. L. Hilder. Both goals were well earned, but several other promising movements came to nothing through the slowness of the inside forwards in shooting. An interesting reappearance on the field was that of P. A. Sargeant, who was playing first-class football 30 years ago. The accuracy of his passes at left half-back was an object-lesson.

For some time there was no scoring, though the School goal was the most threatened, but in the last quarter of an hour of the first half the Casuals scored three times through T. Stratford (twice) and B. E. Ingall, the right half-back putting over a long, dropping shot from near the touch-line. S. F. Hepburn added to the visitors' score early in the second half, and a period of even and interesting play followed before Thomson scored his goals, the last of which was from the last kick of the match.

The teams were:—

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.—G. A. Benson, goal; I. Lyasovic and R. N. Heaton, backs; W. H. D. Wakeley, E. H. G. Lonsdale, and P. N. Labertouche, half-backs; H. J. Thomson, I. I. Milne, M. Broadhurst, J. D. Argyle, and C. H. Hunter, forwards.

CASUALS.—A. L. Hilder, goal; N. W. Beeson and F. C. Smith, backs; I. B. Ingall, Lambert, and P. A. Sargeant, half-backs; S. F. Hepburn, T. Stratford, P. J. Rossage, M. Van der Borgh, and R. Cronin, forwards.

WELSH AMATEUR TRIAL

The first Welsh Amateur Trial match ever held in London produced quite a good game yesterday at Tufnell Park, where the Reds beat the Blues by three goals to one. The trial did not reveal any player of outstanding merit, but the form shown by T. S. Jones (Littlehampton), Trevor Jones (Daimler), and D. B. Evans (Aldershot Traction) for the Reds was full of promise. The Blues possessed the cleverest forward on the field in W. Piper-Cooke (Marlborough Town) at outside left.

The Blues had a fair share of the play throughout, but they finished very poorly against two strong-kicking backs and in the end the victory was with the better side. In the first half T. W. Jones (London Welsh) scored at close range for the Reds after Rowlands had hit the cross-bar, and 15 minutes after the interval Rowlands got the second goal. D. B. Evans obtained the third goal 10 minutes from the end, and immediately afterwards L. Cotter (Wimbledon) got through for the Blues.

CRICKET

M.C.C. v. TRINIDAD

PORT OF SPAIN, Jan. 23.—The M.C.C. continued their match against Trinidad here to-day in warm weather. Rain, which had fallen during the night, had left the wicket slow, and the M.C.C. had to fight hard for runs. At the luncheon interval the M.C.C. had scored 120 for four wickets, and afterwards they still found runs very difficult to make. The tea interval was taken with the close of the M.C.C. innings for 167.

The score at the tea interval was:—

TRINIDAD.—First Innings

C. A. Roach, c. Hendren, b. Haig	2
C. A. Wiles, c. Townsend, b. Stevens	28
W. St. Hill, c. Haig, b. Stevens	16
— Merry, b. Rhodes	28
B. E. Constantine, l.-b.-w., b. Rhodes	6
J. D. Sealy, b. Rhodes	3
N. Betancourt, l.-b.-w., b. Rhodes	5
E. St. Hill, st. Amos, b. Astill	3
— Grele, b. Stevens	40
M. Hunte, not out	12
— Achong, run out	0
Byes, &c.	7
Total	150

M.C.C.—First Innings

C. T. S. Stevens, st. Hunte, b. Achong	25
Sandham, c. Hunte, b. Constantine	30
Hendren, c. Constantine, b. Sealey	40
O'Connor, st. Hunte, b. Achong	4
Ames, c. Merry, b. Achong	11
N. Haig, c. Merry, b. Sealey	3
The Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe, c. Constantine, b. Sealey	9
Astill, b. E. St. Hill	4
Townsend, c. Constantine, b. Achong	21
Rhodes, c. Hunte, b. Constantine	11
E. T. Stanyforth, not out	1
Extras	9
Total	167

BOWLING ANALYSIS

TRINIDAD.—First Innings.—Rhodes, 4 for 30; Stevens, 3 for 42; Astill, 1 for 29; Haig, 1 for 30. M.C.C.—First Innings.—Constantine, 2 for 41; St Hill, 1 for 45; Achong, 4 for 43; Grele, 0 for 12; Sealy, 2 for 18.

At the close of play Trinidad in their second innings had scored 128 for the loss of three wickets.—*Reuter.*

THE NEW SOUTH WALES TEAM

SYDNEY, Jan. 23.—A. Jackson, who has been absent from the New South Wales team for over three weeks on account of a rash, returns to the side for the return Sheffield Shield match with Victoria here to-morrow. Oldfield, who injured his finger when playing for New South Wales against the M.C.C., is still unavailable. The team will be:—

A. Kippax, C. Andrews, D. Bradman, A. Jackson, S. McCabe, A. Alsopp, A. Fairfax, S. C. Everett, H. Hookir, H. L. Davidson, and H. Chilvers. A. Marks will be 12th man.—*Reuter.*

"WISDEN'S ALMANACK"

Wisden's Cricketers' Almanack, now in its 67th year of issue, will be published on February 12. It contains, in addition to a full return of last season's cricket, the records of the game and the other customary features, an appreciation of the late C. I. Thornton, the famous hitter, by Lord Harris, an article on "Australian Tours and Their Management," by Sir Frederick Toone, and the story of the M.C.C. Team's triumph in Australia, by Mr. S. J. Southerton, who attended all those matches.

The "Five Cricketers of the Year" honoured by having their portraits in *Wisden*, are:—R. E. S. Wyatt, R. W. V. Robins, E. H. Bowley, K. S. Duleepsinhji, and the young South African, H. G. Owen-Smith.

C. H. TITCHMARSH ILL

Cricketers throughout the country will regret to hear of the serious illness of Mr. C. H. Titchmarsh, the well-known Hertfordshire and M.C.C. batsman. He is lying ill at home at Harpenden following upon a seizure. Only last season Mr. Titchmarsh—then in his 47th year—headed the list of batting averages for the whole of the minor counties.

BILLIARDS

DAVIS IN FINE FORM

When the match between Lindrum and Davis was continued yesterday, at the Holborn Billiard Hall, in Hyde-street, New Oxford-street, Lindrum was leading by 3,299. The chances of Davis winning the match are remote, but, in spite of this, the interest in the game was as pronounced as ever.

Davis reduced his opponent's lead to 1,768 in the afternoon. He paid only four completed visits to the table and scored 1,847 for the fine average of 462, while Lindrum, who had very few chances, made 316 for an average of 63. Lindrum was in play with a run of 324 (unfinished), and, as the balls were well placed, there was every prospect of a big addition to the break. Lindrum made a run of 49 cannons, and after a little open play he secured position again, but this time he made only 29 cannons. Lindrum played a little cannon off the cushion, but he played it too sharply, and the white ball was sent 2ft. down the table, with the cue ball resting behind the red. Lindrum played for, but missed, a difficult *massé* cannon when the break had realized 570.

At his first visit Davis made a clever all-round break of 305, including a run of 35 cannons, and then he partly missed in endeavouring to make a little kiss cushion cannon. Lindrum had scored only 68 when he failed to make a cross-cushion cannon, each of the strokes which had concluded his first two breaks having been very difficult. Lindrum's failure gave Davis another opportunity of showing that, in his rather different style, he is just as attractive to watch. Davis then made a splendid run of 94 cannons, which was ended when he reached the middle pocket, in a break of 219.

Davis continued to play brilliantly, making a great struggle to reduce the margin between the two scores. His chance came much sooner than he might have expected. He had left the three balls near the right top pocket, but Lindrum missed a little cannon off the two cushions at his first stroke, and from that point Davis gave a very fine display of the correct way to control the three balls in top-of-the-table play. He had to pay occasional visits to the balk end of the table, but his main objective during most of the time was the top of the table. On one occasion, when playing from hand, he had to make a very awkward long-range cannon with the red ball touching the side cushion. The possible danger of a kiss spoiling the stroke caused him to hesitate, but actually there was no optional stroke which could have presented less risk. Soon after completing the sixth hundred Davis had another awkward position to deal with. The object white was left near the left top pocket, and in danger of being lost, with the red a little way down the table. Davis could have played for a very difficult middle-pocket winner, but instead he made a cross-cushion cannon, which he judged so well that he left himself a simple white loser. A four-figure break had become more than a possibility when, with the ninth hundred completed, Davis had to make a difficult run-through cannon. He was left with a deep screw loser, and this he missed when the break had realized 906. Apart from a run of 40 close cannons, which he made quite early in the break, Davis scored chiefly at the top of the table.

The scores at the interval were:—Lindrum, 22,645; Davis (in play), 20,877.

Lindrum had much the better of the play in the evening, when he scored 1,793 for an average of 179, while Davis made 666 for an average of 66. Lindrum, with two days to play, leads by 2,895.

Davis had increased his unfinished run to 180, the break including 42 cannons, when he missed a thin cushion cannon, but Lindrum had scored only two points when he caused considerable surprise by failing to make an ordinary ball-to-ball cannon. Davis, however, was not able to make much use of the opening, and after scoring 48 he missed a little close cannon. He left his opponent with a good position for close-cannon play, and Lindrum began with a run of 115, breaking the position when he reached the middle pocket. Lindrum made a six stroke, and a drop cannon was made so accurately that he soon accumulated again with two strokes, and made another run of 78 cannons. Lindrum completed 500 in 18 minutes without experiencing any trouble at all. He scored by more open methods for a little time, but had made another run of 33 cannons when he fouled the ball by pushing it when the break had realized 746.

This time Davis made capital use of the opening. He, too, played the close cannon game cleverly, making a run of 61, but when he was scoring easily he missed a *massé* cannon when the break had reached 385. At his next visit—his third—Lindrum gave another very fine display. Scoring with the greatest ease, and making the game look extremely simple, Lindrum made runs of 73, 76, 68, and 65 close cannons, but he varied his play in a most attractive way. Lindrum did not seem to have a really difficult stroke to play and he appeared certain to add to his list of four-figure breaks, but when he had scored 980 the balls ran into a cover at the top of the table and in such an awkward position that Lindrum could not play a *massé* stroke. He got into position for the purpose of endeavouring to do so, but changed his mind and played for a cannon off the side cushion, but he missed the stroke, hitting only the first object ball. In two successive visits Lindrum thus scored 1,726 points.

This very fine form was by no means maintained, and the only break of any note afterwards was 73 by Davis. Each missed several easy strokes, but Lindrum played one very clever stroke to angle his opponent in the top pocket.

The closing scores were:—Lindrum, 24,438; Davis (in play), 21,543.

McCONACHY v. SMITH

Smith was outclassed in the first session of his time-limit match with McConachy at Newcastle yesterday. His total for the session was 485, against McConachy's 1,470. Smith had breaks of 125 and 151 in the early part of the session, but, later his only break of note was 83. McConachy, however, had runs of 148, 362, and concluded with a fine all-round break of 629. McConachy's average was 147, and Smith's 54.

The scores at the interval were:—McConachy, 7,593; Smith (in play), 6,073.

McConachy's lead was reduced to three figures in the evening session, in which Smith scored 1,278 points against 749. The breaks were high, Smith's being 456, 329, 208, and 296, and those of McConachy 362, 216, and 171. Smith averaged 320 and McConachy 187.

The closing scores were:—McConachy, 8,342; Smith (to play), 7,351.

STOCK EXCHANGE HANDICAP

R. J. Bullett (owes 150) beat R. Moy (owes 10) by 23 points in the second round of the Stock Exchange Handicap at Simpson's, Cheapside, yesterday. Bullett played a wonderful uphill game and had runs of 22, 32, 21, 36, 27, and 31 (unfinished), while Moy's best break was 23. The scores were:—R. J. Bullett, 250; R. Moy, 227.

THE AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

In the first semi-final in the London qualifying section of the Amateur Championship at Thurston's Hall yesterday S. Lee beat J. J. Ashley by 1,000 points to 534. Lee made breaks of 29 (full), 28, 26, 110, 22, 59, and 140, the last being the highest break recorded so far in the section. Ashley's best runs were 33 and 29 (twice).

In the match at Thurston's Hall yesterday the closing scores were:—Carpenter (in play), 4,750; Inman, 3,640.

WORLD'S TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—The results of the second day's matches for the World's Table Tennis Championship and the Swaythling Trophy are given below:—

ENGLAND beat WALES 5—2: W. Proffit (England) beat T. B. Williams (Wales), 21—9, 21—10; H. C. Cooke (England) beat D. V. Williams (Wales), 22—20, 23—21; T. S. Smith (Wales) beat Sears (England), 21—14, 21—11; W. Proffit (England) beat D. V. Williams (Wales), 21—16, 21—8; H. C. Cooke (England) beat T. B. Williams (Wales), 21—19, 21—18.

SWEDEN beat ENGLAND 5—0: F. Pettersson beat W. Proffit, 21—17, 21—19; W. Kolmodin beat Sears, 21—8, 21—10; H. Nilsson beat H. C. Cooke, 21—14, 21—19; F. Pettersson beat Sears, 21—15, 17—21, 21—15; W. Kolmodin beat H. C. Cooke, 21—10, 23—21.

AUSTRIA beat ENGLAND 5—0: P. Flussmann beat W. Proffit, 21—11, 19—21, 22—20; A. Liebster beat N. H. Blatchford, 21—11, 17—21, 21—10; M. Feher beat H. C. Cooke, 20—22, 21—5, 21—12; P. Flussman beat N. H. Blatchford, 21—19, 21—19; A. Liebster beat H. C. Cooke, 21—11, 21—17.

AUSTRIA beat WALES 5—0; SWEDEN beat INDIA 5—1

Parliament

UNEMPLOYMENT BILL

LORD DARLING'S NEW CLAUSE 4

THE SUGAR BEET SUBSIDY

HOUSE OF LORDS

THURSDAY, JAN. 23

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at a quarter past 4 o'clock.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

LORD DARLING'S NEW CLAUSE 4

On the motion that the Report of amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Bill be received,

LORD PARMOOR, Lord President of the Council, said that most of the new amendments put down to the Bill were in the name of the Marquess of Salisbury, Leader of the Opposition, and in the main those were consequential on the changes made in the Bill in Committee by the Opposition. One amendment of substance appeared in the name of Lord Darling, who had put down a new clause to fill the gap left by the rejection of Clause 4 of the Bill, which dealt with the question known as genuinely seeking work. In the opinion of the Government, the amendments made in the Bill dealt with matters of privilege, matters that were primarily for decision in the House of Commons.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY said that every one knew that "privilege" had become every day more and more a sham. (Hear, hear.) The Government themselves had inserted amendments in the Bill which were breaches of the privilege of the House of Commons in the strict interpretation of imposing a charge on the ratepayers.

LORD DARLING moved to insert the following new clause:—

1. If, on a claim for benefit, it be proved that the claimant has refused, and refuses, without reason, to work when employment is found for him, or if it be proved that the claimant is not endeavouring to obtain employment, he shall be disqualified from receiving benefit for a period of six weeks or for such shorter period and from such date as may be determined by the court of referees or the umpire, as the case may be.

He said he regretted that the Government had not themselves thought fit to produce a new Clause 4 in place of the one that had been struck out.

LORD PARMOOR interposed to say that the policy of the Government was embodied in Clause 4, as it had come from the House of Commons and, in their view, there was no alternative to it.

LORD DARLING said that he had taken his clause from the rules of the National Union of Railwaymen practically word for word, and as Mr. Thomas, the Lord Privy Seal, was for many years secretary of that trade union and must know the rule by heart, he was surprised that the Government had not found in the rule a substitute for Clause 4. That rule did not provide that the secretary should go hat in hand to an unemployed railway man and say to him, "I've found you a job; will you be pleased to accept it?"

LORD SANDHURST supported the amendment. He said he could hardly conceive of any more unpopular action on the part of the House of Lords than that it should throw out an important clause of the Bill without suggesting any amendment to take its place and to make the Bill more workable.

LORD BANBURY moved an amendment to the proposed amendment to omit the words "if it be proved that" in both places where these occurred, so that the clause would exactly correspond with the rule of the National Union of Railwaymen.

The EARL of MIDLETON said one or other of the proposed amendments must be inserted or the Bill would be left in an inchoate state. It would not be in keeping with the dignity of the House to send the Bill in that state to the House of Commons, and he appealed to the Government to give their lordships' House some guidance.

LORD PARMOOR said he would not like it to be thought that he was disrespectful to the House, but he had already stated, as fairly as he could, that the view of the Government was that Clause 4 should be in the form in which it came from the House of Commons. It was not the Government's responsibility to put something in the place of Clause 4.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY said Lord Parmoor had contributed courtesy to the debate but he had contributed nothing else. (Laughter.) The White Paper showing the trade union rules was a new factor which had arisen since the House last debated the subject. It showed that the workers themselves, when called upon to legislate for relief of unemployment by their own trade unions, used the very same methods which the Opposition were denounced for advocating in Parliament. Why in the world did the Government not follow the example and advice of the trade unions? (Opposition cheers.) The drafting of the clause could be properly undertaken only by the Government, and he called on them to reconsider the situation.

EARL BEAUCHAMP said he had listened to the debate with real apprehension and fear. Noble lords were drifting into a position of irreconcilable opposition to his Majesty's Government, such as they drifted into 20 years ago. He hoped the House would take lessons from what happened 20 years ago and not act in the way in which the House acted then. He supported the Government in the position which they had taken.

LORD JESSEL said the House was trying to fill a gap in the Bill which the Government ought to make good. That House was a revising Chamber. He would rather that their lordships' House should be abolished at once than that they should be told that they must agree with every proposal made by whatever party was in power.

VISCOUNT SUMNER complained that no answer came from the Government bench to the arguments of the Opposition. A person who held his tongue the longest was at law sometimes in a position of great advantage. But that was hardly a position of dignity for Ministers. He did not think their lordships would be intimidated by the Liberal threat that if they were not careful the events of 1911 would be repeated. (Hear, hear.)

The amendment moved by Lord Banbury having been negatived, the new clause was carried without a division.

The consequential amendments moved by the MARQUESS of SALISBURY were agreed to. The remaining amendment proposed to add to the amendment made yesterday, limiting the operation of the Act to March 31, 1931, the words "and thereafter the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1929 shall have effect as if this Act had not been passed." On this amendment a division was challenged by the Government. The amendment was carried by 99 votes to 10.

The Report stage was concluded.

ROAD TRAFFIC BILL

The further consideration of the Road Traffic Bill on Report was resumed.

A new Clause 18, dealing with the limitation of time which drivers of certain vehicles may remain continuously on duty, and reducing the hours of work as proposed in the original Clause 18, was, on the motion of EARL RUSSELL, Under-Secretary for India, agreed to.

EARL RUSSELL moved an amendment to empower bridge authorities to prohibit the use of certain bridges to locomotives exceeding a maximum weight of not less than 5 tons. To this LORD LOVAT moved an amendment that the weight specified should not be less than 3 tons. He stated that hardship might be inflicted by the requirement that bridges must be adequate to bear vehicles of 5 tons weight.

EARL RUSSELL said it was proposed to give statutory protection to bridge authorities if they put up statutory notices in the case of bridges that could not carry more than 5 tons weight. But he was advised that there would be no objection to owners of bridges putting up notices which would have no statutory effect, but which stated the weight that a bridge could carry. If, in face of that notice, a vehicle drove over the bridge and caused damage, there would be liability for contributory negligence.

The amendment proposed by Lord Lovat was negatived and that of Earl Russell was agreed to.

HOSPITALS AND MOTOR ACCIDENTS

LORD LUKE moved an amendment to provide that in the case of an accident involving bodily injury the authorized insurer should be required to pay the expenses incurred by any hospital for treatment of injured persons to an amount not exceeding £25 for each person.

VISCOUNT KNUTSFORD said that it would be a very great disappointment to the hospitals of the country if the Government could not see their way to accept this amendment.

LORD PONSONBY, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Transport, in resisting the amendment, said the Government were sympathetic to the underlying principle and they only wished that it could be made practicable. They felt, however, that this proposal was really outside the scope of the Bill. It involved an entirely new principle in insurance and must necessarily increase the premium.

The EARL of ONSLOW suggested that their lordships should carry on with their intention to press this matter. If the particular form of words was found to be unsuitable, possibly on the third reading some other form might be discovered which would be satisfactory to all parties. He did not think that the fact that this involved a new principle in insurance was necessarily a reason why they should reject a proposal which was recognized on all sides of the House as one of substance. The numbers of cases of motor accidents treated at the Royal Surrey County Hospital, in which he was interested, were—in 1927, 156; in 1928, 170; in 1929, 153. The average number of days spent in the hospital by the injured persons was 34. Fifteen beds were constantly occupied. Surely it was only fair that when compensation was paid to an injured person part of the compensation should go to the hospital to defray some of the expense to which it was put through the accident.

EARL HOWE said that, believing as he did that the Bill would tend not to decrease but to increase road accidents, he could not help feeling increased anxiety on behalf of the hospitals.

LORD DANESFORT said the refusal of the Government to grant the small measure of justice asked for by the voluntary hospitals would cause widespread dissatisfaction throughout the country.

LORD ARMSTRONG said that in the Royal Infirmary at Newcastle, containing 550 beds, a ward of 30 beds had to be reserved for the treatment of street accidents at a cost of £5,000 a year.

The EARL of DONOUGHMORE appealed to the Government not to resist the amendment, and stated that the grievance of the voluntary hospitals was not imaginary.

The MARQUESS of SALISBURY said there must be some strong reason, which the Government were not willing to avow, for their non-acceptance of the amendment; but in the absence of any such explanation, he could not abstain from voting against the Government if a division took place.

EARL RUSSELL said he had admitted the foundation of the case for the amendment, and, if he had to appear in the unpleasant character of a formalist and a legalist, he only did so in the interests of good legislation. Since the Committee stage, three noble Lords, accompanied by Mr. MacMillan, came to the Ministry on behalf of the voluntary hospitals to discuss the question, and they did not like his (Earl Russell's) proposal that a levy of 1s. or 2s., or whatever was necessary, for each driving licence, should be collected and formed into a central fund for the hospitals. The amendment, by imposing on insurance companies a liability by statute, which was no part of their contractual liability with their clients, appeared to him to violate every principle of law. In their own interests it would be wise for voluntary hospitals to be careful before they embarked on this proposal.

The amendment was agreed to.

An amendment was moved by EARL HOWE, including within the definition of an "authorized insurer" a person who, being the owner of not less than 20 vehicles, made adequate financial provision in the opinion of the Minister for meeting any liability that might be incurred by such person in respect of any injury or damage occasioned by any of his vehicles.

EARL RUSSELL accepted the amendment, which was agreed to.

A new sub-clause was added to Clause 52 [Advances from Road Fund], on the motion of LORD CECIL, declaring it to be the duty of a highway authority to provide, wherever they shall deem it necessary or advisable, for the safety or accommodation of foot passengers, proper and sufficient footpaths by the side of roads under their control.

Consideration of the Report Stage was adjourned.

Their lordships rose at 20 minutes after 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

THURSDAY, JAN. 23

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter before 3 o'clock.

SCHOOL AGE

LOCAL AUTHORITIES' SCHEMES

SIR C. TREVELYAN, President of the Board of Education (Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Central), replying to a question by Mr. BEAUMONT (Aylesbury, U.) as to local education authorities from whom he had received schemes dealing with accommodation for reorganization and the raising of the school age, said:—I have received complete programmes from 95 local education authorities, and preliminary programmes from 31. Programmes have not yet been received from 191 authorities, but I expect to receive most of them shortly. Only six authorities have expressed doubts as to their ability to carry out a complete scheme of reorganization within the time at their disposal.

In answer to questions by DR. VERNON DAVIES (Royton, U.) and SIR K. WOOD (Woolwich, W., U.) on points relating to maintenance allowances where the school age is raised, SIR C. TREVELYAN said:—I have invited a Committee of representatives of Local Authorities to make recommendations as to scales of need and the procedure for determining eligibility for maintenance allowances. The Committee held their first meeting last week, and until I have received their recommendations it would be premature for me to deal with the particular points which are raised in the hon. members' questions.

SIR K. WOOD.—I take it that there is no question of the Government withdrawing from their position that a means test is necessary in the case of this particular proposal.

SIR C. TREVELYAN.—No, sir.

Replying to Mr. WARDLAW-MILNE (Kidderminster, U.),

SIR C. TREVELYAN said:—As a consequence of raising the school-leaving age to 15, it is estimated that the number of children in attendance at public elementary schools will increase by degrees between the 1st April, 1931, and the 1st April, 1932, from 5,342,000 to 5,771,000. The number on the 1st April, 1936, is estimated at 5,487,000.

RATIONALIZATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), replying to Mr. McSHANE (Walsall, Lab.), who asked whether the Prime Minister would consider the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the general effects upon unemployment of the rationalization of industry, said:—The factors affecting the volume of employment, of which rationalization is only one, are under constant examination by the Departments concerned and in other ways. I do not think that a Select Committee would be an appropriate body to consider this question.

Mr. McSHANE.—May I ask whether this matter will be dealt with by the new Economic Council which is to be appointed and we may have some report this year on what is obviously a most important matter in relation to unemployment?

Mr. SNOWDEN.—I have no doubt that that is one of the matters which the Economic Council will deal with.

SLUM CLEARANCE LEGISLATION

Mr. SNOWDEN, replying to SIR A. SINCLAIR (Caithness and Sutherland, L.), said:—The present intention is that the proposed slum clearance legislation affecting England and Scotland should, if possible, be dealt with in the same Bill.

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

REAR-ADMIRAL BEAMISH (Lewes, U.) asked whether it was proposed to discuss the question of the Singapore base at the Naval Conference, and COMMANDER SOUTHBY (Epsom, U.) whether the existing British naval bases were to be a subject for discussion.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—The Prime Minister is not aware that any delegation intends to raise these questions at the Conference.

NAVAL DISCUSSIONS IN AMERICA

COLONEL GRETTON (Burton, U.) asked the Prime Minister if the questions of the site and replacement of battleships entered into the discussions which he had on naval questions during his visit to the United States of America.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—I understand that the subject was before those who took part in the discussions.

Replying to further questions by COLONEL GRETTON, Mr. SNOWDEN said that the Admiralty had been cognizant of all that went on, and their views with regard to those matters, of course, received the consideration to which opinions coming from such a body were entitled. The conversations were personal between the Prime Minister and the President of the United States, and he had no official knowledge of what took place. They were simply preparatory to the discussions of the Naval Conference.

NEW SURVEY VESSEL FOR FISHING GROUNDS

Mr. SNOWDEN told Mr. ARNOTT (Hull, S.W., Lab.) that the Sub-Committee of Civil Research had considered the problem of exploration for new fishing grounds, and, in view of the evidence put before them as to the need of systematic and well-planned investigations, had presented an interim report to the Committee of Civil Research. After considering this report, the Government authorized the construction of a survey vessel at an estimated capital cost, including scientific equipment, of £80,000. The vessel was to be constructed and equipped by the Admiralty in a naval dockyard, and was to operate under the control and direction of the Hydrographer of the Navy. The Government proposed to ask Parliament to provide annually a sum of £34,000 to cover running expenses in each of the five years next succeeding the completion of this vessel.

PARROT DISEASE IN WARWICKSHIRE

Mr. GREENWOOD, Minister of Health (Nelson and Colne), replying to CAPTAIN EDEN (Warwick and Leamington, U.), said that his attention had been called to the recent outbreaks of psittacosis in Warwickshire. All recent alleged cases of this disease in this country that had come to the notice of his Department had been studied, and in some instances medical officers of the Ministry had taken part in the investigations. The question of further administrative action would be considered as soon as the inquiries now in progress were completed.

CAPTAIN EDEN asked whether, in view of the seriousness of these cases, notification ought not to be made compulsory. Mr. GREENWOOD said he imagined that all these cases of relatively rare diseases were, in fact, reported to the medical officers of health as soon as they occurred. DR. DAVIES (Royston, U.) asked Mr. Greenwood to consider the advisability of inviting all port medical officers of health to pay particular attention to all parrots which were brought into the country.

YIELD OF SILK DUTIES

Mr. SNOWDEN informed Mr. WELLS (Bedford, U.) that £6,323,000 was received for the year ended last December 31 on account of the silk and artificial silk duties. For the same period £6,205,783 was received on account of the McKenna and safeguarding duties.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK

POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT

Mr. SNOWDEN told Mr. WARDLAW MILNE (Kidderminster, U.) that the draft Statutes of the Bank for International Settlements provided that British participation in the shares of the Bank should be guaranteed by the Bank of England. Accordingly no action on the part of his Majesty's Government was involved. On the other hand, the functions of the Bank in relation to German reparations formed an integral part of the agreements for putting into force the Experts' Plan which had been concluded at The Hague, and in regard to these generally the normal constitutional practice would be followed.

Mr. WARDLAW MILNE asked whether it was clear that there was no plan in connexion with this international bank which could affect our currency and credit problems here which would not be brought before the House of Commons before this country was committed.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—The Government is in no way involved except in so far as it is a party to the Bank of International Settlement in receiving and distributing the German annuities. As regards what might be called the commercial part of the Bank, that is in the hands of the Bank of England and the Government is not involved in it.

NON-GERMAN REPARATIONS

Mr. SNOWDEN informed Mr. HANNON (Birmingham, Moseley, U.) that the agreements arrived at during the recent Hague Conference on the settlement of non-German reparations (i.e., as affecting Austria, Hungary, and Bulgaria) were being printed and would be laid before Parliament as soon as possible. He was considering whether it would be useful to issue, in addition, an explanatory memorandum.

THE DUTY ON HOPS

Mr. MANDER (Wolverhampton, E., L.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he proposed to extend the special arrangements contemplated for the McKenna and other protective duties in the event of their repeal to the duty on hops.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—Assuming that by "special arrangements" the hon. member means that, in the event of the repeal of the duty in the next Budget the payment of drawback on duty-paid exports would be continued, the answer is in the affirmative.

VOLUNTARY INSURANCE

Answering Mr. G. OLIVER (Ilkeston, Lab.), Mr. SNOWDEN said that a scheme of general voluntary insurance for Old Age Pensions was being considered by the Cabinet Committee which was engaged in the general survey of schemes of national insurance and pensions.

THE LAND DRAINAGE BILL

DR. ADDISON, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture (Swindon), informed Mr. ALBERY (Gravesend, U.) and Mr. RAMSBOTHAM (Lancaster, U.) that the Land Drainage Bill for England and Wales was in draft; a great deal of work had yet to be done in connexion with the draft, but it was hoped that the Bill would be introduced before Easter.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE DEBATE ON THE OPTIONAL CLAUSE

In reply to Mr. BALDWIN (Bewdley, U.), Mr. SNOWDEN, Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley), said that on Monday it was proposed to take the Foreign Secretary's motion for the ratification of the signature of the Optional Clause; Supply, Report of Supplementary Estimates for the Ministry of Labour and the sugar-beet subsidy; Ways and Means, Report; Land Drainage (Scotland), money resolution, Report. The business for Tuesday would be: Coal Mines, money resolution, Committee; Children (Employment Abroad) Bill, second reading; and, if time permitted, other Orders. The business for Thursday would depend on whether the Unemployment Insurance Bill came from the Lords.

Mr. BALDWIN asked, in regard to the proposed debate on the Optional Clause, whether the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his colleagues had considered the extraordinary delicacy of some of the questions that must be discussed, having regard to the fact that an international Conference was at this moment sitting in London.

Mr. SNOWDEN said it had been known for many months that such a Conference would be taking place about this time, and during those months he had heard many requests from the benches opposite for a debate on the Optional Clause.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN (Birmingham, W., U.) said that before the House adjourned at Christmas he pressed for a discussion, but that was before this international Conference had met. Did the Chancellor of the Exchequer bear in mind that the White Paper which the Government issued had been the subject of comment, not to say criticism, by important authorities in the United States, including the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate, the Secretary of State, and the President of the United States himself, and that it was impossible to discuss the ratification of the Optional Clause without allusion to and comment on these statements and many other subjects which might or might not be topics of conversation between the delegates now assembled in London? It was not from any desire not to discuss the question, but from a sense of the injury that might be done to a great public interest by taking the discussion at this time that he pressed the matter further on the right hon. gentleman.

Mr. SNOWDEN said he welcomed this new desire on the part of the party opposite (cries of "Oh," and Ministerial cheers) not to raise debate on any question that might have unfortunate repercussions. The right hon. gentleman was mistaken in his reference to opinions expressed in the United States in regard to the White Paper. They were expressed on an inaccurate telegraphic summary of the White Paper, and he had a very vivid recollection that on the following day, after a full copy had been received, Mr. Stimson withdrew the comments he had made and expressed approval of the contents of the Paper. It was a somewhat difficult position, but unless this clause were ratified now—if it had to wait until the Conference had finished its labours—it might be three months before it could be ratified, and the Foreign Secretary gave an assurance to the Council of the League that they would proceed with ratification as soon as possible. He could not hold out any hope that the attitude of the Government would change in regard to taking this debate, but he would be willing to consider the matter through the usual channels between now and Monday.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS

Notices of motions on going into Committee of Supply were given as follows:—

MAJOR COLVILLE (Midlothian, N., U.).—On Civil estimates—Policy of the Government in regard to conscientious objectors. Mr. COVE (Aberavon, Lab.).—On Army Estimates—Disarmament. Mr. A. W. RUSSELL (Tynemouth, U.).—On Navy Estimates—Necessity for the adequate policing of the Empire trade routes. Mr. G. H. OLIVER (Ilkeston, Lab.).—On Air Estimates—Civil aviation. Mr. R. A. TAYLOR (Lincoln, Lab.).—On Civil Service Estimates—Maternity and child welfare. Mr. AYLES (Bristol, N., Lab.).—On Navy Estimates—Disarmament. Mr. MARCH (Poplar, S., Lab.).—On Army Estimates—Compulsory Church parade. Mr. WELLS (Bedford, U.).—On Air Estimates—Airships. Mr. SEXTON (St. Helens, Lab.).—On Civil Estimates—Imprisonment of parents for arrears of industrial school fees. Mr. D. R. GRENFELL (Gower, Lab.).—On Civil Estimates—Public health. Mr. C. G. GIBSON (Pudsey and Otley, U.).—On Navy Estimates—Necessity of the maintenance of sufficient Naval bases throughout the world.

SUNDAY CLOSING

Mr. J. STEWART (Glasgow, St. Rollox, Lab.) presented a Bill to provide for the compulsory closing of hairdressers' and barbers' shops on Sundays.

SUGAR SUBSIDY

MR. BUXTON'S STATEMENT

The House went into Committee of Supply on a Supplementary Estimate of £1,250,000 for the sugar subsidy. Mr. R. YOUNG, Chairman of Committees (Newton), was in the Chair.

Mr. BUXTON, Minister of Agriculture (Norfolk, N.), said that the reason for this Supplementary Estimate, as in former years, was the difficulty, and indeed the impossibility, of forecasting in January what would be the yield of the crop and the sugar content, which were the bases of the payment of the subsidy. The result as a whole of last year's crop was a yield per acre of 2,810lb. and a sugar content yield of 8.65 tons. He would like to express the particular satisfaction which he felt as the Minister who took the first step towards putting the Act into operation. He thought they were entitled to congratulate themselves on the general cause of the increased subsidy—namely, the increased efficiency in the production of sugar-beet. He had always felt that the most important justification for this expensive experiment was its educative influence towards better farming. The effect of the efforts of the Ministry of Agriculture, the County Agricultural machinery, the factory companies, and the farmers had been very marked, and undoubtedly the general standard of farming over a large area had been affected. A new outlook had been introduced by the subsidy policy which might not have come about in any other way, not even by the active educational work of the various bodies engaged in it. That policy had changed the situation for arable farming in the last few years.

Mr. GUINNESS (Bury St. Edmunds, U.) said that Mr. Buxton was striving gradually to build up the legend that the sugar-beet subsidy had been created by his party. There was a subsidy long before the right hon. gentleman was last Minister of Agriculture. It was granted in an indirect form in 1922—23s. 8d. for a hundredweight of sugar—and the change was made before the Labour Government of 1924 swept away that benefit by their alteration in the level of the sugar duty. It was only after the most strenuous efforts on the part of Conservative members for agricultural constituencies that Mr. Snowden, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, was converted to the necessity of continuing the benefit in some form.

Mr. BUXTON assured the right hon. gentleman that he had no desire to claim more than his share of merit, and that all he was pointing out was that the system to which he was referring was entirely new and was originally announced by Mr. Snowden in 1924.

Mr. GUINNESS said the Minister was in a difficult position. Since the Socialist Party was last in office the opposition of the party to the policy of a subsidy to sugar-beet had steadily grown. Unionist members would not wish to jeopardize a very valuable industry by trying to secure any party triumph. If the right hon. gentleman needed it, they would help to save him from his friends. This industry had been carried on on the faith of definite promises. It was unthinkable that those promises should be broken. Whatever might be the action of the numerous members on the Government side who year by year had voted against the Supplementary Estimates, Unionist members would do all they could to help the industry and see that the State carried out its obligation.

Mr. DE ROTHSCHILD (Isle of Ely, L.) said he would not oppose the Supplementary Estimate. The Minister six months ago said he was going to give them the result of an inquiry into which his office was entering; and it would have been of great importance that the information should have been in the hands of members now. The reason for giving the subsidy was the desire to promote the benefit of agriculture and the permanent growth in this country of a new industry. They would only be justified in voting for the Supplementary Estimate if it went some way towards satisfying those conditions. The profits were distributed in such a manner that the agriculturist was not getting the encouragement which he ought to get. He asked the Minister to fulfil the promise to hold an inquiry into the sugar-beet industry. The agriculturist had been told that he would know what the profits of the factory were and how much he was likely to gain from growing this new crop.

Miss PICTON-TURBERVILL (The Wrekin, Lab.) said that she was in favour of an inquiry and of the Supplementary Estimate. The story of the growth of the industry was a romantic one. The establishment of sugar-beet factories had benefited farmers and agricultural labourers. In Shropshire, in 1924, there were 99 acres under sugar beet; to-day, there were 10,000 acres. The factories had given a large amount of additional employment and their establishment had led many farmers who had been in a depressed condition to retain the services of a large number of men who would otherwise have been dismissed. Extra employment had also been given by the provision that 75 per cent. of the machinery used in the factories must be made in this country.

Mr. CHRISTIE (Norfolk, S., U.) said that in Norfolk farmers were more and more relying on sugar beet pulp and were almost entirely giving up growing other roots. If the Minister could give farmers some assurance as to the future it would be most welcome.

SIR G. COLLINS (Greenock, L.) said he understood that some of the factories which had been subsidized out of public money and had also been able to get £2,000,000 from the Trade Facilities Act at low rates of interest were now buying foreign sugar and melting it at these factories in direct competition with the home refining industry. He hoped the Minister would not countenance this.

In the course of further debate, Mr. A. M. SAMUEL (Farnham, U.) criticized the balance-sheets presented to the Minister of Agriculture under the Sugar Subsidy Act of 1925, especially in reference to the auditors' certificates. His complaint was that in the balance-sheets included in Command Paper 43, the auditors shirked all responsibility, and he asked the Minister to make a protest against this practice and to insist that, in appending their certificates to these balance-sheets, the auditors must take proper responsibility on themselves.

DR. ADDISON said there was a considerable consensus of opinion that the result of the operations of this scheme was very beneficial. The inquiry referred to by Mr. de Rothschild was instituted some time ago, and was now being carried on, and it was hoped to publish the results in the form of one of the new Orange Books the economic series of publications issued by the Ministry. He was sure that the report would be very valuable. It was hoped that it would be ready for publication by about June.

Mr. DE ROTHSCHILD said that in June a conference would take place between the growers and the beet factors, and it was essential that the report should be published before that date.

DR. ADDISON said the inquiry necessitated a lot of actuarial work and a great many journeys. The inquiries were not limited to this country. He would not like to say that the report would be published before June. In the short time they had had to deal with the matter they had got on as quickly as possible.

Mr. DE ROTHSCHILD asked whether the Minister would see that an official from his office was present at the negotiations between the growers and the factors in order to ensure that the growers had a fair deal.

DR. ADDISON said they were always in very close contact with the growers, not only during the conduct of negotiations but before negotiations. He could assure the hon. member that his misgivings were not altogether well founded. They found that while the farmer was always glad to have a little more, it was fair on the whole to say that farmers were not dissatisfied. There was a good deal to say for the farmers, but they were not dissatisfied with the result of their bargain with the factories. Though 46s. was the basis price, yet owing to good weather, good yield, and sugar content, he believed the average price was working out at about 52s. The fact that the acreage had extended unexpectedly was the best practical proof that farmers as a whole found this as remunerative a part of their work as any. In some parts of the country he thought it had been almost the salvation of agriculture this year and had been practically the one crop in which they could say they had done good. The criticisms made by Mr. A. M. Samuel would be considered, and they would certainly do their best to secure that any faults which might be legitimately found in the form of accounts were remedied. The size of the Supplementary Estimate showed a growing appreciation in the industry of agriculture of all that was implied in this kind of thing. A new conception of method was being introduced into agriculture. Factory and producer were being brought nearer together, and improved methods were being brought under the notice of the producer.

MAJOR DAVIES (Somerset, Yeovil, U.) said he hoped that the Minister of Agriculture would keep in mind the desirability of the erection of a sugar-beet factory in the West of England and encourage such a development.

SIR G. COURTHOPE (Rye, U.), speaking as a director of a sugar-beet factory and also as a contract grower, said that when the last national contracts were prepared the factory books were placed without reserve before the accountant of the National Farmers' Union. Every effort was made by both sides to arrive at a fair deal after the fullest examination of the facts, and he had no doubt that the same thing would happen on the next occasion. As a grower in East Sussex, he had to send his sugar-beet to Ipswich, a costly journey, but his receipts were more than double the cultivation costs, even making full allowance for rent, which he did not pay because his land was his own. The special value of the crop was not merely that they got a profit from it, but that it was a first-class cleaning crop and the only such crop that could be sold immediately after harvesting.

VISCOUNT WOLMER (Aldershot, U.) said that in view of the fact that the subsidy was to come to an end in 1934, there was little or no prospect of an extension of the sugar-beet industry to those counties where the land and conditions were eminently suitable for growing beet but where there was no factory equipment. He hoped the Minister would tell them what his policy was in respect of this aspect of the question. He hoped when next the matter was considered to hear the right hon. gentleman indicate more fully that the Government had some further policy for the development of this great industry which would lead to its spread throughout England.

Mr. MACLAREN (Burslem, Lab.) said he had a shrewd suspicion that the Minister of Agriculture even in this Government was a born Tory. (Laughter.) Every farthing of subsidy finally percolated into rent.

MAJOR BRAITHWAITE (Buckrose, U.) welcomed the subsidy.

Mr. BUXTON, in reply to the question whether more factories were probable under the present Act, said he thought that the inducement was rapidly becoming inadequate in the eyes of most investors. It was not impossible, however, and inquiries were still being made in regard to possible factories at certain places. Sugar-beet growing was not a panacea for all the troubles of agriculture, and there were parts of England specially adapted for growing magnificent grass, where a sugar-beet subsidy would not have that effect. With the exception of certain additional areas in the West, the subsidy had had about the effect which was desired by those who introduced the Act. Nineteen factories had resulted from the Act, and that, roughly, represented the desirable result contemplated by its authors. After all, 19 factories did lead to very great public expense and, on the other hand, meant an extensive trial of sugar-beet growing and of conversion of the beet into sugar. The experiment would not have been adequate if the number had been much less, but he should say that those interested in the matter regarded it as an adequate try-out of the possibility of making sugar-growing a self-supporting industry on a permanent basis.

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND (Tamworth, U.) said that success or failure of the industry often depended on matters like the development of the beet itself and the effect of alterations in railway rates. In the districts which he knew the question of railway rates might make all the difference to a factory.

The Estimate was agreed to, and reported to the House.

SCOTTISH DRAINAGE BILL

Mr. AITCHISON, Lord Advocate (Kilmarnock), moving the second reading of the Land Drainage (Scotland) Bill, said that the measure was designed to bring into harmony with present requirements the law of Scotland in relation to the drainage of agricultural land. The Bill gave to the owner or occupier of agricultural land that was being injured through failure to maintain banks a statutory right to enter upon neighbouring lands and have things put right, and to the Department of Agriculture for Scotland the power to carry out schemes for drainage works. The position at present was that both by common law and statute law the lower proprietor had no real remedy against excessive outfall of water from the banks of the upper proprietor. The Bill provided that part of the cost was to be borne by the owners of land in the areas affected by the schemes and the remainder by the State. The cost to be borne by the owners was to be fixed and apportioned in accordance with the principles laid down in Clause 2, subsection (3). The carrying out of the drainage schemes authorized by Part II. of the Bill was entrusted to the Department of Agriculture, which was constituted the executive and administrative authority for this purpose.

SIR J. GILMOUR (Glasgow, Pollok, U.) said the time was ripe for some attempt to improve the condition of the arterial drainage of Scotland. He suggested for consideration whether other big schemes had to be formed the Department of Agriculture should not have advice from outside technical engineers. If people felt aggrieved at the action of the Department, there should be some provision for appeal. As to the relative suitability of the Department of Agriculture and local authorities for dealing with the problem, might not the rapid provision required by sudden flooding possibly be made at a nearer point than a Department situated in Edinburgh?

Mr. MACPHERSON (Ross and Cromarty, L.) supported the Bill, but thought that it could be improved in Committee.

Mr. MAC ROBERT (Renfrew, E., U.) welcomed the Bill, but did not think that the provisions in regard to appeals were satisfactory.

The Bill was read a second time, and the financial resolution was agreed to in Committee.

TEMPORARY CIVIL SERVICE CLERKS

On the motion for the adjournment,

Mr. W. BROWN (Wolverhampton, W., Lab.) raised the question of the discharge of temporary ex-Service Civil Service clerks. Successive Governments, he said, had given a pledge that these clerks should not be discharged in order to make room for new entrants by examination, but that pledge had been violated in the spirit, if not in the letter. What was taking place was that established Civil servants were being put in the places of the temporary clerks who were discharged, and their positions were being filled by the new entrants by competitive examination. The Government had set up a Royal Commission on the Civil Service, and it was part of the terms of reference of that Commission to consider the future of these temporary clerks. It was monstrous that while that Commission was considering that question the future of these men should be destroyed by discharge.

COMMANDER SOUTHBY (Epsom, U.) associated himself with all that had been said by Mr. Brown.

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE, Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Leicester, W.), said that 16,000 ex-Service temporary clerks had become established Civil servants after examination as a result of the recommendation of the Lytton and Southborough Committees. Of those who did not pass the examination 8,000 were put into the "P" class. The remainder, numbering about 5,000, had been given two promises—(1) that for every three vacancies which occurred in the "P" class, one of these men should be given a "P" class position; (2) that, pending the recommendations of the Royal Commission, the appointment of new entrants to the clerical classes of the Civil Service by open examination would not be allowed to result in the discharge from Government service of any efficient temporary clerk in order to make room for such new entrants. At the same time it was impossible to give any promise that there would be no recruitment from the outside. He was assured that in the great bulk of the cases other places had been offered to discharged men, either in their own department or in some other department of the Government service. Although he could not give any definite pledge he was hopeful that before long a substantial number of those who remained would be provided with work.

Mr. BROWN said that in view of the unsatisfactory nature of the reply he would raise the matter again at the first opportunity.

The House stood adjourned at half-past 11 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF COMMONS

AT 11

Blasphemy Laws (Amendment) Bill and Housing Bill, second readings.

EBBW VALE MOVING MOUNTAIN

HOUSES THREATENED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEWPORT, JAN. 23

A mountain at Cwm, on the southern side of the Ebbw Vale, shows ominous signs of movement. Great fissures can be seen in the mountain sides, and much anxiety is felt for the safety of the occupants of houses in the vicinity. The whole mass appears to be sodden by the recent heavy rains. The valley is narrow, and a slip has occurred between two blocks of houses probably 40 or 50 yards apart. This huge mass of earth and stone has forced itself across the path which runs alongside the railway fence, down to the concrete wall of the railway. During the past month at least 200 tons of débris have been removed.

Half a mile away a road at Waunlwyd has sunk to a depth of 6ft. or 7ft. for a distance of about 150 yards. At Cwm six houses have been entirely cut off from access to the northern end, while at Waunlwyd two water mains, 9ft. and 5ft. respectively in diameter, which supply a population of 9,000, have been fractured, and at present the district to the south is served with water by iron pipes temporarily laid on the surface.

Mr. Philip Davies, surveyor to the Ebbw Vale Council, attributed the slip to the abnormally heavy rainfall. He added that the movement had been gradual, and had been taking place for about two months, though recently it had been more active. One resident on the spot stated that the earth had moved 3ft. or 4ft. in one week.

BRIGHTON COUNCIL'S POWERS

A MODIFIED BILL LATER

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRIGHTON, JAN. 23

Acting on the recommendation of the Legal and Parliamentary Sub-Committee, the Brighton Town Council today decided not to take a poll of the ratepayers on the question of the Bill which the Corporation was seeking to promote in Parliament. Only three members voted for a poll, although several said that the Corporation should not "climb down."

ALDERMAN H. CANE, chairman of the Legal and Parliamentary Sub-Committee, said that it had been calculated that a poll would cost about £600. There were so many clauses in the Bill that it would be difficult to get an emphatic vote. The townspeople would now have time to consider the Bill, and they would see that the corporation were not asking for unreasonable powers. He thought it was the intention of the council to submit a modified Bill to Parliament next December.

COUNCILLOR WELLER protested against letters which have appeared in the local newspapers attacking the Town Council.

Replying to some criticism, Mr. CANE said that if the Bill could be passed peacefully it would be better than having a poll. He pointed out that the Southport ratepayers rejected a Bill last year, and only two weeks ago they approved the same Bill unanimously. When the ratepayers had had time to study the clauses the opposition would be withdrawn. He suggested that copies of the Bill should be placed in the public libraries and others be made available to the Town Council.

The object of the Bill, which has met with a great deal of opposition, was to consolidate existing local Acts and Orders, which number 60 and date back to 1825. At the same time various new powers were sought, and it was to these that the ratepayers objected. Two town's meetings were held, and at both there were unruly demonstrations by opponents of the measure.

ROLLS-ROYCE

THE BEST CAR IN THE WORLD

"PHANTOM II"

"I have no hesitation in saying that in every respect, in every quality, the improvement is not only perceptible but manifest . . . .
I am definitely *not* guilty of fulsomeness when I assert that in effectiveness the suspension is, until personally tried, literally incredible. It does what no other springing scheme has ever done before.
To this I can sincerely testify, since for several delicious hours on end I

THE LONDON NAVAL CONFERENCE

PLENARY MEETING

SPEECHES OF CHIEF DELEGATES

The following reports of the speeches delivered at the plenary meeting of the London Naval Conference at St. James's Palace yesterday have been received from official sources.

The Chairman (Mr. MacDonald) invited each delegation to make, so far as it might seem advisable, a statement of its general views upon the position of its country in relation to naval armaments.

Mr. Stimson (chief delegate of the United States) said:—

After careful consideration and consultation with my colleagues, I have decided not to make any statement to-day as to the naval requirements of America. I do not think that to do so would particularly assist our deliberations. These requirements are well understood. They have been cheerfully recognized by the nation which is our host and which has, through its Prime Minister, agreed with us that equality in naval power between us is the basis upon which we can best promote the beneficent purposes of this Conference. We also believe that the requirements of national defence on the part of the various nations of the world are necessarily largely relative to the general conditions of the world, and, therefore, if this Conference can find a way by which a general reduction can be secured, our own Navy can be likewise reduced. While this is our attitude, we shall gladly listen to any statements which may be made by others, as we are anxious fully and cordially to understand the difficulties and problems which may confront our sister nations. For ourselves, I shall not make any statement.

Mr. FENTON (Commonwealth of Australia) expressed the sympathy of his Government with the objects of the Conference. He referred to the peculiarly remote situation of Australia, its 12,000 miles of coastline, and its distance from the principal world markets, to which they sent large quantities of primary produce. He reiterated his desire to cooperate in an effort towards a general reduction of naval armaments.

COLONEL RALSTON (Dominion of Canada) felt that no statement was necessary at this time regarding Canadian Naval Service. He echoed what had already been said as to his desire to put forth every effort to make the Conference a success.

M. TARDIEU'S STATEMENT

M. Tardieu (France) made the following statement:—

I.

In its Memorandum of December 20, 1929, the French Government declared that it would have no difficulty in justifying its national requirements, thereby raising a problem of method. Before instituting or resuming the technical debates begun at Washington in 1921, and continued at Rome and Geneva, the French Government has deemed it preferable first to make a statement of the facts that justify the necessity and proportion of its Navy. Placing myself on that ground, and excluding any immediate discussion about figures, I am very pleased to answer to-day the question that was put on Tuesday last by the President of the Conference, and to answer his suggestion of proceeding in this first sitting with the study of national requirements.

My Government considers, in agreement with Mr. MacDonald, that it is for the Governments represented at the London Conference to examine the general conditions that define the respective situations of the different naval countries. This examination will facilitate the later work of the experts, who would not, moreover, be qualified to study the problem on that plan.

The Memorandum of December 20 last was worded thus:—

"Subject to the preceding observations, the French Delegation will have no difficulty in making known the importance of the tonnage corresponding with the national needs of France, taking into account her geographical position on three seas, the extent of a Colonial Empire with an area of 12,000,000 square kilometres, populated by 60,000,000 inhabitants, and a trade amounting to 30,000,000,000 francs. The existence of such an Empire, the necessity of providing for the separate defence of each of the big communities it comprises, the numerous political and economic ties which bind these communities to each other and to the Mother Country, the need to protect the integrity and economic life of the latter, the task of providing for the security of more than 30,000 kilometres of seaboard, all told, impose upon the French Navy duties which the French Government cannot ignore."

I propose to analyse briefly the preceding declaration. It will be an illustration of the general Memorandum it is taken from.

II.

The national requirements of the naval Powers are determined by geographical, economic, and military factors. Under reservation of international agreements, and of guarantees that such agreements may imply, the role of the Navy is triple. It consists in:

(1) Ensuring the integrity and the security of the coast of the Mother Country and of the oversea possessions.

(2) Binding together the Mother Country, the Colonies, and all other oversea territories of which she has the responsibility.

(3) Guaranteeing in every way the freedom of the lines of communication that are necessary to the national existence.

I intend to examine briefly from the three standpoints above mentioned the needs of my country.

III.

They deal with:—

(a) The importance and situation of the Mother Country;

(b) The importance and situation of the Colonial territories and all other oversea territories.

(c) The length of the coasts.

(d) The lines of communication.

1.—MOTHER COUNTRY.

The coasts and ports of the French mainland are scattered on three different seas, the result being that the metropolitan fleet is necessarily divided and, in case of war, can concentrate only after several days and only by utilizing routes dangerous from a military point of view and which normally are under the control of other Powers.

2.—OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

The territories placed under the sovereignty, the authority, or the mandate of France are characterized by their extent and by the fact that they are widely dispersed.

(a) Their area, 12,000,000 square kilometres, is greater than that of the whole of Europe. Their population is 60,000,000. Great Britain excepted, no other Power possesses such a huge empire judged by its area. The French Colonial Empire is six times larger than the greatest of the other Colonial empires—namely that of the Netherlands. In population it is larger by 11,000,000 inhabitants.

(b) The extent of our oversea territories is doubled so far as our responsibilities are concerned by their being scattered over every part of the world. They are divided into seven groups, as follows:—

	Sq. kilometres	Population
North African group	3,770,000	13,000,000
Eastern group	200,000	2,100,000
West African group	7,640,000	19,560,000
American group (West Indies, Guiana, Saint-Pierre)	100,000	500,000
Indian Ocean group	640,000	5,900,000
Indo-Chinese group	740,000	21,000,000
Pacific group	20,000	100,000

It is superfluous to add that such an extent and such a dispersion have the same consequence—the length of the coasts, the length of the lines of communication, and the great distances between the bases obliging our Navy to be on all the seas.

I wish to give, in connexion with the coasts and lines of communication, some further supplementary information:—

3.—LENGTH OF COASTS.

	Nautical miles
Mother Country	2,430
Oversea territories	15,679
Total	18,109

Alone the British Empire, the United States, and Japan have a greater length of coasts.

4.—LINES OF COMMUNICATION.

The lines of communication between the Mother Country and the oversea territories give a grand total of 33,850 nautical miles, particulars of which are given below:—

Distance from the Mother Country to:—

	Nautical miles
North African group	500
Eastern group	1,250
West African group	4,200
American group	4,400
Indian Ocean group	4,500
Indo-Chinese group	7,060
Pacific group	12,000
	33,850

If we compare the length of those lines with the length of the lines of communication of the other naval Powers, calculated in the same way, we discover that alone the British Empire outruns France.

We noted that, in calculating the French lines, the above list does not include the communications with the Kerguelen Islands and Austral lands.

IV.—ECONOMIC FACTORS

Each of the groups of oversea possessions that have just been examined has its own part to play in the economic existence of France. That part is expressed by the importance of the commercial relations, on the one hand between the Mother Country and each group, and on the other hand between one group and each of the other groups. It is, therefore, indispensable that the Navy should be able to ensure at all times the policing of routes, the safety of their termini, the protection of the national trade that flows along them and the importance of which is given below in figures.

The commerce of the oversea territories under the sovereignty or authority of France represents:—

	Francs
With France	15,000,000,000
With foreign countries	15,500,000,000
Total	30,500,000,000

The above figures are for 1927. Those for 1929 will no doubt be much larger. In 20 years our colonial trade has been multiplied four times. Details of the trade of each group of possessions are as follows:—

	Francs
North African group	13,500,000,000
Eastern group	1,860,000,000
West African group	3,472,000,000
American group	1,170,000,000
Indian Ocean group	2,334,000,000
Indo-Chinese group	7,661,000,000
Pacific group	342,000,000

If we consider the total of the foreign commerce of France and of territories depending on her which is carried by sea, we ascertain that it amounts to 83,200,000,000 francs, representing 66 per cent. of its total commerce. Only Japan, the British Empire, and United States have a higher percentage.

V.—MILITARY FACTORS

Considered from this standpoint, two duties devolve upon France, the gravity of which it is superfluous to underline. Being obliged to keep a considerable strength of men in her Oversea territories, France must:—

(1) Be able at all times to depend on her Navy to ensure to her the possibility of transporting the necessary forces from or to any point of her Empire.

(2) Be able, for the defence of the Mother Country, to use at any time her total resources.

The consequence is that the protection of the lines of communications which have such an essential importance in France's economic life represents for her a vital element in the safety of the Empire.

VI.—CONCLUSION

Such are the permanent elements which determine the requirements of the French Navy. As I mentioned last Tuesday, owing to international agreements those absolute requirements may be, in a great measure, transformed into relative requirements. They, therefore, depend, so far as the figures that may result are concerned, on a particular political situation and on the conditions of outside security that comes from that situation. They depend, more particularly, on the fact of knowing whether, in case of conflict, the country can rely upon itself only, or whether an international collaboration has been organized against the aggressor.

To-day we had merely to group together the fundamentals. That is what I have endeavoured to do in the above statement.

BRITISH NAVAL NEEDS

The PRIME MINISTER, speaking on behalf of his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, said that his Government were fully alive to the difficulty of relating national need to national need, but sooner or later the Conference must face its difficulties and resolve them. Therefore he was pleased that this difficult subject should be faced in a friendly spirit. While a statement of need was an important element, a claim for naval strength must always be related to risk. To build up a navy merely on need is an exceedingly foolish undertaking. Naval force and military force are required, not because a country has certain economic needs and certain lengths of coastline and so on, but are based upon an estimate of how far there is a threat of the deprivation of those needs, a threat to the security of those coastlines. Need and security must always be related.

As figures, so far as the United Kingdom is concerned, had often been published, he did not quote them, but confined himself to observations on three heads. First, he laid stress on the insular position of the United Kingdom, which could not maintain its own population, and therefore required access to the whole world without limitation except the ordinary legitimate limitation imposed by sovereign authority outside, such as tariffs and so forth. Therefore, the British Government's problem was to satisfy the will to live, which lay at the foundation of our naval problem. The world must be open for food and life. Emphasizing the peculiar status of the British Commonwealth, he added that British naval strength was required "to enable our own kith and kin and the members of our own family to keep inter-relation with the Motherland."

Secondly, he laid stress on the fact that the British naval forces are and must necessarily be dispersed in every sea in the world. They must be divided into three groups at the very least, with various sub-groups, not for fighting purposes, but for police and peace purposes. The Navy could not be kept concentrated. It must be on the Pacific and on the Atlantic. Not, he repeated, for war purposes, but for peace and ordinary Commonwealth purposes.

Thirdly, he referred to the importance of the problem from the point of view of British psychology. As he had said on Tuesday, the sea is everything. If we are blocked on the sea we are blocked everywhere. We have no hinterlands to fall back upon, we have no railway communication, either perfect or imperfect, by which we can draw our supplies. That was why all thoughts had been concentrated on the sea. "We have felt that on the sea we had to defend ourselves against everybody and against every form of aggression, against every aspect of our weakness." He would like that to be changed. Therefore, what he wanted was "confidence given by you to us, confidence given by the rest of the world, a confidence given not by superiors, but a confidence that can be given as the result of successful talks and successful agreements such as are possible for us now, a confidence that we are living in a world the seas of which will not be blocked, will not be occupied by hostile fleets which we are unable to meet—a sense of security which will at once change the psychology which has influenced the British policy so much."

SIR ATUL CHATTERJEE (India) said that, while his country was most anxious to cooperate with the Powers, he did not at present desire to make any statement regarding the particular needs of India.

PROFESSOR SMIDDY (Irish Free State) said that, as representative of the Government of the Irish Free State, he did not wish to make any statement beyond saying that he desired to do his utmost to cooperate with the work of the Conference and to enable it to reach a successful conclusion.

ITALIAN CLAIM

SIGNOR GRANDI (Italy) said that the Head of the Italian Government had stated already several times Italy's position in the matter of naval disarmament. The Italian Delegation recognized the connexion between armaments and security. But security could not be considered in an absolute sense without leading to competitive armaments. The needs of a country had to be considered in its relation to the armaments of other countries. Italy would favour the lowest possible figures. She would determine the size of her armaments by the requirements of other continental European countries. The Fascist Government had always endeavoured to examine relative strength in relation only to the real need of security. Italy was practically an island, set in an inland sea; she depended on her maritime communications for securing over three-quarters of the imports essential to the life of her dense population. Also for Italy, the sea was her life, and Italy was, moreover, a country with world-wide interests and commitments. Italy's land communications had to cross the barrier of the Alps, and her maritime communications lay through straits some thousand miles from her ports.

This unfavourable position would justify Italy's relative superiority of naval strength. In any case, she could not be asked to deprive herself at least of her present right to naval armaments on a level with those of any other continental European Power. The Italian Delegation hoped that the principle of the "One-Power standard" might be applied at

(Continued in next column)

CITY BANQUET TO DELEGATES

M. TARDIEU ON THEIR TASK

COMMERCE AND PEACE

The delegates to the Five-Power Naval Conference were entertained by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London at a banquet last night at Guildhall. M. Tardieu, the French Prime Minister, spoke on behalf of all the delegations in response to the toast of the Conference, and Mr. MacDonald also addressed the assembly.

The guests were received by the Lord Mayor (Sir William Waterlow) in the Library, and afterwards walked in ceremonial procession to Guildhall, led by four trumpeters, the City Marshal and the sword and mace bearers. As the loyal toasts of all the foreign countries represented were proposed, part of their respective National Anthems was played by the band of the Royal Artillery.

The LORD MAYOR, proposing the toast of "The London Naval Conference," said he doubted if there ever had been such a gathering within those ancient walls. Seers and prophets of the past might have longed for such a conference, and in vision foreseen it, but it had fallen to this generation to realize it. The desirability of the Conference had been for some time apparent to the naval Powers, but that the final decision for the calling of it took shape in the Prime Minister's own mind, and that the invitation was addressed on his initiative to the Powers concerned, were matters on which they congratulated both him and themselves. The calling of the Conference had aroused the keenest interest all over the world. The King's presence at the opening of the Conference testified to the importance which his Majesty and his advisers attached to that great international assembly.

They earnestly trusted that, in the words of President Hoover, "competition in the construction of naval arms might be brought to an end, and a reduction of the naval burdens of the world accomplished." Many anxious years had passed since the War, and the people of all nations were yearning for that international concord and cooperation which would enable them to return with diligence and devotion to their ordinary peaceful avocations. There were some points on which all were probably agreed. International commerce, which depended upon international peace, was in some degree restricted, and possibly even thwarted, by undue or unnecessarily heavy burdens of taxation. The modern practice of increasing naval competition should be checked, partly because of the heavy expenditure entailed, and partly because it was opposed to the growth of international concord and good understanding. This international naval competition could be, and should be, curtailed by reasoned and cooperative international agreement; otherwise it would inevitably increase, and would also tend to engender strife, or at least create false standards of security. The ultimate guarantee of security, individual or national, was always good will. The first requirement of, and the necessary basis for, progress in international agreement was international conference, a mutual discussion.

There were, of course, numerous difficulties—some obvious, some obscure—but none of them ought to be insuperable if approached in a spirit of business common sense, good will, and cooperation. These qualities, though none too common, were, after all, well within the compass and capacity of the human will; and, provided the advance was not prejudiced by undue haste at the first gathering, the proceedings could not be otherwise than beneficial to each nation represented and to the peace and welfare of the world. (Cheers.)

M. TARDIEU'S REPLY

M. TARDIEU, in response, said:—

It is a great honour to me to speak in this hall, which for more than five centuries has been so intimately and gloriously associated with the history of Great Britain and the history of the world. The burden of such an honour is felt even more when it falls to the Prime Minister of one of the Great Powers to speak not only on his own behalf, but on behalf of the great nations who share with France to-day the hospitality of the City of London—the United States of America, Italy, and Japan. We had to decide among ourselves how best to acknowledge the generous hospitality which we are enjoying to-day. For if, each time we are London's guests, each one of us in turn rose to his feet to return thanks, you would start back appalled by the global tonnage of our eloquence. Allow us then to speak by categories, and this evening let it be the representative of France who expresses, in the name of all, the sentiments shared by all your guests.

You have, my Lord Mayor, with both your personal and your official authority, reminded us that trade between nations, which greets London as its historic capital, makes the same demand upon us as does international peace. To play its proper part among the peoples of this great world, to make them understand each other and to bring them together, commerce demands that there should be no war. For its prosperous development, it requires not to be crushed by the burden of taxation involved in the preparation for war. Thus your preoccupations and ours come together. Loyal servants of peace, we mean, on the one hand, to lessen by suitable agreements the risks of conflicts and, on the other hand, to make peace less expensive, more enjoyable, and more fruitful by lightening the burden imposed upon the world by the reckless competition in naval expenditure. If we are all seeking the same end, how could it be impossible for us to reach agreement as to the means? (Cheers.) Nevertheless, my Lord Mayor, you have recognized that our task is a hard one. I thank you on behalf of my colleagues and myself. Standing on the threshold of the great enterprise, we naturally wish that its magnitude should be realized. But I affirm in the name of all—Americans, British, French, Italians, Japanese—that we are determined to succeed. We have faith, that faith which, it is said, moves mountains, and which, therefore (at least we hope so), will move naval armaments from the perilous waters of competition to the safe harbour of a loyal understanding. (Cheers.)

SEEKING PEACE WITH ENERGY

What is our task? To spread in men's minds the idea of freely accepted law. That has always been an arduous enterprise. Even in home affairs, how many centuries went by before this idea of law was understood and observed! Only a few moments ago, my Lord Mayor, you were reminding us of the battles which your City waged in the cause of constitutional government. Such battles have been the common experience of all our countries. If in the sphere of international relations we were to achieve in a few years a success which in home affairs has needed centuries, what a triumph! We shall secure that triumph because with heart and soul we are determined to win international peace through international law: because, following on the oft-repeated advice of my eminent friend and colleague, M. Briand, we seek that peace with the same creative energy which we have in the past devoted to the cause of national independence and national security.

Dear British friends, your Guildhall, your City, and your Empire bring to those who have such aims, and who can think, a splendid encouragement. In the history of England, commerce, with the City of London for its cradle, has played a decisive part and taught a lesson to be weighed. Political rights, representative institutions, international relations—the children of trade and exchange—started from here to seek their fortunes in the wide world. In your school of daring seamanship men learned how common rules based on common consent enhanced the attraction of adventure. From your ships ploughing the seas Continental Europe, and indeed all the world, received these principles of independence and organization, which our Naval Conference to-day must take as its foundations.

And this, my Lord Mayor, is why Great Britain, in inviting us here, has so strongly underlined the importance of our task. This is why her honoured King, happily restored to health after the trial of his long illness, has chosen to make the opening of our Conference the occasion of his first public utterance. This is why your Prime Minister, with his natural generosity and open-mindedness, laid such stress on the variety of the needs, duties, and traditions which it is our task here to reconcile. The presence of your Dominions here to-day emphasizes the unity of your Empire and civilization. The great naval Powers have answered your summons. The City of London receives us all together, in the knowledge that, when the question arises of organizing peace between distant countries and different races of men, Great Britain can claim a leading post, the most inspiring indeed ever conceived by political genius.

THE CALL OF HUMANITY

Of all countries, my own has learned to understand this role of Great Britain through the likeness, on a smaller scale, of our own Colonial Empire to the British Empire. France finds no difficulty in taking her place in the scheme of rational peace referred to just now by my Lord Mayor. She agrees with all the Powers here represented that, on those lines, the reasons for mutual understanding immeasurably outnumber and outweigh the causes of possible conflict. It is our duty, by bringing out these reasons for mutual agreement, to set in motion all the dynamic energy which they contain, and to translate it into acts. In doing this we shall answer the call of humanity, without encroaching on the sovereign rights of which we are the trustees, and the free exercise of which shall be assured by the international agreements which we are here to prepare. For the rivalries of the past, courageously maintained, we mean to substitute the laws of the future. We must look far ahead. Do not let the limited horizons of the land prejudice the broad outlook which the open seas demand. The difficulties lie in our habits of thought rather than in the nature of things. We shall know how to conquer those difficulties. Thus, I say again, your aspirations and ours are brought together by forces of singular strength. We ask you to trust us. Sent by nations whose records do credit to the history of the world, we are resolved to achieve a task worthy of their fame. We know what is expected of us, and we will do our best. (Cheers.)

PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH

The PRIME MINISTER, proposing the toast of "The Lord Mayor and Corporation of London," said:—

The Lord Mayor and Corporation have called in as their guests to a feast the delegates attending the Naval Conference. The Corporation of the City of London stands in the forefront of the history of the commerce and industry of this land. It stands in the forefront of the municipalities of this country devoted to commerce. There is no municipality that is more entitled than the Corporation of London to proclaim such doctrines as that proclaimed by the Lord Mayor to-night. Commerce and peace go hand-in-hand. There is no municipality that knows better by experience that international peace and confidence are the great foundation-stones of national prosperity. Not only that. Here in Guildhall it is appropriate that we should have our guests. Here the City Corporation, representative of the municipal life of this land, has invited our national heroes and our international guests to come and sit at a common table and to break bread with us. The feasts of Guildhall are not things that have been created yesterday. They have a great past—a great past not associated with mere wealth and plutocracy. The feasts of the old Guilds had a religious sentiment, and to-day we catch up that sacramental idea when we ask great men to come and be with us as our honoured guests and to come and break bread with us. (Cheers.) At this Naval Conference, in the spirit that has brought it together, and in the task that it is going to do its best to fulfil, we have a strange combination of business idealism, political wisdom, and a capacity to understand what is the essential foundation of national greatness.

Not only do we thank the Corporation for asking us to come here, but we thank you, my Lord Mayor as head of that Corporation—a Corporation ancient and yet young, wealthy but ever generous, conservative but always tolerant, represented so admirably by you, my Lord Mayor, sharing its material greatness, its spiritual distinctions—a distinguished Lord Mayor, a model employer, a most genial personality, and a humane man. (Cheers.) My fellow guests, that is the combination of institution and personality that is found in our host to-night, and I am perfectly certain that every one here will drink with great enthusiasm the toast I propose. (Cheers.)

The LORD MAYOR, in reply, said he hoped the visitors would be able to examine the Corporation's treasures, which were displayed in the library. Perhaps most interesting of them was the charter granted to the City in 1067 by William of Normandy. He found a united City within its walls, prepared to resist him to the last, and deemed it wiser to propitiate rather than to attempt to overthrow them. Another treasure was the sceptre, or crystal mace, thought by some to be of Saxon origin, which the Lord Mayor was privileged to carry in attendance on the Sovereign at coronations.

THE COMPANY

The following is the list of guests:—

CABINET.—Mr. MacDonald (Prime Minister), Mr. Henderson (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs), Mr. J. H. Thomas (Lord Privy Seal), Lord Sankey (Lord Chancellor), Lord Parmoor (Lord President of the Council), Mr. Clynes (Home Secretary), Lord Passfield (Secretary for Dominion Affairs and the Colonies), Mr. Tom Shaw (Secretary for War), Mr. Wedgwood Benn (Secretary for India), Lord Thomson (Secretary for Air), Mr. Adamson (Secretary for Scotland), Mr. Alexander (First Lord of the Admiralty), Mr. William Graham (President of the Board of Trade), Mr. Arthur Greenwood (Minister of Health), Mr. Noel Buxton (Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries).

MINISTERS NOT IN THE CABINET.—Sir William Jowitt, K.C. (Attorney-General), Sir Oswald Mosley (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), Mr. Herbert Morrison (Minister of Transport), Dr. C. Roberts (Minister of Pensions), Mr. H. B. Lees Smith (Postmaster-General).

AMBASSADORS.—The Spanish Ambassador, the German Ambassador, the French Ambassador, the Brazilian Ambassador, the Turkish Ambassador, the Portuguese Ambassador, the Italian Ambassador, the Belgian Ambassador, the Argentine Ambassador, the Japanese Ambassador, the United States Ambassador, the Polish Ambassador.

BRITISH AND DOMINION DELEGATES AND REPRESENTATIVES.—Admiral of the Fleet Sir Charles Madden, Vice-Admiral Sir William Fisher, Vice-Admiral Sir Percy Bachcroft, Captain H. E. Bellairs (Director of Plans Division, Admiralty), Sir H. F. Batterbee, Colonel Sir Maurice Hankey, Mr. H. W. Malkin, The Hon. A. M. G. Cadogan, Vice-Admiral D. M. Anderson, Captain F. R. S. King, Commander C. J. C. Mitchell, Admiral Sir Michael Hodges, Vice-Admiral V. H. S. Hazzard, Mr. G. H. Hall, M.P., Mr. C. G. Ammon, M.P., Sir Owyn Murray, Mr. P. Noel Baker, Mr. W. W. Henderson, M.P., Mr. J. Tinker, M.P., Mr. T. Fry, Mr. G. H. Thompson, Mr. F. E. Hoyer Miller, Mr. R. M. Makins, Mr. G. F. Steward, Commander L. S. H. Maund.

Canada.—The Hon. J. L. Ralston, K.C. (Minister for National Defence), Commodore W. Hose, Mr. L. B. Pearson, Lieutenant-Colonel G. P. Vanier.

Commonwealth of Australia.—The Hon. J. E. Fenton (Minister for Trade and Customs), Vice-Admiral W. E. Napier, Rear-Admiral G. F. Hyde, Captain H. P. Cayley, Major R. G. Casey (Expert Adviser).

New Zealand.—The Hon. T. M. Wilford, K.C. (High Commissioner), the Secretary of the Naval Delegation.

Union of South Africa.—Mr. C. te Water (High Commissioner), Mr. J. G. Hubbard (Secretary of the Naval Delegation).

Irish Free State.—Professor T. A. Smiddy (High Commissioner), the Secretary of the Naval Delegation.

India.—Sir Atul Chatterjee (High Commissioner for India), Commander H. L. Davis, R.I.M. (Expert Adviser), Mr. K. Anderson (Secretary of the Naval Delegation).

AMERICA.—The Hon. H. L. Stimson (Secretary of State), the Hon. C. G. Dawes (United States Ambassador in London), the Hon. C. F. Adams (Secretary of the Navy), Senator J. T. Robinson, Senator D. A. Reed, the Hon. Hugh S. Gibson (United States Ambassador at Brussels), the Hon. Dwight W. Morrow (United States Ambassador at Mexico), Admiral W. V. Pratt, the Hon. H. E. Wilson, Rear-Admiral H. P. Jones, Mr. A. A. W. Pope, Mr. J. F. Mariner, Mr. G. A. Gordon, Mr. G. Rublee, Rear-Admiral W. A. Moffett, Rear-Admiral J. R. P. Pringle, Rear-Admiral H. E. Yarnell, Rear-Admiral A. J. Hepburn, Mr. F. Lammot Belin, Captain W. W. Smith, Captain A. H. Van Keuren, Mr. W. H. Beck, Mr. J. W. Ballantine, Mr. M. J. McDermott, Commander J. C. Train, Captain E. A. Regnier, Captain W. W. Galbraith, Mr. W. T. Prendergast, Lieutenant C. W. A. Campbell, Captain J. Halla.

FRANCE.—M. André Tardieu (Prime Minister and Minister for the Interior), M. Aristide Briand (Minister for Foreign Affairs), M. Georges Leygues (Minister of Marine), M. François Marsal (Minister for the Colonies), M. René Massigli (Head of the League of Nations Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs), M. Henri Moysett (Head of the Secretariat of the Presidency of the Council), M. Charles Chaumet, M. Désiré Ferry, M. Jacques Louis Dumesnil, M. Charles Daniélou, M. Alphonse Rio, M. Gustave de Kerguezec, M. Emile Morinaud, Vice-Admiral Violette, Contre-Amiral Descottes-Genon, Contre-Amiral Darlan, M. Alexis Leger, M. Gilbert Pyrcelon, Le Général Requin, M. Rusdevant, M. Barreton, M. Wahl, M. de La Boulaye, M. Manteux, M. Jules Labert, Capitaine de Vaisseau de Ponteves, Capitaine de Vaisseau Joubert.

ITALY.—The Hon. Dino Grandi (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Admiral Mirabello, Admiral Ferreri (Minister of Marine), Antonio Chiaramonte Bordonaro (his Majesty's Ambassador to the Court of St. James), Admiral of the Fleet Baron Alfredo Acton (Senator of the Realm), Squadron Admiral Ernesto Burzagli (Chief of Naval Staff), Augusto Rosso (Minister Plenipotentiary, Head of the League of Nations Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Count Delfino Rogeri di Villanova (Counsellor of his Majesty's Embassy in London), Gino Buti (Counsellor of Legation), Signor Guido Rocco (Counsellor of Legation), Signor Carlo Bossi (Royal Consul in Cardiff), Don Fabrizio Ruspoli (Captain), Vladimiro Fini (Captain), Count Giuseppe Raineri Biscia (Captain), Pellegrino Ghigi (First Secretary of Legation), Signor de Cobbet to the Minister of Foreign Affairs), Luigi Villari, Alberto Nonis (Consul, Private Secretary of the Minister of Foreign Affairs), Francesco Rotondi (Lieut.-Colonel, Naval Engineers), Gustavo Strazzeri (Frigate Captain), Aristide Bona (Frigate Captain, personal attaché to Admiral Acton), Gino Pecori Giraldi (Corvette Captain, personal attaché to the Chief of Naval Staff), Prince Fernando Aragona Pignatelli Cortes (Lieutenant, Flag Adjutant to the Chief of Naval Staff), Count Lieutenant, Flag Adjutant to the Minister of Marine), Antonio Borzoni (Captain Commissioner), Nobile Raimondo dei Marchesi Giustiniani (Vice-Consul), Nobile Raimondo dei Baroni Perelli di Romagnano (Vice-Consul), Mario Pietti (Consular Attaché).

JAPAN.—Mr. Reijiro Wakatsuki, Admiral Takeshi Takarabe, Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira, Mr. Matsuzo Nagai, Admiral Baron Kiyokazu Abo, Mr. Takukichi Kawasaki, Dr. Tadao Yamakawa, Count Aisuke Kabayama, Mr. Naotake Sato, Mr. Yoshitsugu Hori, Vice-Admiral Seizo Kobayashi, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Hiroshi Saito, Rear-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, Captain Teijiro Toyoda, Mr. Sotomatsu Kato, Captain Kamesaburo Nakamura, Captain Saburo Sato, Mr. Shoichi Nagasaki, Captain Masuo Tominari Mayeda, Capt. in Prince Tadashige Shimadzu, Mr. Shigeru Kuriyama (First Secretary), Mr. Juji Enomoto (Secretary, Navy Department), Mr. Shinobu Kaya (Secretary, Department of Finance), Captain Naokumi Nomura, L.N., Captain Ichiro Sato, L.N., Surge.-n-Captain Sahei Nagawara, L.N., Mr. Kazuo Tawara (Secretary, Department of Foreign Affairs), Captain Ibo Takahashi, L.N., Captain Seiichi Iwamura, L.N., Engineer-Commander Takahisa Sakurai, L.N.

HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.—Lieut.-Colonel Sir Frederick Ponsonby (Treasurer to the King and Keeper of the Privy Purse), Major William Hills (Gentleman Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps), Mr. Ben Smith, M.P.

NAVY.—Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Osmond de Beauvoir Brock, Admiral Sir William Goodenough (First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp to the King), Admiral Sir Roger Keyes (Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth), Admiral Sir Edward Alexander-Sinclair (Commander-in-Chief, The Nore), Admiral Sir Walter Cowan, Admiral the Hon. Sir Hubert Brand (Commander-in-Chief, Plymouth), Admiral Sir Reginald Hall, M.P., Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond, Admiral Sir Hugh Watson, Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Duff, Vice-Admiral Sir John Kelly (Admiral Commanding Reserves), Vice-Admiral W. H. D. Boyle (President, R.N. College, Greenwich), Vice-Admiral F. C. Dreyer, Rear-Admiral R. E. Domville (Director of Naval Intelligence), Rear-Admiral W. F. Tomkinson (Assistant Chief of Naval Staff), Rear-Admiral G. E. Chetwode (Naval Secretary to the First Lord), Rear-Admiral L. H. Noble (Director of Operations Division), Captain L. W. Gibson (Director of Naval Air Division), Sir Charles Walker (Deputy-Secretary of the Admiralty).

ARMY.—Field-Marshal Sir George Milne (Chief of the Imperial General Staff), Sir Herbert Creedy (Permanent Under-Secretary of State).

AIR.—Air Chief Marshal Sir John Salmond (Chief of Air Staff).

LEGAL.—The Master of the Rolls, the President of the Law Society.

DOMINIONS.—Major-General Sir Granville Ryrie (High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia).

ECCLESIASTICS.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Dean of St. Paul's, Cardinal Bourne, the President of the Free Church Council.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.—Lord Monk Bretton (Chairman), Mr. W. W. Grantham, K.C., Mr. Geoffrey Head, Sir Percy Simmons.

Lord Ritchie (Chairman, Port of London Authority.

LIVERY COMPANIES.—The Masters of the Worshipful Companies of Grocers and Drapers, the Prime Warden of the Worshipful Company of Fishmongers and Goldsmiths, the Masters of the Worshipful Companies of Skinners, Merchant Taylors, Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners, and Clothworkers.

LEARNED SOCIETIES.—The Presidents of the Royal College of Physicians, the Royal College of Surgeons, the Royal Society, and the Royal Academy.

COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATIVES

United States of America.—Mr. Clarence Graff, Mr. F. E. Powell, Mr. J. A. Garratt, K.C., and Mr. George E. Weeks.

France.—M. Emile Bernheim, M. Dionis du Séjour, M. Mondoret, M. le Consul Général de France à Londres.

Italy.—Dr. J. Nathan (Bank of Italy), Signor Joel (Banca Commerciale Italiana), Signor Stringher (Credito Italiano), Dr. Maranzana (Italian Chamber of Commerce).

Japan.—Mr. Shinjiro Matsuyama, Mr. Daisuke Nohara, Mr. Katsunosuke Shimada, Mr. Cho Hirai.

GENERAL COMPANY.—Sir Ronald Lindsay, Lord Hambleden, Lord Pembroke, Lord Crewe, Sir Rennell Rodd, Sir Auckland Geddes, Col. the Hon. Sir James Parr, Mr. A. D. Campbell, Mr. J. A. Mountain, Mr. Norell Divry, A. D. E. Parry, Sir J. A. Findlay, Lieut.-Colonel Lord Herbert Scott, Mr. F. C. Goodenough, Mr. Norman S. Jones, Sir Austin Harries, Mr. R. Stevenson, Sir Harry Wilson, the General Manager of the National Provincial Bank, Ltd., Mr. R. H. Tennant, the General Manager of the Westminster Bank, Lord Bradbury, Sir Edward Holden, the Chairman of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd., Sir Gerald Ryan, Sir Joseph Burn, the Hon. Sir William Goschen, Mr. C. E. Barnett, Mr. Thomas Bowden, Sir Alexander Duncan, Mr. J. McAlister, Sir John Beale, Lord Kylsant, Sir Ralph Wedgwood, Mr. William Whiteley, Mr. Jack Milne, Sir Walter Layton, Sir Frederick Williams Lewis, Sir Charles Campbell McLeod, Mr. Edward Wilshaw, Sir John Cadman, Mr. G. H. Trott, Mr. Cameron Macgregor, Lord Inverforth, Sir Emmott Instone, the Chairman of Lloyd's Register of Shipping, Mr. H. G. Wells, Mr. David Davies, Mr. H. W. Malkin, Mr. Alfred Instone, Mr. T. Jones, the Chairman of the Leeds Building Society, the General Manager of the London Midland and Scottish Railway, Captain Tuck, Sir Edward Stern, Vice-Admiral G. R. Mansell, Major E. N. S. Crankshaw, Mr. E. L. Craigie, Mr. Arthur Willcox, Sir Robert Vansittart, the Secretary to the Prime Minister, Lord Denbigh, Vice-Admiral F. Larken, Mr. Lionel Speakman, Mr. Clive Preen, Mr. E. T. Rivington, Mr. W. Williams, Mr. G. L. Bowden, Mr. E. T. Rivington, LL.D., Captain Fredman, Mr. Richard Morgan, Mr. W. R. Andrews, the Secretary to the City Livery Companies Joint Committee, Mr. Arthur Duffett, Mr. G. Peake, Mr. E. C. Davies, K.C., M.P., Mr. Ion Swinley, Mr. R. J. Hugh Mintry, Mr. C. L. Henderson, Lord Knutsford, Mr. Brent Good, M.P., Sir Alfred Bower, Sir John Cadman, Lord Riddell, Sir Basil Blackett, the Bishop of Winchester, Vice-Admiral Percy Royds, Lieut.-Colonel Graham Hutchison, M.P., Mr. James Waterlow, Mr. T. London Waterlow, Sir George Newman, Mr. W. Austin Balls, the Rev. P. E. Warrington, Mr. F. W. Wykes, Mr. W. A. Workman, Mr. Stanley Archer, Captain Bowater, Mr. Ian F. Bowater, Mr. Walter Bersey, Mr. Cyril G. Davis, Mr. Pat Ainslie, Mr. G. F. Abell, Sir George Hastings, Sir William Letts, Sir Frederick Hobhouse, Mr. James Bower, Lord Barnett, Mr. John Caulcutt, Mr. Henry Jacobs, Mr. L. G. Brock, and Sir Maurice Gwyer.

Mr. Stimson laid a wreath at the Cenotaph yesterday afternoon. The six other delegates of the United States were present, and also Admiral William V. Pratt, Rear-Admiral J. R. P. Pringle, Rear-Admi

Letters to the Editor

CHURCHES IN SOUTH INDIA

THE SCHEME FOR UNION

ENGLISH EPISCOPACY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I rejoice to read in your leading article about "Church Union in South India" a word of warning against treating Episcopacy as an open question in the Church of England. Whatever casual laxities of practice may have taken place between 1559 and 1662, there has never been any doubt as to Episcopacy being the rule; and it was definitely made a closed question and explicitly settled by the Preface to the Ordinal adopted in 1662. That has been the living and strictly obligatory rule of the Church of England ever since, and is so to-day. The Ordinal with its Preface expresses, I suppose, the only corporate teaching of the reformed Church of England about the ministry, and any departure from it would be a grave matter.

I earnestly hope that neither the Lambeth Conference nor any other authority in the Church of England will commit itself to a formal approbation of the South Indian Scheme. Some people seem unable to see any distinction between silently acquiescing in South Indian Christians carrying through their own plans, and the authoritative approval of a particular document, so giving to the document a measure of corporate sanction. But there is surely the most important difference between the two. It is claimed—and it seems to me religiously and reasonably claimed—that the movement towards union in Southern India is carried forward by Divine leadership. But this, of course, does not in the least mean that the scheme for union is inspired. The scheme is only humanly devised machinery to achieve what is reasonably thought to be a Divine purpose. If the scheme comes into effect, we may hope that the same leadership will continue; and that under Divine guidance South Indian Christians will, by process of use and disuse and perhaps by formal modification, amend whatever may be defective in the scheme. It may, as we say, "work out all right." But to assent to the document in London is an act of altogether different purport. In a certain degree the English Church would be committed to the document as an expression of the Church's teaching. It would be quoted as having a measure of Anglican authority: it might almost be called a supplementary Anglican formula. And if it be, as I believe it to be, inconsistent with the Preface to the Ordinal, it might be argued that the Church no longer unreservedly assents to the principles of that Preface.

I am rather afraid that this is the very thing that makes the Anglican Evangelical group so enthusiastic about the South Indian Scheme. But, if they are thinking that the scheme may be made a precedent or basis for some plan of reunion among Christians in England, I do venture to express the lively fear which such a hope excites in my mind. For reasons beyond the compass of this letter I do not desire Church reunion on a nationalist basis; and I am certain that anything which jeopardizes the episcopal character of the English Church would both make it an uneasy habitation for many Churchmen and hinder what seems its true vocation—of being the mediator between the ancient European Churches and those Christian bodies which have come into existence since the great convulsion of the 16th century. I trust that Anglican Evangelicals will not allow their pious intentions to make them damage Anglicanism.

I am yours faithfully,
January 22. HUGH CECIL.

OBEDIENT SERVANTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your interesting article in your issue of January 11 has induced me to peruse afresh the autograph letters in my collection with the object of ascertaining, if possible, something of the origin and history of the phraseology used by leading lights in literature, and others, when subscribing their signatures in correspondence. "A man's handwriting is part of himself," and there is a special satisfaction in obtaining the desired information first-hand, from the actual script.

As you indicate, the expression preceding the signature "Your obedient servant," and its variations, was declining towards the end of the 18th century, and though still occasionally used it is quite out of fashion. But who first signed himself "Your obedient servant"? My scope is necessarily limited to the material in my possession, which furnishes its earliest evidence in a letter from Robert Sidney, later Earl of Leicester, dated from Barwick (sic), August 27, 1588, reporting on his mission to Scotland, which he closes by describing himself as "Your L. [Lordship's] most obedient and most humble Servant to doe you all humble service." No doubt the profession of obedience, humility, and service was in vogue long before that date.

An examination of other autograph letters reveals the fact that the commonest style of subscription was "Your most obedient and most humble Servant." This form was used by Prior (1698), Addison (1715), Swift (1735), and William Pitt (1785). In every case, with the solitary exception of Burns, servant is written with a capital S. Apart from the four cases stated, all the signatures differed in the wording employed, though the assurance of the writers that they are obedient servants is common to most of them. Gray, however, in a letter to Horace Walpole, is "Yours ever." Smollett is "Yours always" (no mention of humility, although he is begging for £50), and Walpole is "Yours most sincerely." Sterne, who writes from Paris (1764) to his publishers asking how many Shandys have been sold since Christmas, contents himself with a curt "Yrs.," while Byron, in an angry letter to his printer, emphasizes his annoyance by connecting the text and the signature with the hieroglyphics "&c., &c." "Only this and nothing more." Pepys and Dr. Johnson are humble but not obedient servants, Sheridan only a grateful one, Pope and Burns are obliged (the former "oblig'd," the latter "obliged") humble servants; and Burke is a most obedient and faithful humble one. Mrs. Vesey is a most obedient, Shelley—writing to his solicitor—a very obedient servant. Mme. D'Arblay is an affectionate friend and servant, and Samuel Richardson, in a long and discursive epistle to Dr. Benjamin Kennicott, concludes—apart from a lengthy postscript—with "A friend to your undertaking and your humble Servant, Eusebius (I will be known by no other name)."

A cursory study of these letters suffices to show the insincerity, or at best the incongruity, of the avowals of servility imposed upon the writers by the custom of the 17th and 18th, as compared with the relative genuineness of the "Yours truly," "Yours faithfully," and "Yours sincerely" of the 19th and 20th centuries.

W. MARCHBANK.
Brinkburn, Elmfield-road, Gosforth, Northumberland.

THE SAFEST SPEED

Repeated insistence (as in Mr. Collier's letter) upon the danger which, very obviously, may lie in high speed, tends to obscure another danger which should not be overlooked. As non-motorists will see upon a little reflection, it constantly happens that the right way to avoid a suddenly perceived danger is to accelerate at once, and that stopping short would create a new danger even if it avoided the first. Capacity to accelerate, therefore, is an element in safety. But when a car is being driven much below its normal speed its capacity for acceleration is very slight. What is really the safest speed at which to travel at any given moment is a far more complex question than many of those who write upon this subject seem to realize.—Mr. JOHN R. BENSON, 108, Eaton-square, S.W.1.

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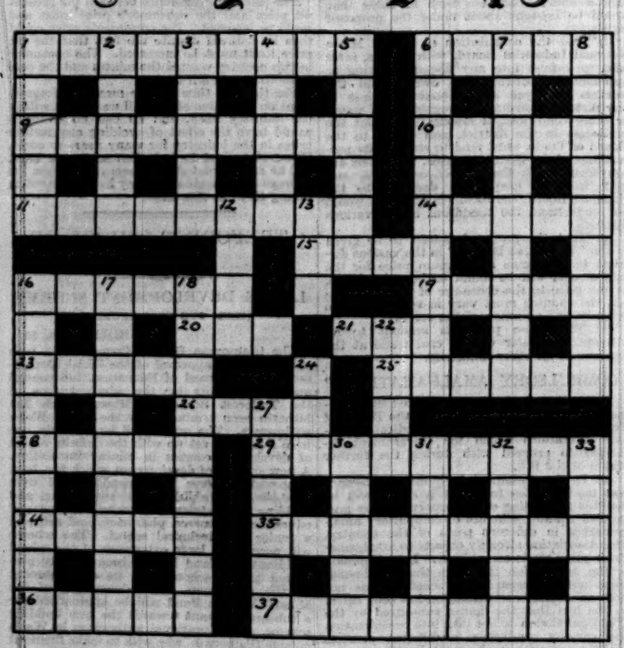

ACROSS

1 Were a fashion taken to task it would be made less violent
6 Drake's comrades
9 A warlike sounding insect is keen
10 A single shake could make this sound like a producer of tragedy
11 An English King offered his kingdom when in this state
14 Send
15 This is a quiet game after fifty
16 A cry in the House inviting Governmental suicide
19 The heart of the young is out
20 And this must make way for it
21 You can read this in 1 across
23 Only the centre of this fruit is devoured
25 An acceptable rubber, perhaps
26 Embraces the best features of humanity
28 A famous Finnish runner
29 The odds are in favour of this bad man preferring a black suit
34 Tempest is his natural setting
35 Not a nice way to try and dismiss the batsman
36 Direction
37 A Cabinet Minister

DOWN

1 When it comes to a scrape this gets very hot-headed
2 Not very cheerful, and it's back headless
3 A frill
4 Just the slightest suspicion of horse gear
5 Not at all like
6 A fleet member
7 Delicacies for tea
8 This may help to bear out figures recently knocked down to a low level
12 The sort of hops that brew trouble for the legs
13 A little bit out of the common, perhaps
16 Superfluous
17 Put one day for nine, and turn this mood to a holiday
18 True of some that are illuminating, some elevating and some vociferating
22 "——as remembered kisses after death . ." (Tennyson)
24 View, interesting to a cleric
27 Bird
30 A Warwickshire beauty spot
31 The Scot used to carry this to prevent someone from giving him something!
32 Those who take these are obviously questionable characters
33 Not the chair to offer a Frenchman

CHILDREN OF THE CANALS

HEALTH AND EDUCATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I desire most earnestly to endorse Lady Gwendolen Cecil's appeal for the rejection of the devastating proposal of the Canal Bill. The boat people, when the barges come to London, are parishioners of mine. I have about 90 of the barge children on the roll of my school. I baptize them, marry them, bury them, and otherwise minister to them both in church and at our waterside mission. From the knowledge thus gained I say unhesitatingly that life on the barges is quite as healthy and as moral as the average life of a corresponding class on shore; moreover, the family feeling among the barge population is exceptionally strong, and it would be a cruel thing to break up the little floating households.

We have had a special school for the children at the canal side for years, and we are now about to supplement this by a floating school, and thus the education problem is in a fair way to solution.

Have the authors of this astonishing Bill considered where the unfortunate boat folk are to live when they are turned out of their barges? Their work will probably compel them to be within reach of Paddington, but as a member of the Council of that borough I know that the scarcity of accommodation (already terrible) is increasing in this part of London to the point of obliging families to live in one room under conditions as bad as those of the barges or worse.

I am, &c.,
PAUL NICHOLS, Vicar of St. Michael and All Angels', with All Saints', Paddington.
76, Cambridge-terrace, W.2, Jan. 23.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Lady Gwendolen Cecil has said it! I have for years had my work-rooms on the Regent's Canal, and precisely, in Noël-street. No one could watch as I do daily the family life on the barges without envy. I have often thought that the children on those barges were getting the best education the world affords—a notion of navigation. Let us ask ourselves to recall all the occupations for which a practical notion of exact direction is everything. It was such education that W. G. Forster intended to supplement, but not to supplant. It is desolating, it is *écœurant*.

Your most obedient and obliged,
RICHARD SICKERT, A.R.A.

THE NATIONAL INCOME

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have just returned from a short visit to the United States, where an experienced business man at the head of affairs is endeavouring to find practical means for meeting a serious financial crisis and its inevitable sequel—unemployment. I find here the present and past guardians of the British purse engaged in acrimonious economic discussions which offer no solution of the accumulated financial stringencies of the nation. Each seems to overlook the fact that the Budget is not the "be all" and "end all" of national finance. It is in reality only an estimate by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his department of the expenditure to be incurred by the nation collectively during the following 12 months, and of the adequacy or otherwise of existing taxation to meet this expenditure. It is not in any way a profit and loss account or trading account of the nation. A deficiency of four or five millions in the collection of taxes to meet expenditure is a minor evil in comparison with an adverse trade balance.

The disaster of the national and great coal strikes was discussed in terms of its effects on the Budget without material reference to the far more serious loss of national income due to reduced production and increased national expenditure necessary for purchasing from abroad what otherwise could have been produced at home. Neither the present Chancellor nor his predecessor warns the nation that the policies of all Parliaments since the War involve national expenditure in excess of national income, and that this must inevitably lead to bankruptcy of the nation. Unless we trench on our capital, already depleted by the Great War, the nation must balance its collective expenditure against its collective income. All the cost of Government (already far too high), defence, pensions, social services, and education controlled by the Government, together with the costs of imports for consumption, must be paid for out of the income earned by the nation by production, manufacturing for overseas consumers, and rendering services to others, either by finance, transport, or the like.

The only way, therefore, to make ends meet is to decrease national expenditure or increase national income. The former involves a lower standard of living, and this the nation refuses to consider. I suggest, therefore, that the sole test which should be applied to the policy of this or other Governments should be to ascertain whether it is designed to increase the national income or not.

Attempts to reduce unemployment by helping those out of work to take in each other's washing are futile palliatives. I am afraid much of Mr. Thomas's well-meant efforts come under this heading. He designs to employ labour on railroad improvements and electrification, which will reduce coal consumption, and at the same time he proposes to spend large sums on roads to compete with railways. He and his colleagues advocate the import of unprotected foreign-made motor-cars and untaxed petrol to cheapen such road transport and further reduce coal consumption in favour of imported petrol. If all this is carried into effect, will the national income be improved? I cannot see it personally.

Again, Mr. Snowden is dangling over the head of certain industries—notably the motor-car trade—threats of withdrawing the McKenna duties. I quite realize that he desires to enjoy the personal display of power granted to those occupying his office, whereby they can spring surprises on the nation. It is possibly some compensation for a somewhat thankless task; but I doubt whether he realizes the far-reaching effects of uncertainty in such a case as motor-car taxation. A complete chain of industries culminating in these highly manufactured products is unable to make provision for the supply of raw materials, which is essential for economic production.

The element of gambling in all business is thus magnified and capital expenditure for improvements and certainty of employment for staffs and labour are impossible.

I have endeavoured to justify my criticism of the recent debate on finance and in conclusion will only say that it seems to me that the nation has a right to demand of its elected representatives, whether in office or in opposition, a concentrated effort to decrease unemployment by what I contend is the only effective method—increasing the national income.

I would suggest that personal recriminations, even over matters of such importance as Budget estimates, are neither helpful nor edifying.

I have the honour to be
Your obedient servant,
JULIUS L. F. VOGEL.
Ditton-road, Widnes, Lancashire.

MILK AND INFECTION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have read your leading article in the Saturday issue of *The Times* on "Milk," in which you refer to the copy of a letter from a medical practitioner resident in Brighton with regard to an outbreak of sore throats, &c., said to be traced to milk. Unfortunately the most important point concerning the outbreak was not disclosed in the letter—namely, whether the origin of the haemolytic streptococci, which he claimed to be the source of the trouble in the milk, was traced directly to the cow itself or to our old friend, the human "carrier" handling the milk. The inference, I think, to any ordinary reader would be that it was traced to a cow in a certain dairy. If this be so, I believe it is a unique event.

I have made a special study of mammitis in cattle with reference to clean milk, and this is the first case I have heard of that has been due to streptococci from a cow being the source of any outbreak by way of ingestion in a human being, although, of course, there have been unsubstantiated claims. It would be a most unfortunate circumstance if this was actually the case in this instance, as cows are comparatively frequent harbourers of both haemolytic and non-haemolytic streptococci, and these, although dangerous to the cow, are non-pathogenic when ingested by human beings. It often seems so easy and natural to blame the cow, and she cannot defend herself. Depending as we do so much on milk, and in view of the frequency of mammitis in cattle, this disease should be the subject of research work, if funds were available.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM S. STEVENS, M.R.C.V.S.

Corrcspondents are again asked to type or to write their letters on one side only of the paper. Very heavy pressure on space compels us also to request that they keep their letters as short as possible.

BEDFORD-WALK

OFF THE BEATEN TRACK IN KENSINGTON

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Many persons, not only Londoners, are familiar with the rural charm of Holland-walk, that quiet pathway which runs northward out of the bustle of Kensington High-street to climb the ridge of Campden Hill, and so to drop down rapidly into the noisy rattle of the Uxbridge-road. Holland-walk separates the still unspoilt meadow and woodland which remain to historic Holland House from the region of garden and shrubbery, parts of it relics of virgin forest, which lie on the east and much of which is comprised in the Phillimore estate.

Running eastward out of Holland-walk, at a point some 300 yards up the hill, lies Bedford-walk, less known than Holland-walk, but even more secluded and rural. Bedford-walk, a narrow gravelled but unmetalled track, holds out attractions to the jaded Londoner which are unmatched even on Campden Hill. It is an old farm road open to wheeled traffic on the east, but closed with posts at the other end. On the north it is bounded by a picturesque and somewhat battered line of old park palings, above which rises a screen of trees, giving shelter from cold winds and hiding the three dignified country houses which lie behind. First, there is Carn House, where the late Lord Phillimore lived. This house was formerly known as Argyll Lodge, and here, before Lord Phillimore, lived Gladstone's friend, the statesman-philosopher Duke of Argyll. Next comes Holly Lodge, still full of memories of its occupant, Lord Macaulay. Last is Thornwood Lodge, once well known as the home of Sir John Fowler, the civil engineer. On the south of Bedford-walk lie the long garden strips of the detached houses known as Upper Phillimore-gardens. These houses are of only reasonable height, and lie so far away that the very lowest of December or January suns sheds its full warmth and radiance on those who would court the too rare London sunshine in Bedford-walk.

From the summit of Campden Hill, Aubrey House, Moray Lodge, and Airlie-gardens there is a practically unbroken stretch of open wood and garden, ended only by the park palings of Bedford-walk. This favoured spot is the haunt of thrushes and blackbirds and their fellows, and here can be heard their sweetest and earliest notes. Here, too, comes in spring the first film of green over the bordering shrubs and trees. It is a place to linger in with delight alike to eye and ear. No more serious obstacle need be apprehended than an occasional cart or truck delivering its load at one or other of the garden gates. The distant hum of traffic in the High-street is scarcely heard in the rural quiet which prevails.

What wonder, then, that the Kensington Borough Council, voicing, no doubt, the prevailing opinion of the neighbourhood, should lately have rejected a proposal that they should incur the cost of widening this charming lane to 40ft., and converting it into a noisy thoroughfare, giving access to three great blocks of flats which it is proposed to place upon the gardens of the three large private houses above described. It is said that the exigencies of death duties make imperative the so-called "development" of this beautiful corner of London. It may be so. But let those who feel the *lacrimae rerum* at least visit Bedford-walk before the woodlands fall under the axe of the destroyer.

I am, &c.,
H. W. S.

FOR MOORFIELDS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—We should like to draw the attention of your readers to the concert which is being held in aid of the extension fund of the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital (Moorfields Eye Hospital) on Sunday, February 2, at the London Hippodrome, Cranbourn-street, W.C.2, at 7.30 p.m. An influential committee has been formed, and every effort is being made to make the function an outstanding success.

The volume of work carried out each year at "Moorfields" (to give the hospital the name by which it is familiarly and affectionately known) exceeds 2,500 in-patients and 50,000 out-patients. The hospital, as the largest eye hospital in the world, carries out a ceaseless war against diseases and injuries of the eye, many of which, if not treated by surgeons skilled in the latest methods of ophthalmic science, would eventually lead to blindness. As an example, it may interest your readers to learn that approximately 500 cases of cataract are treated at the hospital every year. The hospital was removed from Moorfields to City-road 30 years ago, and has now reached a stage in its history when extensions, and particularly the enlargement of the out-patient department, are a matter of dire necessity.

The concert organized to assist the building fund is under the distinguished patronage of H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester and H.R.H. Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood. We hope that your readers, bearing in mind the assistance rendered to all classes of the community, will take this opportunity of purchasing tickets and thus assisting "Moorfields" in its work of curing and preventing blindness. Those who attend the concert are assured of a first-class entertainment, as the provision of artists is in the able hands of Mr. Lew Lake, who has undertaken to obtain the services of those in the forefront of the variety profession. Tickets can be obtained from the secretary at the hospital (Moorfields Eye Hospital), City-road, E.C.1, and we sincerely hope that all readers of *The Times* will assist this grand old hospital in its time of need. All those unable to be present are earnestly asked that they will bear in mind the great needs of "Moorfields" and send a donation, no matter how small.

WILLIAM A. WATERLOW, Lord Mayor, President.
SIDNEY BOLSOM, Chairman.
CYRIL J. ROSS, Deputy Chairman.
A. H. HURST, Vice-Chairman.
THEODORE W. LULING, Honorary Treasurer.
Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, City-road, E.C.1.

IN SEARCH OF A STAMP

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Speaight's experiences in search of a stamp are common to all who travel much by rail in this country. Asking this evening at a tobacco kiosk in one of the large London termini whether a stamp could be got anywhere in the station, I was told that there was a post office three minutes down the road. My train being due to start in five minutes, I did not post my letter. When I reached my home station my friend the bookstall attendant kindly supplied me with a stamp out of his private purse.

In Switzerland there are automatic postage stamp and postcard machines at the railway stations, and in France and Italy it has always been possible to buy stamps from all tobacconists and newspaper kiosks, whether in railway stations or outside. Even the young Frenchman who sells newspapers on board Channel steamers has postage stamps for sale.

It is difficult to see what prevents telegraph offices in railway stations from being allowed to sell stamps, or why in some stations, such as Paddington, there is no post-box anywhere within reach of the short-distance passenger hurrying to his train from the Underground. Abroad, railway mail wagons have a letter-box, and letters with late letter fee can be posted up to the time of departure of the train.

Your obedient servant,
A. HUTTON RADICE (Lieut.-Colonel).
Long View, High Wycombe, Bucks, Jan. 21.

SUGAR-BEET INDUSTRY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Buxton, Minister of Agriculture, speaking to his constituents at Sheringham, said:—"No one could do a greater disservice to agriculture than by inviting farmers to follow those will-o'-the-wisps, protection and subsidies." He closed his speech with the following statement:—

"One of the bright spots last year, and of special interest to farmers in Norfolk, had been the sugar-beet industry. Some 232,000 acres of beet had been grown in 1929 for the 19 factories, with a high average sugar content of 18 per cent.; and he was very glad that farmers had realized the great advantages of the crop by increasing their contracts for the coming season to 315,000 acres, an increase of no less than 36 per cent. This was an astonishing development and far exceeded his expectations when he initiated the sugar-beet subsidy schemes 3½ years ago."

It would appear that as the sugar-beet subsidy was initiated by the Labour Party, it differs from all other subsidies, and cannot be classed as a will-o'-the-wisp. There are many people who believe that agriculture could be helped in other directions by similar schemes.

Your obedient servant,
A. S. JUDGE.
Calderwood, Montpellier-parade, Cheltenham, Jan. 11.

Points from Letters

PRAYERS FOR THE CONFERENCE

The minds of many Christian people must be exercised at this time how best the individual, or societies within the community, may help forward the discussions of the Naval Conference. It is our duty as Christian people to keep ourselves informed, by listening and by reading such excellent reports as you give us day by day. May I suggest also that specific meetings for prayer for the conference be called in each church? If such meetings were initiated by the vicars of their respective parishes, I feel sure many Free Churchmen would welcome the opportunity and give a glad response.—The REV. R. MORTON STANLEY, Kingston-on-Thames Congregational Church.

RECONDITIONING OF PROPERTY

My own experience in the reconditioning of property in the poorer districts of London, amounting in value to several millions of pounds, has been that only a very slight increase in rent has been necessary. I have always found that the increased care taken by the tenants of these new and worthier homes provided by reconditioning has made possible a reduction in the overhead costs of estate administration, sufficient to allow rents to be maintained at this level. It is, perhaps, well for me to add that there is still an economic return on capital outlay.—Mr. CLAUDE M. LEIGH, 4, Gloucester-gate, N.W.1.

SAFETY IN THEATRES

In New York on theatre, cinema, and concert programmes the following notice seems always to appear:—"FIRE NOTICE. Look around NOW and choose the nearest Exit to your seat. In case of fire, walk (not run) to THAT Exit. Do not try to beat your neighbour to the street.—John J. Dorman, Fire Commissioner." On some programmes a sketch map showing the plan of the theatre with every Exit plainly marked is printed. A similar notice might perhaps with advantage appear on our programmes.—Mrs. B. M. CAVE, Turningpoint, Parkstone, Dorset.

BRAKES ON MODERN CARS

It is instructive as well as amusing to observe that, while purporting to controvert Mr. Collier's figures, Mr. Percy Northey really confirms what Mr. Collier actually said. The object of Mr. Collier's letter was to point out that double speed requires four times the distance to pull a car up in, because the energy of motion of a moving body is proportional to the square of its speed. He did not allege, as Mr. Northey suggests, that a car going at 40 m.p.h. necessarily requires 160ft. to pull up in, but only that "if" a car going at 10 m.p.h. requires 20ft. to pull up in; "on this reckoning" a speed of 40 m.p.h. would require 160ft. But Mr. Northey's own figures show that, while a speed of 20 m.p.h. requires only 17ft. 4in. to pull up in, a speed of 40 m.p.h. requires 72ft. 6in.; in other words, that double speed increases the distance required for pulling up more than four times, thereby more than justifying Mr. Collier's contention.—Mr. LAURENCE B. PAGE, 76, Albert Hall-mansions, S.W.

LOUD-SPEAKERS

I quite agree with your correspondent as to the nuisance caused by loud-speakers, but I think we must be thankful that the day of the badly-played piano is over. Wireless has killed that terrible infliction at any rate, and instead of a piano in every home there is now a loud-speaker or two, and it is a choice of two evils, of which I think the loud-speaker is the lesser. At the same time it is rather ridiculous to introduce legislation to regulate the noise of traffic and to allow life to be a perfect burden in one's own home according to the musical (or otherwise) tastes of one's neighbours.—LUCY THOMAS, 14, Frognal, N.W.3.

EXPERIMENTS WITH TSETSE FLY

Any misunderstanding that exists is surely between Mr. Jackson and Professor Huxley rather than between Professor Huxley and myself, if, indeed, any real discrepancy exists between their two accounts of the same experiment upon which I ventured to comment. I maintained, and repeat, that the scientific observations described explicitly by Professor Huxley cannot provide the information desired because tsetse flies, like birds, aeroplanes, airships, and balloons, are absolute parasites of the moving medium on and within which they are borne. This simple but vital fact, which physicists will assuredly confirm, is as frequently overlooked in the biological study of bird and insect phenomena as it is apt to be disregarded by those who foresee that great future for aerial transport which the parasitic nature of all air-borne bodies forbids.—COMMANDER BERNARD ACWORTH, R.N.

THE VESTAL'S DOLL

About two years ago you published a letter from me in which I suggested that the custom of girls carrying dolls in boxes covered with flowers in some parts of England originated in the Roman occupation. I read, among Roman rites, that when the girl reached the age of marriage she gave up her doll to the goddess Vesta. Perhaps in the case of the *Vestales* their dolls were buried with them in proof of their virginity. They were chosen as little girls about 10 years of age, and were supposed to serve for three decades, though they usually served till death. Sixty-six years meant a long life of service, and perhaps "Cossima" was unusually sweet and childlike. "She rests in peace" almost suggests Christian burial.—Miss MARY S. CHILD, Storrington.

MANILA OLD AND NEW

An article in *The Times* of January 11 on "Manila Old and New" contains the statement that: "When the Americans came to Manila . . . there was no supply of fresh water." In the English book, "The Philippine Islands," by John Foreman, F.R.G.S., 1890, on page 175 is the following passage:—"Since the year 1884 the city and suburbs have been well supplied with good drinking water, which is one of the most praiseworthy improvements undertaken by Government within the last few years. To ensure this beneficial work being carried out, a Spanish philanthropist, named Carriedo . . . left a sum of money last century in order that the capital and accumulated interest might one day defray the expense. The water supply being more than sufficient for general requirements, the city and suburbs have been lately adorned with several public fountains." There were at that time about 300,000 inhabitants in Manila. The works were devised and conducted by Mr. J. Palaños, engineer of the Spanish Government. The Americans only enlarged and improved it, some years ago, but the supply of very good fresh water existed before their arrival.—SEÑOR G. B. ABARZUZA, Madrid.

APPLE BUTTER

No doubt many have already written to say that it is not necessary to apply to America for a recipe for "apple butter." This is how it has been made for many generations in Somerset. Take any kind of apples (usually windfalls), quarter, core, do not peel, but cut away any bruised bits. Stew down to a pulp. Take a coarse jelly cloth, tie each corner to a well-weighted chair, and place a bowl underneath. When the apple pulp is cool enough scoop some into the jelly bag and squeeze and squeeze with your hands, forcing the pulp through until nothing more will come. Remove the refuse and continue the process until all is done. Return the pulp to the stew pan, adding 1lb. of sugar to a pint of apple. Boil till stiff enough. It will keep for years. Crabs are, if anything, superior to orchard apples, and especially Siberian crabs, that wasteful people regard as merely ornamental, but any sort or condition of apple will do, provided that it is not rotten to the core.—A. HINGSTON QUIGGIN, 6, Grantchester-road, Cambridge.

BROKEN CHINA

We were much interested in the recent letter on broken china. Exactly the same thing happened here to a Coalport dessert plate, one of a set made in 1903. Two years ago, on looking through the glass-fronted corner cupboard in which the service lived under lock and key, we found the plate cracked right across, but standing in its place against the side. The cupboard had not been moved, and it was not after a hard winter, when frost might have been the cause; in fact, the room is always warmed by radiators. On reading your correspondent's letter we examined most carefully for crystals, but there is not the faintest sign of any or any flaw at all in the surface. It would be interesting to hear of any similar experiences.—Mrs. CORBETT, Longnor Hall, Shrewsbury.

ADVERTISEMENT BY HOARDING

The courageous letter from the chairman of the Essex County Council will doubtless be resented by many of those responsible for the hoardings of which he writes. It is well known that many reputable advertising agencies do what they can to prevent the disfigurement of the countryside, as Mr. Russell says in his letter of yesterday. But he does not deny that hoardings are generally unsightly, and if their only use is to screen still more ugly rubbish dumps, then surely there is little excuse for them. It must be wrong to retain one abuse because it cloaks another still worse! I am sure the chairman of the E.C.C. would not defend the practice of making rubbish dumps along the roads. If they exist it would seem best to force the public to look at them, so that a way may speedily be found for dealing with them. So my proposal is, first the hoardings, then the rubbish dumps!—Mr. GORDON RUSSELL, 28, Wigmore-street, W.1.

HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTION APPEALS

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PLEASE HELP THE
NATIONAL HOSPITAL for DISEASES OF THE HEART
Westmoreland Street, W.1.
Donations and Legacies are greatly needed.
73 years of splendid work.

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ROYAL NORTHERN
Hospital, Holloway, N.7,
The Largest General Hospital in North London.
URGENTLY NEEDS HELP.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL
500 PERSONS WANTED
in the New Year to help the sick and suffering by subscribing £2 2s. annually to St. Thomas's Hospital, London.
WON'T YOU HELP AND SEND A CONTRIBUTION?
Treasurer—The HON. SIR ARTHUR STANLEY, G.B.E. *Secretary*—A. B. F. IRWIN.

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SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' SOCIETY
are daily called upon for help not only to shipwrecked men but to many widows and orphans of fishermen and sailors and to aged and distressed seafarers. Its funds are low. Will you help?
Patron—H.M. THE KING.
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HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION and Diseases of the Chest, BROMPTON.
Sanatorium: Frimley, Surrey.
GREATLY NEEDS HELP. 500 Beds constantly occupied.
Annual Expenditure, £89,000. Only fixed income, £7,000.
Address Secretary, Brompton Hospital, London, S.W.3.

HELP THE ROYAL CHEST HOSPITAL
CITY ROAD, E.C.1.
The Oldest Hospital of its kind in the World.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL
For Diseases of the Heart and Lungs,
Victoria Park, E.2.
NEEDS £12,500
FOR URGENT STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.
£4,000
ADDITIONAL ANNUAL INCOME.
£20,000
to re-open THE CONVALESCENT HOME, closed for lack of funds.

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IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND
(Under the direction of the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England.)
The scope of the work embraces detailed investigation of Cancer as it occurs in the human race and in the vertebrate animal kingdom.
DONATIONS and SUBSCRIPTIONS should be sent to the Honorary Treasurer, 8-11, Queen Square, Bloomsbury,
from whom also a Form of Bequest can be obtained.

THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE),
FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.3.
Devoted both to treatment and to Research.
A certain number of beds are provided for incurable cases, who are kept comfortable and free from pain.
An urgent appeal is made for £150,000
for Building Extensions, the first part of which will be wards for "middle income" patients who can contribute towards their cost.
AND ALSO FOR RADIUM.
Bankers—Coutts & Co. *Secretary*—J. Courtney Buchanan.

FOR CHILDREN

ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL
FOUNDED 1838.
Great Portland Street, London, W.1.
Country Branch, Brockley Hill, Stanmore, Middx.
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K.G., President.
CURES CRIPPLED CHILDREN
Number of Out-patients in 1928, 94,411.
414 Beds—Open-air Wards and Sunlight Treatment.
A long list of children waiting their turn for cure.
FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED
Over £50,000 must be raised each year.
Please send a donation to the Secretary.

SUFFERING CHILDREN are given happiness instead of misery—a fair chance instead of degradation and ruin—by
The N.S.P.C.C.
Please help by Gift to WILLIAM J. ELLIOTT, Director, NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN, Victory House, Leicester Square, London, W.C.2.

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aids
MEN in Labour Homes; in and out of Prison; in Employment Bureaux; in Disabled Men's Workshops, etc.
WOMEN In Classified Homes, Clubs, etc.
CHILDREN Motherless, Rescued, etc.
YOUR support is needed. Cheques gratefully received by Prebendary Carlile, 55, Bryanston St., London, W.1.

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The WAIFS AND STRAYS SOCIETY
has received over 33,500 children and now has nearly 4,600 in its care.
Please send a gift to the Rev. Dr. Westcott, Secretary, Old Town Hall, Kennington, London, S.E.11.
Bankers: Barclays Ltd., Kennington,
and so help this work, which
MEANS SAFETY FIRST FOR THE COMING GENERATION.

SHAFTESBURY SOCIETY
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Patrons: Their Majesties the King and the Queen.
A PIONEER SOCIETY WITH EXPANDING ACTIVITIES AMONG POOR & CRIPPLED CHILDREN.
GENEROUS SUPPORT IS EARNESTLY INVITED.
JOHN KIRK HOUSE, 32, JOHN ST., W.C.1

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY
which rescues boys and girls from neglect or moral peril, and provides Christian homes for them, needs
£12,000 for this year's work.
F. JAMES, Secretary.
Victoria House, 117, Victoria Street, S.W.1.

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8,000
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Please send a gift of
10/-
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the Largest Family in the World during the Winter.
Cheques and Orders payable "Dr. Barnardo's Homes Food Fund" and crossed, may be sent to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 31 Barnardo House, Stepney Causeway, London, E.1.

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President: H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.
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PLEASE SEND A GIFT.

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HELP URGENTLY NEEDED.
(Hon. Treas., The RT. HON. LORD KENSINGTON.)

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For fifty years
THE HOSPITAL HAS MADE ITS CONTRIBUTION to the welfare of the community.
WILL YOU PLEASE MAKE YOUR CONTRIBUTION to the hospital? BOTH are urgently needed.
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WESTERN OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL
Marylebone Road
Insolvent 14 years ago and owing £10,000, it now possesses assets of £20,000, but is faced with the imperative need of rebuilding at a cost of £40,000.
Founded 1856.
H. W. BURLEIGH, Hon. Secretary.

FOR WOMEN & CHILDREN

THE LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL & HOME REQUIRES £30,000
in the 184th year of its National Work.
Please send a special donation to the Chairman, J. F. W. Deacon, Esq., at 283, Harrow Road, London, W.9. Founded 1746.

The ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN
Waterloo Road, S.E.1.
For 115 years this Hospital has carried on its merciful work for Children and Women; to-day it urgently
NEEDS YOUR HELP.
Legacies are specially helpful.
W. S. Talbot, C.I.E., Hon. Treasurer.

THE CINEMA IN EDUCATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Sir James Marchant's interesting letter on teaching history by the aid of dummy characters dressed up in historical costumes and projected on a screen by a kind of magic lantern gives the photograph an importance not hitherto recognized in the field of education. He seems to suggest that it is an advance on previous methods of teaching; that a pur

GARAGE MURDER CHARGE

EVIDENCE OF POLICE OFFICERS

PODMORE'S CONVERSATIONS

Further evidence for the prosecution was called yesterday, when the hearing of the murder charge against William Henry Podmore was resumed before the magistrates at Southampton. Podmore is charged with murdering Vivian Messiter, an agent for an oil company, whose body was found in a garage in Grove-street, Southampton, on January 10, 1929. Messiter had last been seen on October 30, 1928, and it was not unti 10 weeks later that his body was found, with severe head injuries, in the garage.

Mr. J. G. Trapnell appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Edmond O'Connor for the defence.

Police-sergeant A. W. Hood, of the Wiltshire Constabulary, said in evidence that he was in charge of Podmore on Saturday, June 29, 1929, at the police office, Salisbury. He knew Podmore had been at Downton in the previous December. The conversation was about places he had been to and how and where he had spent a certain sum of money. He was giving a description of where he went and what he did, and he got to the point where he parted with a young lady with whom he had been living at Downton. During this time the superintendent came to the office, and it was in his presence that he said, "This was about the time when I was suspected of the Southampton murder." The witness said, "How do you know you were suspected ? " He said, "I saw it in the papers." In reply to a certain remark from the superintendent the prisoner said, "It put the wind up me. I bought several papers each day." Of course, there was not very much importance attached to it at that time.

When he was talking about the Southampton murder he was talking like a man who had nothing to fear ?—Yes.

Re-examined by Mr. Trapnell, the witness referred to another conversation he had with Podmore in the train on the way to Shepton Mallet. The witness said : " Podmore showed me a letter he had received from his wife, and also a letter he had received from the young lady. He described to me how he met the young lady, in what circumstances he met her, and how he had befriended her. Then he mentioned definitely the Southampton murder. He said : 'I think the same man committed the Southampton murder that committed the Reading murder.' Of course, that was an extraordinary thing to say. I said : 'Why, what makes you think that ? ' Podmore said : 'Well, because it was done in the same way.' How he should know it was done in the same way I do not know. He was in prison."

Mr. Trapnell.—You mean he was in prison at the time of the Reading murder ?—Yes, the whole of the time. Strictly, he should not have known what was in the papers. It was then that I remarked to him that he was not the kind of man to commit a murder.

HOTEL INTERVIEW

Detective-inspector Charles Simonds, of the Metropolitan Police, said that in January, 1929, he went with another officer to the Leicester Hotel, Vauxhall Bridge-road. After being cautioned Podmore said, " I know what you want me for, but I can explain everything and my movements at Southampton. I telephoned to Scotland Yard last night and was told the line was out of order. I left the wife yesterday in Birmingham and sent her on to Stoke. She is not my wife. The reason I held back was because of the Stone job. They had me in Manchester four hours for that, but they let me go. I know there is a warrant out for that because they have been to my lodging." That took place in the bedroom.' When Podmore said, " I know what you want me for," he had not been told why he was wanted. Podmore was taken to Gerald-row Police Station in a cab, and when asked if he had any objection to going to Southampton to be interviewed he said, " No. That was my object in coming to London and going to Scotland Yard."

The witness said that nothing was said as to whether it was a statement over the Manchester job or the Southampton murder he was asking Podmore about. There was a reminder from the Birmingham Hire Service to Podmore. He could almost swear, it was not made out in the name of Podmore, because there was nothing on him to indicate that he was Podmore. Not a driving licence or anything.

Mr. O'Connor.—Was the man staying in the hotel in the name of Podmore ?—Yes, he wrote it in the book.

Did you not think it was fair to tell the Bench that, though there was nothing on him to show he was Podmore, he had in fact registered in the name of Podmore at the hotel ?—They did not know him there.

Dr. Roche Lynch, senior official analyst to the Home Office, said that he had examined certain clothing and exhibits in the case. The hammer was stained with human blood both on the head and the wooden handle. The witness was handed various articles of clothing, some of which, he said, were stained with grease and dirt. He detected no blood, but the presence of the mud or oil would make the examination much more difficult.

ANALYST CROSS-EXAMINED

Mr. O'Connor, after quoting to Dr. Roche Lynch answers given at the inquest, when he said there was no blood on certain clothing, asked, " Which is right ? Is there blood or is there not ? You are here as an expert."

The witness replied that he thought it was unlikely that there was any blood there, but he could not say for certain. It was possible definitely to distinguish human blood provided there was sufficient for a proper test and the stain was in good condition on receipt.

Mr. O'Connor.—If Sir Bernard Spilsbury said that " a competent authority like Dr. Roche Lynch could not always say that the blood was human," there is a difference between the experts. Do you agree ?—No. I think my remark agrees with Sir Bernard's.

Detective J. O'Brien, who in January last year was employed in the photographic department of Scotland Yard, said that he photographed certain depressions on the page of one of the books. Some of the words visible were " Baskerfield, Clayton Farm, Bentley-road, Ben Jervis, Bassett, near Winchester." The witness said that he could see a faint depression of " 2s. 6d." part of a receipt, but Mr. O'Connor said that he could not see it.

In response to an offer by Mr. Trapnell, Mr. O'Connor said that he would like the depression which O'Brien said he could see to be photographed.

The case was adjourned until to-day.

HOME-KILLED BEEF

NATIONAL MARK SCHEME

There are now more than 1,000 butchers in London selling national mark beef, and the number is increasing daily. In Birmingham, at present the only other town where the scheme is being worked, there are from 400 to 500 shopkeepers stocking beef with the official guarantee.

Very shortly the Ministry of Agriculture will publish separate lists of retailers of marked beef in London and Birmingham. It is expected, the Ministry states, that the wide circulation of these rolls will help the scheme a long step forward. Housewives and others will be able to see at a glance the nearest shop selling beef bearing a guarantee of origin and quality.

THE LORINER'S CRAFT

The Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants of the Loriners' Company entertained the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs at dinner at Carpenters' Hall on Wednesday. Mr. JAMES S. HOLLAND (the Master) presided, and the toast of the Company was proposed by the LORD MAYOR. The CHAIRMAN said the Company, which was founded in 1245 and obtained its charter in 1712, was the largest of the City guilds. Its membership was now 431. In spite of the growth of motor transport it was a mistake to suppose that the loriner's trade—that of making bits and bridles—was dying out. Motor vehicles might hold the field for long-distance journeys, but for short-distance work the horse still held its own. The UPPER WARDEN (Mr. H. Holton Sturges) proposed the toast of "The Visitors," which was responded to by SIR EDWARD J. HOLLAND (Chairman of the Surrey County Council) and SIR H. CURTIS BENNETT. Three members of the Loriners' Company—Mr. D. GEORGE COLLINS, Mr. W. LACON THRELFORD, and SIR HENRY KIMBER—are candidates for the City Shrievalty this year, and each one briefly addressed the company at the invitation of the Master. Among the guests were :—

Sir Charles Batho, Sir George W. Truscott, Sir John Pakeman, Sir Percy Vincent, Sir William Prescott (High Sheriff of Middlesex), Lord Hambleden, Sir Richard Bennett, Mr. A. E. Waits (president of the City Livery Club), Judge Gregory, Mr. J. F. C. Bennett (Mayor of Westminster), and the Masters of the Carpenters', the Innholders', and Needlemakers' Companies.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE CIVIL SERVICE

AN OFFICIAL SURVEY

(FROM OUR CIVIL SERVICE CORRESPONDENT)

An important official publication, submitted by the Treasury, entitled " Introductory Memoranda relating to the Civil Service " (Stationery Office, 2s. 6d. net), has just been issued as an appendix to the minutes of evidence of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service, and sets forth for the first time in the history of the Service the salient features of employment in the various public departments.

It is interesting to note, that in order to answer the inquiry, "What is a Civil servant ? " it is necessary to have recourse to the Superannuation Acts. A Civil servant is defined " as a servant of the Crown (not being the holder of a political or judicial office), who is employed in a civil capacity, and whose remuneration is wholly paid out of moneys provided by Parliament." On the basis of this definition the Civil Service numbered as at April 1, 1929, approximately 434,000 persons, of whom 122,000 were industrial workers employed in the dockyards, the Post Office Engineering Department, Woolwich Arsenal, Office of Works, Stationery Office, &c. A further 178,500 were manipulative staffs employed mainly in the Post Office; 16,500 were subordinate grades such as messengers, porters, and charwonien; while the clerical, administrative, technical, and other grades with their subordinate staffs numbered 117,000. Of the industrial workers only 30,000 are " established " and so entitled to pensions under the Superannuation Acts, while of the non-industrial grades, including the Post Office, 199,000 are " established."

Clerical staffs naturally predominate in the group of 117,000 referred to above, more than 23,000 being employed in the general clerical class common to most departments, and a further 17,000 in the departmental clerical classes in such departments as the Inland Revenue and the Ministry of Labour. In view of the specific reference to the Royal Commission of the case of the ex-Service men it may be noted that there are now over 17,000 unestablished clerical staffs, of whom about 7,000 belong to the " P " class, and 8,000 are " Temporary," the remainder being women. The controlling grades of the Service, i.e., the " Administrative Class," number only 1,140 and are concerned " with the formation of policy, with the co-ordination and improvement of Government machinery, and with the general administration and control of the Departments of the Public Service." These officers receive the highest salaries, the maximum, £3,000, being that for the permanent heads of the more important departments. It is stated that there are only 96 posts above the rank of assistant secretary, a grade which receives a basic salary of £1,000-£1,200. Mid-way between the clerical class and the administrative class comes the general executive class, numbering some 4,300, and performing duties which are generally recognized to be of a higher-grade character. If the proposals of the Civil Service Clerical Association are adopted this class would be merged with the general clerical class referred to above.

TENURE OF OFFICE

With regard to tenure of office it is stated that Civil servants hold their positions at the pleasure of the Crown, and it is pointed out that it has been said judicially that every contract of service between the Crown and its servants must be assumed to be subject to, or have imported into it, the term that the Crown may dismiss its servants at pleasure. It follows that there can be no legal remedy, whether by petition of right or otherwise, for dismissal. On the question of political activities the practice is stated to be that there is an unwritten but none the less general rule that Civil servants must maintain a reserve in political matters and not put themselves forward prominently on one side or the other.

A further section deals at length with the history of the Civil Service bonus from its inception in 1915 in the Post Office and its subsequent extension to all classes of Civil servants. Reference is made to the repeated protests by staff associations against the continuance of a super-cat, and the history of recent attempts to obtain its removal is brought down to April, 1929, when the question was taken up by the newly-formed Higher Grades Conference.

A lengthy chapter deals with the machinery for the negotiation of claims affecting the conditions of service of Civil servants. It is interesting to note that the submission of memorials to the Treasury was a well-established practice more than 60 years ago, and that a Treasury minute stated in 1866 that it was " far from the desire of Her Majesty's Government that any classes of Public Servants or any individual should be debarred from making a respectful representation in regard to any matter in which they may feel aggrieved." Full official recognition of associations, however, is stated only to have been granted in the Post Office in 1906, in which year " somewhat similar " steps were taken in other Government Departments. The history of Civil Service arbitration is also dealt with and the events leading up to the setting up of Whitley Councils in all departments of the service. The position of ex-Service men in the Civil Service is described at length, and an account is given of the various steps taken to find permanent employment for the large numbers of ex-Service men who found temporary employment in Public Departments as a result of the War.

The volume as a whole presents the leading facts in regard to the Civil Service with complete detachment, and should prove of great value to the members of the Royal Commission in assisting them to obtain a grasp of complex conditions of employment, to which there is no parallel outside the service.

ROAD TRAFFIC BILL

DEMAND FOR RESTORATION OF PART V.

A joint meeting of the Municipal Tramways and Transport Association (Inc.) and the Association of Municipal Corporations, held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, yesterday, declared that Part V. of the Road Traffic Bill, rejected by the House of Lords, was essential to the Bill. It was decided that " representation should be made to the Minister of Transport urging the Government to reintroduce the provision of Part V. of the Bill in the House of Commons so as to give the House of Lords an opportunity of reconsidering their decision." It was also decided to request the Minister of Transport to receive a deputation.

The PRESIDENT of the MUNICIPAL TRAMWAYS and TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION (Alderman T. Canby) said that the rejected part received the unqualified blessing of the Royal Commission on Transport. They were threatened by a grave menace to the important interests of a large number of municipal authorities in England, Scotland, and Wales. So far as licensing powers of motor-omnibuses were concerned, the Road Traffic Bill proposed a great reformation by substituting traffic commissioners in large areas for local authorities. Local authorities had spent a total approaching £100,000,000 on their passenger services. These powers had been obtained at great cost over many years by means of local Acts and with the approval of all the parties. It was intolerable that they should continue to occupy a position of inferiority, and now have that position fastened upon them. Their protest against the rejection of Part V. was not a protest against private enterprise ; it was an emphatic objection to inequality and privilege. Their fate might be sealed, and unjustly sealed, by the arbitrary action of a few members of the House of Lords, unless they protested with vigour and emphasis and effect, and secured the restoration of Part V. to the Bill.

OLD MAN ROBBED BY DAUGHTER

JOHN CEPHAS TREE, 19, and CINTRA WOOD, 22, appeared, on remand, at the Brighton Police Court yesterday on a charge of stealing jewelry worth £3 from the girl's father, William Ernest Wood, 80, a retired police superintendent, of Stafford-road, Brighton. When the defendants appeared in Court last week it was stated that they had robbed the old man and left him to starve. Police officers visiting the house had found him lying shivering in bed on the point of starvation. The whole house had been stripped and everything portable taken away. Yesterday Superintendent Taylor stated that, as a result of the treatment which he had received at the hands of the defendants, Mr. Wood had entirely lost his voice. If he had been able to give evidence telling how his name had been forged, a further charge of forgery would have been brought against the defendants. Superintendent Taylor said that the woman had taken other men to her father's house besides Tree, and they had all helped in breaking up the home. Tree was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, and Wood was detained for admission to a suitable home.

GENERAL BOOTH'S SECRET

BURNING OF THE SEALED NOMINATION

After the decision of Mr. Justice Clauson in the Chancery Division on Tuesday that the property of the Salvation Army formerly held in trust by the late General Bramwell Booth should be transferred to General Higgins, the present head of the Army, the sealed envelope presumed to contain the late General's nomination of a successor was burned.

Mr. William Frost, the senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Ranger, Burton, and Frost, who have been solicitors to the Salvation Army for the past 47 years, sends the following :—

" The statement that a second secret envelope exists containing a duplicate of the burned document is false. No duplicate of the burned document has ever existed. The statement that General Booth made two copies of his nomination is false. The burned document was, by General Bramwell Booth's express instructions, prepared with the utmost secrecy, and, by those same instructions, no sort of copy, nor even the original draft, was preserved. The General asked for my pledge on these points, and I gave it him. No duplicate or copy of the document exists in the world. What General Booth may have tried to do from memory after his illness, or what declarations he made, or what he did with them, I do not know, and it does not make the slightest difference."

" Not only was the document prepared with this great secrecy, but the signing of it was also kept as secret as possible. It was in fact signed in a London Turkish bath, and elaborate precautions were taken to ensure that no one (except one of the General's sons) should know what was being done. With one of our managing clerks as a second witness, I attended at the Turkish baths with the form of nomination in my pocket. The General (who was actually in the course of taking a Turkish bath and was in a dressing gown) filled in a name, a piece of blotting paper was placed over this (so that we, as witnesses, should not see it), the General then signed the document, and the two witnesses signed it. The date was inserted (it was March 14, 1928). I placed the document in the envelope and sealed it down immediately and brought it away with me, and it was never for one moment out of my personal possession and control, in the vaults of a City Safe Deposit Company (where I lodged it immediately) until I put it into the fire and watched its complete destruction on the 21st instant, after Mr. Justice Clauson's judgment (rendering it worthless) had been given. It is therefore physically impossible for any duplicate or copy of the original nomination to have been brought into existence. Suggestions to the contrary are not only false, but mischievous.

" Having regard to the decision of the Court, it would not matter if there were 40 other envelopes. They would all be equally valueless. After the death of the late General Booth, one of the first questions I asked his solicitors was 'whether, to your knowledge, there exists any purported nomination (and in favour of what person) in relation to the Salvation Army generalship, apart from the sealed nomination which is in our own possession.' To which they replied : 'We personally know of no nomination in relation to the Salvation Army generalship apart from the sealed envelope which is in your possession and which envelope we suggest should be carefully preserved for the present.' "

LOWEST BIRTH RATE RECORDED

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1929

Provisional figures for the year 1929 for England and Wales, issued yesterday by the Registrar-General, show the lowest birth rate on record and higher death and infant mortality rates due to severe weather and influenza early in the year. The official statement is appended :—

ENGLAND AND WALES

Birthrate, deathrate, and infant mortality during the year 1929—provisional figures.

	Rate per 1,000 population		Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births
	Live births	Deaths (crude rate)	
England and Wales (on 1929 estimated population)	16·3	13·4	74
107 County boroughs and great towns, including London (on 1928 estimated population)	16·7	13·8	79
157 smaller towns, populations (on 1921 (1928 estimated population)	16·0	12·5	69
London (1928 estimated population)	15·9	13·9	70

The death rate for England and Wales relates to the whole population, but that for London and the two groups of towns to the civil population only.

The birth rate is 0.4 per 1,000 below that of 1928, and is the lowest recorded.

The death rate is 1.7 per 1,000 above that of 1928, a rise practically confined to the first quarter of the year, and due to the epidemic of influenza in the spring and the severe weather in that period.

The infant mortality rate has increased from 65 to 74 per 1,000 live births, a rise probably due to the same causes.

THE ARANDORA STAR AS A CRUISING SHIP

A VISIT TO THE WEST INDIES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SOUTHAMPTON, JAN. 23

The Blue Star liner Arandora Star, which sailed from Southampton to-day for a cruise in the West Indies, had her accommodation fully booked.

The vessel, which is entirely devoted to pleasure cruises, has been considerably improved since she was launched for the South American passenger trade. In fact, her conversion into a pleasure cruiser involved extensions to her accommodation which increased her gross tonnage from 12,837 to 14,500. Originally designed for 164 passengers, she can now accommodate 300, and the fitting and furnishing are luxurious. The ball-room has a dancing area of 15,000 square feet. The vessel left for a cruise of six weeks, and her itinerary of 12,000 miles includes Madeira, Martinique, Curaçao, Panama, and Florida. She will be the first British cruising liner ever to have visited Miami.

"AFA"

NEW INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY

Mr. Evelyn Wrench announces the formation of an association which will seek to make the peoples of the world better known to one another, by personal contact, by the printed word, by radio, by correspondence, by the interchange of university professors, students, and journalists, and by making the foreigner feel at home wherever he may be. The headquarters of the All Peoples' Association, or " APA," as it is called for short, is 99, Gower-street, London, W.C.1. Mr. Wrench is the honorary secretary, Mr. E. D. W. Chaplin, the honorary treasurer. " APA," it is officially stated, is pronounced to rhyme with " harper." The membership fee is 10s.

GERMAN'S ILLEGAL LANDING

At the East Ham Police Court yesterday, RUPERT GUSTAV TEIBT, 28, a German ship's carpenter, was charged with landing in the United Kingdom without the permission of the Immigration Officer. The accused was found wandering about the Royal Albert Docks, and being unable to speak English, he was taken to the police station. Then it was ascertained that he had not had permission to land in this country. Teibt, through an interpreter, entered a plea f. " Guilty," and Mr. WYATT PAINE ((the Magistrate) sent him to gaol for a month with hard labour, and said he would recommend him for deportation.

TEES-SIDE MOVE TOWARDS RATIONALIZATION

The decision of Dorman, Long, and Co., Limited, Middlesbrough, to close down next month the only remaining active blast furnace of their group of three at Carlton Ironworks, County Durham, is regarded as a move towards rationalization on Teesside. The furnace is producing ferromanganese, which in future will be manufactured at the South Bank works of the new Dorman-Bolckow combine.

PYLONS IN KENT

NEW ALTERNATIVE ROUTE

AVOIDANCE OF WROTHAM

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

WROTHAM, JAN. 23

There is very good reason to believe that a way has been found out of the difficulty arising in connexion with the plan to erect pylons to carry the cables for a section of the South-East England electricity scheme over land in the immediate neighbourhood of Wrotham Water in Kent. The objections to this part of the scheme and also to the way in which the survey has been made have been reviewed recently in articles and letters published in *The Times*, dealing particularly with the Swanscombe-Tunbridge Wells section of the system. To-day the

area in question was visited by Sir Reginald Blomfield and other officials from the Central Electricity Board, who made a thorough inspection of the land and also heard the arguments of those who have objected to the proposals from the beginning.

As a result, Sir Reginald Blomfield agreed to submit to the Board a proposal for another alternative route for part of this section of the cable line. This satisfies the objections that have been raised in correspondence in *The Times* and also presents the engineers with no unreasonable task.

This route, which may be called the second alternative route—two others, the survey and the first alternative, having already been put forward—follows the line of the first alternative route as far as the Folkestone road at a point almost due north of Ightham. After crossing this road it turns sharply south-east, passing between Wrotham and Borough Green to join the survey route south of the latter place. It keeps west of Wrotham, instead of passing east of it, and so keeps the pylons a reasonable distance from the unspoiled country in that region. This scheme, while it saves a fine landscape from disfigurement, does not add to the length of cable in the survey route, nor does it involve the erection of an undesirable number of turning towers. That route provided for such towers at West Yoke and Wrotham Water ; the one proposed to-day places them at a point near the cross-roads north of the Pilgrims' Way and at another south-east of Wrotham and Borough Green railway station.

PRESERVATION OF THE COUNTRYSIDE

HEALTH MINISTER AND PANEL SYSTEM

Mr. Greenwood, the Minister of Health, spoke on the disfigurement of the English countryside yesterday, at a conference of representatives of the joint advisory panels which have been set up by the Council for the Preservation of Rural England and the Royal Institute of British Architects. The conference was held at the hall of the R.I.B.A., Mr. E. Guy Dawber presiding.

Mr. GREENWOOD said that his special duty was to commend the work of the joint advisory panels for which the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects had made themselves responsible. Our land was being defiled, first because of the sprawling erection of new buildings in the wrong places, and secondly by the erection of buildings which must be an eyesore to all people with even an embryonic sense of decency. No day went by but you would find, sprawling out from our great cities, another yard or two of bungaloid extension; no month but you could notice on our great roads some new addition to the defilement of the countryside. These were matters of tremendous spiritual importance for our people.

In Cambridgeshire, Hampshire, and Devon very considerable headway had been made. If there was anything he himself could do to assist the work he would be very glad indeed to do it. (Cheers.) Some 15 months ago his predecessor sent round a circular to local authorities informing them of this movement, giving it his blessing, and urging them to take action. If any good service could be performed by a reissue, in more vigorous language, of that appeal to local authorities, then he was prepared to do it. (Cheers.)

Referring to an item in the conference agenda concerning the control of elevations under town-planning schemes, he said in his view we had not done nearly as much as we should have done in that direction. He proposed that we should now take much more vigorous action along those lines. It was no use crying after the milk was spilt, and it was no good complaining when we had mistakes ; and unless we could see a more general exercise of control of elevations, then ugliness would persist in all our structures.

AMENITIES OF OXFORD

BOAR'S HILL SITE ACQUIRED BY TRUST

The third annual report of the Oxford Preservation Trust records that the past year was marked by much steady and helpful work.

Thanks in part to a generous contribution from Sir Arthur Evans, says the report, the Trust has been able to acquire a level field on the crest of Boar's Hill, together with a beautiful curving slope to the south, commanding a fine prospect of the vale and the Berkshire Downs. This purchase (22 acres in all), combined with the earlier acquisitions of 64 acres of the northern slope, secures for the enjoyment of the public the views commemorated in Matthew Arnold's " Thyrsis " and " Scholar Gipsy," and will preserve for all time the essential features of this delightful bit of Oxford scenery.

On the summit thus acquired Sir Arthur Evans has erected a mound from which a wonderful view can be obtained of the surrounding country, the vale and the Berkshire Downs, the Chilterns and the Dorchester Clumps, the central towers and spires of Oxford, and a long stretch of the Thames Valley. He has also, at his own charge, planted part of the level field with wild cherries and with the arbutus and ilex from the West of Ireland.

From the Cherwell and Boar's Hill properties (186 acres in all), which are managed by Mr. W. Holland Hibbert, in collaboration, as regards the Boar's Hill property, with a local committee, the Trust derives an annual income of £243 2s. 4d.

The Convener of the Trust has addressed letters to the Colleges to inquire whether, in the event of a suitable revocation clause finding its place in the town-planning scheme, the Colleges would be willing to schedule any part of their property as " private open spaces." If so, an example might be given to the City and private owners to schedule lands as " private open spaces." The answers of the Colleges to this hypothetical question were for the most part, and not unnaturally, cautious. In many of the answers it was stated that while the College was reluctant to pledge itself against building upon its playing field, it had no intention of doing so.

Meanwhile, Sir Arthur Evans and Dr. Bridges have declared their intention of scheduling much of their beautiful woodland property on Boar's Hill as " private open spaces " under the Town Planning Act of 1925.

ELECTRICITY IN NORTH EAST ENGLAND

PROPOSED GRANT FOR STANDARDIZATION

The following statement has been issued from the Office of the Lord Privy Seal :—

Following the Lord Privy Seal's announcement in the House of Commons on December 20 last, the Central Electricity Board made application to the Unemployment Grants Committee for a grant in aid of the proposed North East England Scheme, which is part of the great National plan for the co-ordination of electricity supply throughout the country.

The North East Coast is of special importance, owing to its industrial character. Electricity supply is more highly developed there than in other areas, but has been carried out on a different technical basis from that adopted in the greater part of the country, and before the North East Coast can be linked up to the National " Grid " system it will be necessary to bring all the electrical machinery and apparatus in the areas into line with the standard " frequency " of 50 cycles a second.

The advantages of having one common standard throughout the country are enormous, but owing to the extent to which this particular area is already developed, the gross expenditure involved in standardization is estimated to be at least £9,000,000, to be carried out on a five-year programme. The construction of the " grid " in the North-East England area will involve the expenditure of a further £1,000,000. The cost of standardization has to be met under the Act of 1926 by the whole electricity supply industry of the country—standard and non-standard alike. If the annual capital charge on this large total had to be found by the industry in addition to the cost of the similar work which has already been undertaken in the Glasgow and Birmingham districts, the development of electricity supply would be retarded, since the burden would be heaviest in the early years, before the full benefits of the " grid " scheme can be felt. Although the inclusion of this scheme will in the long run be of great national benefit, the cost of standardization, if imposed as an immediate burden on the supply industry, would counteract the benefits of interconnexion arising from the " grid " and endanger the prospects of the national scheme. At the same time, it was felt that it would be unwise to delay embarking upon the work, and that, indeed, acceleration of the programme would carry compensating advantages in the national interest.

The Unemployment Grants Committee have therefore, with the consent of the Minister of Labour and the Treasury, approved of a grant being made to meet for a time the burden of the expenditure involved in this scheme. Under the terms of this grant the whole of the interest charges will be met for a period of seven years, and half the interest charges thereafter, up to a total of 15 years from the date of expenditure. If, however, the development of electricity is sufficiently rapid for these charges to be borne partly or wholly by the industry without undue hardship at an earlier date the State contribution will then be reduced or cease.

This grant will enable the work to be put in hand at once and pushed forward as rapidly as possible. A substantial amount of employment will consequently be found, not only in the North-East England area, which is heavily depressed, but also in other manufacturing areas which are suffering from severe unemployment. The manufacture of motors and other apparatus will mean an appreciable increase in employment in the skilled engineering and allied trades, while unskilled labour will be absorbed in the work of replacement, excavation, reinstatement, &c.

TRAVEL TO AUSTRALIA

NEW THIRD-CLASS CABINS

Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company from various parts of the country yesterday visited Tilbury to inspect the new third-class accommodation in the steamship Mongolia for the Australian service.

Hitherto the company has carried third-class passengers by the P. and O. Branch Service, but to meet the needs of the steadily increasing numbers who desire to travel between Britain and Australia at the most economical fares the company has converted the second-class saloons of the mail steamers Mongolia and Moldavia into third-class cabins with two-berth, three-berth, and four-berth rooms. The public, dining, smoking, and music rooms of the second class are also available for the third-class travellers, who, in addition to the usual deck games, are provided with cinema displays and gramophones with electric amplifiers for dancing on deck. Cabin furnishings for the third-class approximate to those provided for first-class passengers before the War.

The guests on board the Mongolia were entertained at luncheon by the company. Lord Glenapp, joint deputy-chairman, who presided, said that shipowners had to meet the modern demand for speed in travel without additional charge, in spite of the extra cost of fuel for maintaining that speed. The new steamers which the company had ordered, which would be of 21,000 tons, would carry 500 first saloon passengers and 1,000 others at cheaper rates. The company had to look ahead in its provision for passenger traffic, though certain ships recently converted to oil-burning had not yielded the increase in passenger and cargo traffic that the company expected. The company were fully aware of the economic difficulties with which Australia was confronted, and intended to meet in every way they could the conditions in the Australian trade.

Mr. G. J. WHISKARD, vice-chairman of the Overseas Settlement Committee, said that he hoped any decrease in the number of passengers going out to Australia as settlers might be balanced by an increase in the tourist traffic. He realized that Australia was going through a period of financial depression, and that it would be ill-advised for her to attempt to take more settlers than she could absorb. He was confident that the company would do all it possibly could to cope with the increased flow of settlers to Australia that would follow the present suspension.

Mr. H. B. G. LARKIN, general manager of the P. and O. Branch Service, said that the new accommodation for third-class passengers would open up a fresh avenue of traffic for agents. The decision to build the two new steamers was an indication of the company's faith in the future of Australia. They all knew of the country's recuperative powers and how it usually met all its troubles in spite of its politicians.

TRIUMPHS OF BRITISH AVIATION

DUKE OF YORK TO SPEAK AT CELEBRATION DINNER

The Duke of York has consented to be present and speak at a celebration dinner arranged by the Royal Aero Club at the Savoy Hotel on Wednesday, February 5, in connexion with the Schneider Trophy victory of last year and the presentation of awards for meritorious performances during the year.

Certificates of performance in connexion with the world's records will be presented to the Supermarine Aviation Works, Rolls-Royce, Limited, the Gloster Aircraft Company, and D. Napier and Sons, Limited, and to the respective pilots of the seaplanes, Squadron-Leader Orlebar, Flying-Officer Atcherley, Flying-Officer Waghorn, and Flight-Lieutenant Stainforth. The gold medal of the club will be handed to Captain C. D. Barnard and an illuminated address to the Duchess of Bedford in recognition of their flight from England to India and back ; and other presentations will be made for meritorious air performances during the past year.

ARMED MAN SENT TO PRISON

By direction of the Court a plea of " Not Guilty " was entered in the Dublin Criminal Court yesterday, when GEORGE MOONEY, of Fleet-street, Dublin, was charged with being unlawfully in possession of a revolver and a land mine on November 9. Police evidence was given that Mooney when stopped by detectives in a Dublin street was carrying a parcel which contained a dangerous land mine and had a fully loaded revolver in his pocket. After an absence of 35 minutes the foreman of the jury announced that sufficient evidence had not been produced to connect the accused man with the parcel which he was alleged to have been carrying. A verdict of *Not Guilty* was returned on the charge relating to the land mine, but Mooney was found *Guilty* of being unlawfully in possession of the revolver and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour, to date from the day of his arrest.

THE CHARING CROSS BRIDGE BILL

WESTMINSTER COUNCIL'S OPPOSITION

The Westminster City Council, at its meeting yesterday, adopted a recommendation from its Law and Parliamentary Committee to present a petition against the London County Council (Charing Cross Bridge) Bill, and appointed a sub-committee, with power to add to their number, to settle the form of the petition, and generally to safeguard the interests of the City Council in connexion with the Bill.

ALDERMAN F. RYE said that the Westminster City Council had been entirely disregarded in the matter. They were to have put into their city a vast volume of increased traffic, which would carry with it the obvious burden of enlargement of existing streets or construction of new ones. Another objection was to the proposal by the London County Council to close the western exit of Duke-street and the Strand exit of Buckingham-street, and so in effect block up the whole of the Adelphi area and turn it into a *cul de sac*. That, in his opinion, would be a great mistake ; it would be prejudicial to the ratepayers, and undoubtedly prejudicial to the owners of property in Adelphi. He was greatly surprised that a body like the L.C.C., which had the control of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, should wish to create a *cul de sac* and incur increased danger from fire. He would have thought that, far from bottling up the Adelphi, additional exits would have been provided for that somewhat congested area.

Then there was the question of the embankment. They had the Victoria Embankment on one side, and most people in London had been hoping that in course of time a corresponding embankment would be seen on the south side of the river. As he understood the proposals, there was not only not to be an embankment, but also it might not be possible in the future to construct an embankment even from the County Hall to Blackfriars. That, in his view, was another objection. Then they had to consider the actual approaches to the bridge. He thought it was an admitted principle that the approaches to a bridge should be on a straight line. In the plan proposed they found a dog-legged approach, and the reason for that was that the railway company had insisted on a particular position for their station. That meant they were to have an approach that would not be acceptable in the ordinary way because the railway company wanted their station in a particular spot. He thought that a mistake. The usual practice should be adopted, so that the ordinary vista would be obtained, and there would be no obstruction to traffic.

Looking to the whole facts as they were now known to that Council, he trusted they would support the proposed petition and that it would result in the L.C.C. amending their proposals and giving some protection to the City of Westminster. At the present moment there was none. They were to have streets closed, additional burdens in lighting and cleaning, and a huge volume of traffic poured into their area. There was not a single line of protection, and one would have thought that the L.C.C. would have deigned to have consulted the Westminster Council before putting forward their proposals. To him it seemed somewhat astounding that Westminster should have been ignored in a scheme affecting them so considerably.

KINGSWAY TRAMCAR ROUTE

TUNNEL TO BE CLOSED ON FEBRUARY 2

Work on the enlargement of the Kingsway tunnel through which London County Council tramcars pass from the Victoria Embankment to Southampton-row has now reached a stage making necessary the closing of the subway. This will take place on Sunday, February 2, and for 12 or 15 months this portion of the tramway service will be suspended. The tunnel is being enlarged in order to enable it to take double-deck tramcars. The extra depth will be obtained by digging down at the southern end of the tunnel and by excavating above the existing level at the northern end. Work on the portion of the tunnel in Southampton-row has been in progress for four months.

When the tunnel is closed on February 2 the Highgate service of tramcars, No. 35, will run to and from Bloomsbury only. Two-decker Pullmans with a saloon for smokers will be used. The route will have practically a 24-hour service, as all-night services will continue to be run (Saturday nights excepted).

The transfer facilities for Embankment journeys from North and East London will be revised. Passengers will alight at Bloomsbury, Holborn, and Farringdon-road, and board a tramcar on the Embankment to complete the journey to Westminster Station, the County Hall, and Christ Church, Lambeth. For such journeys the cheap midday fare will be 2d. (children under 14 1d.) The London General Omnibus Company will run an omnibus service between Bloomsbury, Kingsway, and Charing Cross (Embankment), close to the Charing Cross stopping-place of the tramways.

At the funeral yesterday of George Brandrick, of Carter-street, Uttoxeter, Staffs, a 77-year-old timber hauler, who was for 52 years in the employ of Messrs. John Walker, Limited, the coffin was conveyed to the cemetery on the timber lorry and by the horse which the dead man had driven for many years.

News in Brief

Mr. and Mrs. S. Cox, of Ilkeston, Derbyshire, celebrate their diamond wedding to-day. Mr. Cox is 80, and his wife 84.

Miss Margaret Bondfield, Minister of Labour, has appointed Mr. H. H. Sellar to be her assistant private secretary in place of Mr. C. G. Dennys, promoted.

Two men entered the cloak room of St. Michael's Church Hall, Wood Green, on Wednesday night, while a dance was in progress, and stole handbags and purses.

Westminster City Council yesterday appointed Miss Marian Cooper, housing manager to the Stockton-on-Tees Corporation, as woman property manager of the Grosvenor Housing Estate.

Mr. Robert Addison, of Kirmond-le-Mire, Market Rasen, a member of a well-known family of Lincolnshire long wool sheep breeders, was found yesterday lying dead in an outhouse with a gun at his side.

Mrs. Priscilla Cousins, who was born near Norwich, and is now a patient in Bury St. Edmund's Infirmary, celebrates her 100th birthday to-day. Bury St. Edmunds has another centenarian resident in Mrs. Sarah Cox, who will be 102 in July.

At the Bradford Police Court yesterday Hugh Hammond, 54, a Bradford solicitor, formerly a member of the Bradford City Council, was committed for trial at the next Assizes in Leeds on four charges of fraudulent conversion of clients' money.

The bodies of a woman and a child, found in the River Thames at Reading Lock yesterday have been identified as those of Mrs. Flora May, of Anderson-avenue, Reading, and her six months' old child, who disappeared from their home on January 7.

Ernest Luff, 17, of Alma-road, Enfield Wash, died suddenly at the works of the Blackstock Engineering Company, Limited, Enfield, yesterday, shortly after having dismantled an electric lamp. It is not yet known whether death was due to electric shock or natural causes.

More than £5,000 of the £50,000 appealed for in the Press over the signatures of Mrs. Philip Snowden, Mr. Baldw

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NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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THE BASTILLES OF THE STREET.

By CALLISTHENES.

A safe is a handsome and impressive piece of work—but you do not set it up in a rose garden. The Bastille was a symbol of historic strength, but if it were to be erected in Piccadilly Circus it would quench a mile of brightness. These things have their place.

We have sometimes wondered if the Banks, which often seem to us like the Bastilles of the London streets, realised how much they often lower the tempo of shopping interest in the streets where they establish themselves.

Since the War they have gone in energetically for acquiring the best places in the best streets. Wherever you see a specially excellent corner site being cleared you may expect a Bank to occupy it. Wherever you see a particularly fine block of shops going up you may expect that the best will go to a Bank.

Banks in this country are wonderfully efficient and public-minded institutions. No one can see how they could well be run better. They are surely justified in occupying the best sites in the best streets if they feel so inclined. We can only put the point of view of the distributing house as a friendly reminder.

The existence of the present sort of Bank front in a shopping street is as definite a check to shopping interest as a mason's yard or a blank site.

Almost invariably the exterior of a Bank is dull, uninteresting and uninviting. However much the interest of the shopping public may be aroused by a succession of brightly decorated shop windows or store windows, it is chilled as they come to a Bank and it has to be aroused all over again when they reach the other side.

This is part of shopping psychology which may not be within the interest of Bank directors, but if they doubt the force and universality of this objection let them talk with the store proprietors and shopkeepers who are their customers.

Value depends upon demand. Demand is as often a matter of mood as of necessity. The demand mood is the shopping mood. When the shopping mood is maintained business is brisk: when it is destroyed business languishes. It is in the interests of good business that the shopping mood should be stimulated and maintained throughout the shopping area.

The Banks *could* look a little brighter. They need not look one whit the less dignified or solid. There is no need to be stodgy to be impressive. The Underground railways of London find their new type station fronts conduce just as much to their business—and they are enormously less of a blot on a shopping street's atmosphere than they used to be. Could not those responsible for the architecture of the banks' branches turn their minds a little more in the same direction?

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The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 19

Art Exhibitions will be found on page 17

Entertainments

THE PARIS THEATRE

M. BOURDET'S NEW PLAY

(FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT)

It is some time since a theatrical production has been awaited with such excitement, or caused so much comment and conversation in Paris, as M. Bourdet's *Le Sexe Faible*, which is now running at the Théâtre de la Michodière. *La Prisonnière* certainly owed its success more to its subject-matter than to its merits as a dramatic work, but both this play and *Vient de Paraître* contained elements to justify the hope that M. Bourdet was capable of writing an important *comédie de mœurs*. However amusing *Le Sexe Faible* may be, and parts of it are very amusing indeed, it does not fulfil these expectations.

M. Bourdet has chosen for his *milieu* the cosmopolitan set, whose lives are spent in the more expensive hotels of the European capitals and watering-places. Such people, half of whom spend their time planning how they can live upon the superfluous wealth of the other half, are among the less pleasant social phenomena of post-War Europe. Luckily they are not sufficiently numerous to impinge upon the lives of the majority, and only a very small proportion of any audience can be familiar with their ways and means.

Though a perfectly fair target for the satirist, this little world of millionaires and gigolos is too restricted to inspire a *comédie de mœurs* of real significance. In order to compensate for the limitations of the subject, M. Bourdet has been forced to treat his situations in a manner so broadly comic as to be nearly farcical. He has even employed a set for the second and third acts exactly reproducing the hall of one of the most famous hotels in Paris, while the chief character of the play is made up to resemble a living model so closely as to be positively disconcerting.

The cosmopolitan mother's preoccupation, M. Bourdet would have us believe, is no longer to marry off her daughters, but to find rich wives for her sons. Mme. Leroy Gomez has successfully disposed of her two eldest male offspring, and is now seeking a fortune for her third. Her daughter owns a flourishing dressmaking business, and is well able to look after herself, but her sons are a more difficult problem. The eldest indeed seems to have settled down in respectable opulence, but the infidelities of the second have been so flagrant that his wife threatens divorce; while the third refuses to take the marriage business with becoming seriousness, and thereby risks losing the rich American widow for whom his mother has destined him. The reconciliation of the second son and his wife, and the engagement of the third constitute the action of the play.

The scheming mother finds an invaluable ally in the person of the *maître d'hôtel*. Antoine has nothing of the serving-man of classic comedy in his composition. If he stoops to pander, he does so with such dignity that he seems rather to be settling affairs of State than arranging the sordid intrigues of his ill-bred clients. Silent, courteous, and reserved, he does his best for every one, intervening in the course of events just so far as is compatible with the maintenance of a dignified detachment. His interventions may not always be successful, but they are perfectly disinterested and never officious. One hesitates to think what a less able actor than M. Victor Boucher would have made of so dangerous a part. An ill-advised wink, the only slip in a perfect performance, gives us an idea of how insufferable a character Antoine might have appeared had he been played with less discretion and reserve. As it is, for all the doubtful morality of his actions, he seems a being of some superior race among a crowd of cads and bounders.

But if M. Boucher carries the greatest weight of the play upon his shoulders, he is admirably supported by Mme. Cheirel, who plays the mother with sons to provide for with a sense of comedy which is never exaggerated, and keeps the part just within the bounds of credibility.

ENGINEERING PROGRESS IN 1929

ANNUAL REVIEW IN "THE TRADE SUPPLEMENT"

With to-day's issue of *The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement* is included the Annual Engineering Review, of 48 pages, giving a survey of the progress made in engineering during the past year.

Among the subjects to which articles are devoted are shipbuilding, marine engineering, internal combustion engines, the generation of steam, coalmining, the utilization of fuel, oil production, gas engineering, nitrogen products, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, building practice, electricity supply, telephones and wireless, steam locomotives, aeronautics, motor vehicles, and the application of scientific research to industry. The number is completed by a series of reviews of engineering works and trades in the chief provincial centres of the engineering industry.

The Times Trade and Engineering Supplement is not published as part of *The Times*, but is on sale to-day separately, price 3d., and is obtainable from all newsagents and bookstalls. The annual subscription is 17s. 4d., post free at home or abroad.

From The Times of 1830

MONDAY, JANUARY 25, 1830. Price 7d.

We have learned the following particulars concerning the unfortunate indisposition of Mr. [Junius Brutus] Booth [the sometime rival of Kean, and the father of Edwin Booth and of John Wilkes Booth who shot President Lincoln] at the Tremont Theatre last night. Slight symptoms of mental alienation have been perceived at times during his whole engagement, but it was hoped he would get through without failure. On Saturday he was evidently worse; and Saturday night he made several attempts to strangle a gentleman with whom he slept. . . . The managers, not daring to trust him, made arrangements on Monday to change the performances; but late in the afternoon he appeared so rational and calm, and dressed and talked so judiciously, that they concluded to let him go on. . . . On appearing in the third act he was wholly lost, and said, "Ladies and Gentlemen, I am imperfect in this part; but if you will allow me to take the book and read, I will go on. . . ." There was much applause, with hissing, and cries of "Booth, go on." He replied, "I can't, I can't." He grew feeble as a child, and looked wild and raving, when Mr. Smith came upon the stage and led him off, assisted by Mr. Scott. At this time he appeared the object of pity, saying faintly, "I am a poor charity boy—take me to the Lunatic Hospital."—From the *Boston Bulletin*.

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HARROW SCHOOL

There will be approximately 650 boys at Harrow School for the Easter term, which begins to-day. Several changes in the school staff are announced, the most important being in the housemaster-ship of The Grove, where Mr. T. E. J. Bradshaw, who formerly held Garlands, a small house on Peterborough Hill, succeeds Mr. C. G. Pope. Mr. E. D. Laborde will take over Garlands. Mr. B. A. Barr, Mr. J. Wills, and Mr. J. F. Forbes have been appointed assistant masters, and Mr. J. F. Rowland as well as Mr. Pope have left. R. D. Stewart Brown, of the Headmaster's House, will continue to be head of the school, and W. M. Welch, of Moretons, will be football captain. Dr. Norwood, the Headmaster, will be away from Harrow for the early part of the term.

COMEDY THEATRE

"THE WAY OUT"

By "SAPPER"

Billie Cartwright	Beatrix Thomson
Tubbie Tollemache	Alban Blakelock
Jerry Stevens	Victor Dill
Tony Cartwright	Edgar Norfolk
Jim Strickland	Ian Hunter
Mrs. Pritchard	Henrietta Watson
Lawrence Trent	G. H. Mulcaster
Choo Lung	C. V. France
Sir Reginald Waterford	Clayton Greene

"Sapper" here tells the kind of tale that whiles away the tedium of railway travel, when the fun of looking out of the window has palled. It presupposes in the audience a readiness to regard the world of fiction as a place not very closely related to the world of fact. In the theatre it seems a mechanical bit of work. It divides our interest neatly enough between the romance of espionage in China and the romance of Billie Cartwright, the perplexed young wife who is persuaded not to leave her husband for Jim Strickland, whose name is whispered with awe wherever men of the British secret service foregather. So, on the one side we have a crafty, incomprehensible Chinaman, cunning and diabolically cruel beneath a veneer of Western education, and his sinister accomplices engaged in anti-British propaganda at Tonsan; on the other, a handsome young officer seconded from his regiment for delicate work in the native quarter, hampered by the woman he had once hoped to elope with, but blessed with high courage and surprising luck.

Undoubtedly the prosaic surroundings of Mrs. Cartwright's drawing-room at Aldershot, where we first meet most of the people, disposes us to suspend disbelief when later we see them engaged in high adventure on the Chinese island. Here the colonel's wife, the mother of the women—and the men—of the regiment, persuades Mrs. Cartwright not to abandon her weak-willed but amiable husband at a time when he is in acute danger of being cashiered for drunkenness. This episode, which occupies the whole of the first act, is a quite effective one, though they all tend to describe rather than to express their emotions.

Two years later, and we are with the regiment at Tonsan. News comes in that Strickland has been captured by Chinese and tortured to death. Ants have devoured him alive. The collapse of Mrs. Cartwright, and the brutal mockery of her sorrow by the husband, who has now become a drug-addict, are closely followed by the re-appearance of Strickland, disguised as a Chinaman. Since he wants but one link in the chain of evidence that will convict the highly respectable Choo Lung, living in the next bungalow, of being the Moriarty of Tonsan, he must naturally hide for the night in the Cartwright's bungalow. But the crafty Oriental finds it easy to persuade the jealous husband to put poison in the whisky of his unwelcome guest.

That is why, at the opening of the last act, Strickland, recaptured, is lying on Choo Lung's couch, enduring the taunts of his arch-enemy. He has, of course, to be rescued, but the means taken to that end flatter neither Oriental cunning nor the author's ingenuity. To judge from the applause last night, the first two acts hugely entertained the audience, but the third cooled enthusiasm. The actors had limited opportunities, but their performance as a whole was admirable, and Mr. C. V. France and Miss Henrietta Watson did impressively much with very little.

RECITALS OF THE WEEK

THE MUSIC SOCIETY

At the Music Society's concert in the St. John's Institute on Tuesday evening the Brosa Quartet played Mozart's quartet in E flat, Bernard van Dieren's third quartet, and, with the International Quartet, two pieces for string octet by D. Szostakowicz.

The Brosa Quartet can play Mozart better than they did on this occasion, when they hurried through his quartet as if they were eager to come to grips with the moderns. Of the two pieces for octet the Prelude is skilfully laid out for the eight instruments, but the actual material of which it is made is of poor quality, and the composer showed little invention in his treatment of it. The second piece, a Scherzo, sounded too thick in texture and would probably benefit by the reduction of the players to four. Van Dieren's quartet, on the other hand, compels admiration for the power with which its four long movements are sustained, even though its content and the composer's peculiar logic are too abstruse to turn admiration into affection. The devotees of van Dieren's music will appreciate how far one is from true discipleship when one confesses to a preference for the last movement, in which the music becomes comparatively simple and the thought almost—dare one say?—frivolous. The performance of this difficult work was admirably clear.

MISS MARJORIE EDES

The programme of the violoncello recital given by Miss Marjorie Edes at the Wigmore Hall on Tuesday night was not particularly interesting musically, but it served to show that she possesses some technical skill. A group of small pieces of Couperin, Henry Eccles, and others involved that kind of simplicity of sound in which the slightest deviation from purity of tone and intonation seems to be at once intensified, and it is to Miss Edes's credit that she played them so smoothly. Two movements from a sonata of Cassado and the sonata of Kodaly, the latter a curiously ejaculatory work, needed far more finish of style, while in the G minor sonata of Rachmaninoff, Miss Edes could not produce enough warmth of tone or impulse. Throughout the recital the playing suggested care rather than free personal expression. Miss Mirian Duncan gave good support at the pianoforte.

WEDNESDAY EVENING CONCERTS

The Wednesday evening chamber concerts in the Wigmore Hall were resumed this week, when there was offered an attractive programme of works which are not often heard in public nowadays. Here, unhappily, the attractiveness of the concert ended, for the execution was not such as to make the performances enjoyable. In spite of the presence of Miss Fanny Davies to hand the torch of the authentic tradition to her younger partners, Brahms's Trio in A minor for pianoforte (Miss Davies), clarinet (Mr. Ralph Clarke), and violoncello (Mr. Ivor James) went heavily. There was no real blend between the three parts, and the tone of the wind instrument was unpleasantly coarse. The ensemble in Beethoven's Septet in E flat was even less satisfactory owing to the presence of more instruments to be at odds with one another. Between these two works Miss Gabriele Joachim sang Dvorák's "Zigeunermelodien." Miss Joachim's voice, though attractive, is at present lacking in colour, and she cannot yet command a sufficient variety of expression or sing a *legato* phrase smoothly. The accompaniments were played rather too noisily by Miss Ethel Hobday.

MUSICAL COPYRIGHT BILL

SELECT COMMITTEE MEETINGS

The Select Committee on the Musical Copyright Bill, the measure presented by Mr. W. M. Adamson to amend the law relating to the right of public representation or performance of copyright music, met at the House of Commons yesterday afternoon to choose a chairman and consider the course of proceedings. The meeting was private.

Mr. W. Jenkins, M.P., was appointed chairman, and it was decided that the future meetings of the committee should be held on Thursdays at 4 p.m. Thursday, February 6, was fixed as the date of the next meeting. The first witnesses to be called will be representatives of the Board of Trade. Evidence in support of and in opposition to the measure will then be taken. It is hoped that the evidence will be limited, so far as possible, to representative witnesses of the various institutions interested in the Bill.

ONE-WAY TRAFFIC ROUTES MADE PERMANENT

Westminster City Council decided yesterday to make permanent the one-way traffic systems that have been in operation for various periods since 1926 at Downey-street and Tilney-street, Hyde Park-corner, Marble Arch, Orange-street, Parliament-square, Piccadilly by Dover-street, and Trafalgar-square and vicinity.

DEMOLISHING SLUMS BY DYNAMITE

EXPLOSIONS IN CHIMNEY

A spectacular demonstration of slum demolition was given yesterday, when a loud explosion of dynamite told the inhabitants of Somers Town that the Sidney-street area, with its long history of overcrowding, disease, poverty, and vermin, was doomed. Lord Monk Bretton, chairman of the London County Council, lighted the fuse which fired the charge in the chimney stack of a house in Bridgewater-street. On this unsavoury site, which looked most dismal yesterday in the rain, the St. Pancras House Improvement Society, Limited (of which the Rev. Basil Jellicoe is chairman and organizer), hopes to build a miniature garden city at an estimated cost of £130,000.

Lord Monk Bretton said that the L.C.C. had rehoused many thousands of people and hoped to go on doing so. They were much concerned with housing in London, and they were very glad to see private enterprises such as that, which were an example to the rest of London. The Bishop of Willesden offered up a prayer, and on the second explosion of the dynamite the flag of St. George was broken and the crowd who had gathered sang "The New Jerusalem." Many of them were the tenants of the new flats built by the Society in Drummond-crescent, and others were people living in the area now about to be cleared, and who have already felt the beneficent effect of the work of Mr. Jellicoe and his supporters.

Earlier in the day there was a Thanksgiving Service at All Saints, Margaret-street, in which the Bishop of Willesden took part. Prebendary Mackay preached the sermon.

The work of demolition having been started in the Sidney-street area, the fifth annual general meeting of the society was held in Charrington Hall, Charrington-street. Near the platform was a model of the flats in Drummond-crescent, which was lit up and gave an excellent idea of the method of housing that is aimed at. Mr. Jellicoe presided, and moved the adoption of the fifth annual report, which stated that the Prince of Wales, on hearing that they were going on with the Sidney-street area, had doubled his holdings in the society.

Mr. Mullins, one of the hon. treasurers, said that none of those present at their meeting in 1926 could have believed that their balance-sheet could increase from £5,000 to £121,251, more than 24 times as much, as it had done, in five years. During the last year their share capital had increased from £45,755 to £65,174. All their properties were freehold. Their maintenance costs were low considering the condition of Sidney-street, and they had had the best year they had yet had.

Mr. Jellicoe announced that, though there was 4 per cent. available for distribution, they had decided to pay a dividend of only 3 per cent., and to use the difference in providing a fund for the adjustment and reduction of unequal rents in some of the old houses they had taken over. He said that the real strength of the scheme lay in the devotional side. Mere sanitation would never save the world. There were many broken homes in Somers Town, but in the West End, where the sanitation was perfect, there were many who lived in broken homes.

Mr. I. B. M. Hamilton, the architect, described the work that had been done during the year: in October, 30 flats in the "Y"-shaped block in Drummond-crescent were handed over; last week they had completed another 10, and the remainder would be finished on April 1. The plans for the Sidney-street area were being revised after being "held up" for four months by the Ministry of Health and the L.C.C. He thought the machinery for dealing with such schemes might be simplified.

Mrs. Barclay, one of the two estates managers, described the personal side of the work and the great happiness brought to overcrowded families—in one case living eight in one room—when transferred to the new flats. Where tenants had been living in ground-floor rooms the tenancy of a private flat with its own door and entrance hall not the common property of other families was a great luxury. They had rehoused 161 persons at an average of 1.75 persons to a room, and, though they were still rather crowded, it was a great contrast with the conditions which had existed. They took into the new flats the families whose needs were greatest and then drafted members of other overcrowded families into the rooms they had left, giving more space to both.

A film illustrating the building work and the slum dwellings that are to be pulled down was shown.

QUEEN'S HALL

THE LENER STRING QUARTET

The Lener String Quartet has come back to this country and its tour includes three London concerts, of which the first took place at Queen's Hall last night. They have evolved a style of their own and brought that particular style to a high degree of excellence. They have the defects of their merits, but criticism would be beside the mark if it suggested a rearrangement of the qualities of their playing, since a change in the equilibrium of forces would destroy their style.

Their characteristic virtues are homogeneity of tone, careful attention to details of expression, and extraordinary smoothness of execution. The corresponding defects are a kind of impersonality in their delivery of the music, an absence of spontaneity, and a sort of french-polished finish that puts a glaze even on essentially rough music like Beethoven's. They do not lack vigour; their playing of the Menuetto of Mozart's D major Quartet and the *scherzando* movement of Beethoven's first Rassoumowsky Quartet showed that last night. But the opening theme of the latter quartet, as played by M. Hartman, the violoncellist, who has a most beautiful but excessively soft tone, was certainly not Beethoven; it was only a pale and very much refined reflection of Beethoven. But, accepting their style for what it is, as we must, we can hear from them a consistent and considered reading and a highly finished performance of the classics.

FLORA AND FAUNA IN SCOTLAND

SCHEMES FOR PRESERVATION

The National Park Committee received evidence on Wednesday from Dr. J. Ritchie, of the Royal Scottish Museum, and Professor W. Wright Smith, Regius Keeper, Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, on the subject of the preservation of flora and fauna in Scotland.

The witnesses took the view that in Scotland it would be possible to unite in one area the requirements of a recreational area and a Nature reserve. They referred to localities of peculiar interest for their flora and fauna, and suggested that areas of unplantable land secured by the Forestry Commission should automatically become Nature reserves.

In the afternoon the Committee received evidence from Major Sir J. Douglas Ramsay, Chairman of the Scottish Forestry Reserve Committee, and the Rev. A. E. Robertson, representing the Association for the Preservation of Rural Scotland. The witnesses advocated a scheme for a recreational park in the central Cairngorms and outlined the administrative arrangements which seemed to them appropriate. In addition, they proposed that the development of areas of exceptional natural interest which were liable to exploitation should be subject to the control of an overriding authority.

THE CARILLON IN HYDE PARK

PROGRAMMES FOR TO-DAY

The following programmes of the recitals to be given by Mr. Clifford Ball on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park are issued by the *Daily Sketch*:—

12 to 12.20 p.m.—"Bonnie Mary of Argyle," "Silver Threads Among the Gold," "Intermezzo" (Cavalleria Rusticana), "Come Back to Erin," "Melody in F" (Rubenstein).

3 to 3.20 p.m.—"Prelude" (Heller), "Men of Harlech," "Chanson Triste" (Tchaikovsky), "Absent" (Metcalfe), "Hindu Song" (Rimsky Korsakoff).

6.40 to 7 p.m.—"Love's Old Sweet Song," "Come Lasses and Lads," "Andantino" (Lemare), "Träumerei" (Schumann), "When Other Lips."

KING EDWARD'S HOSPITAL FUND

Annual subscriptions of £25 each have been received at the Bank of England for King Edward's Hospital Fund for London from the Duke of York, the Duke of Gloucester, Prince George, Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, and the Duchess of York.

FISHERIES SURVEY VESSEL

GOVERNMENT HELP FOR EXPLORATION

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated in the House of Commons yesterday, in reply to a question, that the sub-committee of the Committee of Civil Research which is inquiring into the fishing industry have considered the problem of exploration for new fishing grounds and, in view of the evidence put before them as to the need for systematic and well-planned investigations, have presented an interim report to the Committee of Civil Research. After considering this report, the Government have authorized the construction of a survey vessel at an estimated capital cost, including scientific equipment, of £80,000. The vessel is to be constructed and equipped by the Admiralty in a naval dockyard and is to operate under the control and direction of the Hydrographer of the Navy. The Government propose to ask Parliament to provide annually a sum of £34,000 to cover running expenses in each of the five years next succeeding the completion of this vessel.

The interim report, referred to above, was published yesterday by the Stationery Office (Cmd. 3473, price 2d.). It is signed by Mr. C. Addison, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, who is the chairman of the sub-committee.

The conclusions of the sub-committee are summarized as follows:—

In recent years the trawling industry has been faced with the necessity of going farther and farther afield for fishing grounds, the nearer grounds which they formerly trawled having either deteriorated in value or become less profitable owing to keener foreign competition.

The new fishing grounds are situated in a belt approximately 250 miles wide, stretching from the east coast of Greenland to the west coast of Nova Zemlya. Within this sector, the most important unsurveyed areas are the continental shelf on the north-east of Iceland, the area immediately surrounding Bear Island, and thence eastward and south-eastward to Nova Zemlya.

The successful trawling in the past of the nearer fishing grounds was facilitated by the Government, which carried out adequate hydrographic surveys of these waters. The charts based on these surveys were of great value to the British trawling industry in the location of fishing grounds.

In the more distant fishing grounds where British trawlers have now to operate, no adequate hydrographic survey has been made by the Government. To some extent it is even the case that foreign Governments have contributed more largely than has that of this country to what little is known regarding these waters.

HANDICAPPED TRAWLERS

In the absence of adequate charts, the British trawling industry is materially handicapped in locating for fishing grounds in these more distant areas. In addition, the usual aids to navigation are not available. This causes an added risk of loss of life and material.

There is reason to believe that, if a survey was available, an almost unlimited quantity of fish could be obtained from these grounds. The fish obtained from them are mostly of the commoner type, for which there is a large demand in this country, especially in industrial areas. Without the landings obtained from the neighbourhood of Bear Island, there would this year have been an actual shortage of this type of fish. If further supplies were available, and if as a result prices could be lowered, it is probable that the consumption of this class of fish could be very largely increased in this country.

We think that for the reasons explained above, it is reasonable that the fishing industry should look to the Government to provide, in respect of the new fishing grounds, the same type of information as they formerly supplied in regard to the nearer fishing grounds. We think, further, that on national grounds this expenditure would be amply justified by the stimulus it would offer to the marketing of a larger supply of fish for consumption in this country.

The sub-committee therefore recommended that the Government should order forthwith the construction of a survey vessel on the lines of the Discovery II., at an estimated capital cost, including scientific equipment, of £80,000; that, in announcing this decision, the Government should state that, on the completion of this vessel, they proposed to ask Parliament to provide annually the sum of £34,000 to cover the cost of running expenses in each of the next succeeding five years; that the vessel should be constructed and equipped by the Admiralty, and that when constructed it should operate under the control and direction of the Hydrographer of the Navy; and that the expenditure involved should be regarded as a contribution by the Government towards the welfare of the fishing industry, and that appropriate arrangements should be made to reimburse Navy Votes in respect of the expenditure incurred.

Mr. Epstein's sculpture of Rima in Hyde Park was screened on Wednesday by a black tarpaulin and three workmen were removing the green, black, and red paint which had been smeared over the figure. They expected that it would take at least a week or 10 days to get it off.

CONCERTS, &c.

THE HAMILTON HARTY SYMPHONY CONCERTS
QUEEN'S HALL.
Sole Lessees, Chappell and Co., Ltd.
HALLÉ ORCHESTRA OF 100
Conductor:
SIR HAMILTON HARTY
TO-NIGHT, AT 8.15

Symphony No. 2 in E flat	... ...	Elgar
Don Juan	... ...	Strauss
Tod und Verklärung	... ...	Strauss
Till Eulenspiegel	... ...	Strauss

2s., 3s. 6d., 5s. 9d., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d. Hall and agents, IBBS and TILLETT, 124, Wigmore-street, W.1.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

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A COURSE of THREE PUBLIC LECTURES on
"The Presentation of Drama in the 20th Century,"
on Thursdays, at 5.15 p.m.
JANUARY 30th.—"Costume and Production." Lecturer: SIR NIGEL PLAYFAIR.
FEBRUARY 13th.—"Shakespeare in Modern Dress." Chairman: MR. C. E. SQUIRE.
FEBRUARY 20th.—"The True Story of 'Journey's End.'" Lecturer: MR. MAURICE BROWNE.
Admission *free*, by ticket, on application to the Secretary, stating date and sending stamped addressed envelope.

ENTERTAINMENTS

HOTEL SPLENDIDE, 105, Piccadilly, W.1. Grosvenor 3421.
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THE RICHMOND ICE RINK. Largest in the world. Sessions, 9-1, 2-6, 7-11. Skaters 2s. 6d., spectators 1s. 6d. each session. Exhibition to-morrow, 8.30 p.m. Restaurant fully licensed. Skates and boots can be hired or purchased. 'Phone, Popesgrove 2771.

EXHIBITIONS

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THE EVENT OF THE YEAR IN CANINE CIRCLES.
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LAST DAY for MAKING ENTRIES, MONDAY, JANUARY 27.
Write now for particulars of entry.
CRUFT'S DOG SHOW.
Classes for every Breed.
Thousands of valuable prizes. Schedules now ready.
ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL, LONDON, N.
The Dogs are fed on Spratt's Dog Cakes.

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OLYMPIA (NEW HALL), January 14 to 25. COOKERY AND FOOD EXHIBITION. Famous Chefs will demonstrate. Daily 11 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Admission, 1s. 6d.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. Open 9 a.m. till Sunset. Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults, 1s.; Children, 6d. Aquarium, Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults, 1s.; Children, 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

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GILBERT AND SULLIVAN OPERAS.
EVENINGS, at 8.15. Mat., To-morrow, 2.30.
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Jan. 27, at 8.15. Mat., Wed., 2.30, IOLANTHE.
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STREATHAM HILL. (Streatham 9470.)
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Fri., Jan. 31 THE BARBER OF SEVILLE
Matinée, Sat., Feb. 1 TURANDOT
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Prices (inc. tax): Boxes, £2 2s. and 30s.; Fauteuils, 8s. 6d., 7s. 6d. and 5s. 6d.; Circle, 7s. 6d. and 5s. 9d. Unreserved: Pit, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.

THEATRES

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EVGS., 8.15. Mats., Mon., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30.
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New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber
With
CICELY COURTNEIDGE. JACK HULBERT.
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE (except for Matinées).

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TOM WALLS, Mary Brough, and RALPH LYNN.

AMBASSADORS. 8.15 1st Mat., Tu., 2.30
IN THE ZONE
THE MAN IN POSSESSION
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1st Mat., Tues. next, 2.30, subs. Tues. and Fri.
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Beatrix Thomson, Henrietta Watson, Pamela Carme, Ian Hunter, C. V. France, Edgar Norfolk, G. H. Mulcaster.

COURT. Evgs., 8.15. Mats. Th. & Sat., 2.30.
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CRITERION. Ger. 3844. Twice Daily, 2.30, 8.30.
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POPULAR PRICES. (LAST WEEK.)

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CHARLEY'S AUNT.
TWICE DAILY, 2.30 and 8.15. POPULAR PRICES.

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NIGHTLY, at 8.15. All seats bookable.
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EVERY EVENING, at 7.45.
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.
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Monday, Jan. 27, 8.30. Mats., Wed. and Sat., 2.30.
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Imperial and Foreign News

SEDITION IN BENGAL

MR. BOSE SENT TO PRISON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 23

After a hearing that has lasted some months Subhas Chandra Bose and 11 others were to-day sentenced to 12 months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of sedition. The charge arose out of the organization of a procession in August last which passed through some of the principal streets of Calcutta carrying banners inscribed: "Long Live Revolution," "Down with Imperialism," and "Up the Republic."

Mr. K. Mukerjee, the magistrate who passed the sentence, said that, while people have the right to criticize the measures of the Government, "in the present case the intention of the accused has been clearly established as spreading disaffection to the point of ending the Government and exciting bitter hostility towards it. The action was deliberate and carefully thought out."

Later in the day, an application was made to the High Court for bail, pending an appeal. The Court asked for an undertaking that none of the defendants would take part in political demonstrations while on bail. The defendants unanimously refused to give such an undertaking, and went to prison.

Mr. Bose is the extremist leader in Bengal. In a recent speech he declared that the independence campaign must be carried on so thoroughly that anyone who plumped for Dominion status could not obtain a hearing anywhere. In October, 1924, when Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, he was arrested under the Ordinance dealing with terrorist conspiracy in Bengal, and was interned at Mandalay. He was released in May, 1927. In 1928 he was nominated as the Swarajist candidate for the mayoralty of Calcutta, but was defeated by an Independent.

MR. GANDHI ON HIS CAMPAIGN

"UNQUENCHABLE FAITH IN CIVIL RESISTANCE"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, JAN. 23

Mr Gandhi contributes two long articles to his newspaper *Young India*, one addressed to his English friends and the other to his Indian critics. In the first article he asks, "What is there intrinsically wrong in wanting independence?" and says it is impossible to understand opposition from sober Englishmen to the enunciation of the inalienable right of every nation to be independent except on the supposition that even sober Englishmen do not want India to be free. Even if India is not fit for independence, there is nothing wrong or immoral in aspiring after it.

"If we have to go through the agonies of civil war or foreign invasion it will not be a new thing in the history of nations that have struggled for freedom," Mr. Gandhi writes. "England has gone through both experiences. After all, freedom is not a hothouse growth." He says that there are undoubtedly hatred and ill-will in the air which are bound sooner or later to burst into acts of fury if not anticipated in time. "The conviction has deepened in me that civil disobedience alone can stop that fury bursting." Mr. Gandhi recognizes that civil disobedience may resolve itself into violent disobedience, but it will not be the cause of it. "With the evidence I have of the confidence of the country, and with the unquenchable faith I have in the method of civil resistance, I must not be deterred from the course an inward voice seems to be leading me to. But, whatever I do and whatever happens, my English friends will accept my word that, while I am impatient to break British bondage, I am no enemy of Britain."

The second article seeks to explain the decision to abstain from the Round Table Conference. Mr. Gandhi urges that those who have faith should attend the Conference, and says that if they bring anything worth looking at from the independent standpoint, Congress will capitulate.

"The days of being satisfied with costly toys are over; it is the substance India wants," declares Mr. Gandhi. After reiterating that India's salvation does not lie through violence, he says:—"The peace we seem to prize is a mere makeshift bought with the blood of starving millions. If critics could only realize the torture of their slow lingering death, brought about by forced starvation, they would risk anarchy and worse in order to end that agony which will not end till the existing rule and spoliation are ended. I would have waited if I could have been convinced that the condition of the masses has undergone progressive amelioration under British rule. Alas, he who runs may see it has progressively deteriorated under that rule. It is a sin, with that knowledge, to sit supine, and, for fear of imaginary anarchy or worse, to stop action that may prevent anarchy, and is bound, if successful, to end the heartless spoliation of the people, who have deserved a better fate."

Uproarious scenes occurred here last night when "Followers of Lenin" came into conflict with members of the League of Youth and Congress adherents, at a meeting to celebrate "Lenin Day." A speaker at the meeting declared that unless the League of Youth and Congress accepted the leadership of the revolutionary working-class party, their talk of independence would be vain. Trouble began because the leaders of the League of Youth and Congressmen declined an invitation to speak, and shouted down Leninites who attacked them in their speeches.

THE VICEROY'S RETURN TO DELHI

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, JAN. 23

The Viceroy and Lady Irwin returned to Delhi from their Bombay and Baroda tour this morning. No steps appear to have been taken yet to settle, through the Viceroy's intervention, the dispute between the Government of India and Mr. Patel, the President of the Legislative Assembly, arising out of Mr. Patel's refusal to recognize the right of the Delhi Provincial Government to order as many uniformed police as it likes into the public galleries of the Assembly for protective purposes. There is reason to believe that neither side has approached his Excellency for his help, nor has the Viceroy sent for Mr. Patel.

After dealing with a number of private Bills to-day, the House adjourned till Saturday, when Lord Irwin will address the Assembly.

UPPER NILE AIR SURVEY

(FROM OUR AERONAUTICAL CORRESPONDENT)

The Fairey General Purposes aeroplane, specially adapted for air survey and equipped with an Armstrong-Siddeley Jaguar engine, which left England on January 2 to fly out to the Sudd area of the Upper Nile, where an extensive air survey is being carried out by the Air Survey Company for the Irrigation Department of the Egyptian Government, has arrived at the company's headquarters at Juba. Colonel Beasley is in charge of the air and ground work, and a start has now been made in the fixing of the necessary control points. Another Fairey machine will be flown out at the end of the month.

CONTROL OF TRAFFIC IN OPIUM

DISCUSSION IN LEAGUE COMMITTEE

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, JAN. 23

The League of Nations Advisory Committee on the Traffic in Opium began to-day the work of preparing the way for a conference on the limitation of the manufacture of narcotics. The meetings to-day were limited to a preliminary exchange of views on the character of the work.

The Japanese delegate, who opened the discussion, expressed the opinion that, while the problem of limitation had an economic side, the present committee must confine itself to the social and humanitarian aspects, as it was not in a position to deal with the economic aspect. It should, therefore, restrict itself to laying down the principles of limitation. A kind of monopoly would facilitate limitation, and this should cover not only manufactured products, but raw materials. It would be necessary to fix the limits of legitimate production, but these limits should not be established on too rigid and scientific a basis, as it would be necessary to reckon with the rights of States not yet manufacturing the products in question to do so at a future date. Limitation should be based upon the present position with regard to manufacture, and care should be taken to prevent limitation resulting in a rise in prices. Cooperation on the part of consuming countries would be necessary, as well as an organ of control and supervision.

The British delegate, Sir Malcolm Delevingne, said that the British Government felt that there should be a definite limit placed upon the total amount of the world's manufacture of narcotics, and that this limit should be based on an estimate of the world's medical requirements, as furnished by the various Governments. The total figure thus arrived at should be divided between the present manufacturing countries, and a quota should be arranged for each consuming country according to present supplies for legitimate purposes. An organization would have to be created to ensure that each country obtained what was necessary for its medical needs.

He reminded the committee that while the main object of limitation was to protect the victim countries it was essential that non-manufacturing countries should obtain the drugs necessary for medical purposes, and that nothing should be done to hinder the progress of medical science. The medical profession must not only have the drugs they needed, but in the special form in which they were required. The conference could not arrive at precise figures at the present stage of its work. Even when the figures were reached they would necessarily be provisional.

Several other delegates, including M. Bourgeois (France) and Dr. Kahler (Germany), stated that their Governments were prepared to cooperate in the limitation of drug manufacture. An assessor (M. Sirks) held, however, that limitation would not completely put an end to the abuse of drugs. On the other hand, the greater the difficulty experienced in obtaining these drugs, and the higher the prices of illicit materials, the less scrupulous would be the methods employed in their distribution. So long as raw material was available means would always be found to manufacture for illicit traffic. Any proposal confined to limitation of manufacture would require a considerable strengthening of the laws and closer international cooperation between the police and Customs authorities. This view of the consequences of direct limitation was supported by the president of the committee, M. van Wettum (Netherlands).

GRAIN EXPORTED FROM RUSSIA

SCARCITY OF FOOD IN TOWNS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, JAN. 23

The first shipment of between 2,000 and 3,000 tons of Soviet grain left Leningrad for Riga yesterday. The resumption of grain exporting is a direct result of the recent appeal by the Commissariat of Trade for a supreme effort to stimulate exports to the maximum in order to obtain foreign currency.

The grain coming to Latvia is the result of economies on the rations of Soviet towns, where the card system is in use for the chief articles of food. This grain is sold to Latvian merchants at prices below those prevailing in Moscow, Leningrad, and the world market. Parcels of food are constantly being sent by post by persons in the border States to friends and relations in Soviet Russia who are suffering from the scarcity of food. The parcels often contain food which the Soviet State organizations have exported; citizens of Leningrad and Moscow especially receive from Riga packets of sugar with the Soviet trade marks which they would otherwise be unable to obtain.

GERMAN LINER AGROUND

1,200 PASSENGERS LANDED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BUENOS AIRES, JAN. 23

The German liner Monte Cervantes, of 13,913 tons, owned by the Hamburg-Sud Amerika Line, which left here on January 15 on a holiday tour to the Magellan Straits with 1,200 passengers, grounded yesterday in the Beagle Channel, near the Eclaireurs lighthouse. It is reported that all the passengers were safely landed.

News has been received in London that the Orient liner Orsova grounded in Moreton Bay yesterday soon after leaving Brisbane on her homeward voyage. The owners received the following telegram from Brisbane:—"No danger. Hopeful floating to-morrow morning." An official of the company stated that only a few passengers were on board.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM IN CANADA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, JAN. 22

To-day Mr. Tom Moore, the president, and other representatives of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, met the Cabinet for the annual submission of their views and demands in regard to legislation and administrative policies. Unemployment and immigration were two of the problems discussed.

Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, dealing with the suggestion that the Dominion Government should assume some responsibility in the matter of unemployment, replied that, while constitutionally the onus for dealing with unemployment fell upon the municipal and provincial administrations, the Dominion Government, in case all the provinces expressed their inability to cope with the situation, was prepared to discuss remedial measures. Discussing immigration, he stated that the Dominion Government was considering the advisability of allocating more responsibility in connexion with it to the provinces, at least to the extent of allowing them to determine how many immigrants should be brought each year into a particular part of Canada.

Mr. Lapointe, Minister of Justice, stated that the report of the Expert Committee on the anomalies in legislation in the Empire would be published within 10 days.

PALESTINE POLICE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JERUSALEM, JAN. 23

Mr. H. Dowbiggin, Inspector-General of the Ceylon Police, who is going to Palestine to reorganize the police force there, is expected to arrive in Jerusalem on Monday.

The Arabs from the village of Kolonia who were accused of the murder of five members of the Mackleff family and two of their guests in their house at Motza, a Jewish village on the outskirts of Jerusalem, during the riots last August, were acquitted to-day owing to lack of evidence. Their trial before the Chief Justice occupied 44 sessions, the longest in his experience.

GERMANY AND THE SOVIET

THE COMMUNIST PART

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JAN. 23

An important factor in the German-Russian relations, which were dealt with in a dispatch yesterday, is the German Communist Party, which stands in close touch with the Communist International and, with over 3,000,000 votes at the last elections and 54 Reichstag seats, is the fourth party in the country.

The increased violence of Communist agitation has recently led to a ban on all open-air meetings in Prussia and to two confiscations of the *Rote Fahne*. The agitators mainly use the annual winter increase in unemployment, the figures of which have now passed 2,000,000. The Executive of the Communist International last year spoke of the approach of "an immediate revolutionary situation" in Germany, and recent events lead the Soviet Press to speak of the entry of the German Communists into "the revolutionary battle area."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which sometimes expresses authoritative views, says many signs show that German Communist leaders are reckoning with a period of illegal activity and the suppression of the party. The Prussian Government, it adds, would most reluctantly take this step against a party with millions of supporters, but the decision lies not so much with them as with the Communists. The newspaper thinks it possible that the leaders of the Communist International, misinformed by their associates in Germany, are making plans which could only end in a fiasco; in any case, a sharp frontier control has shown an increasing number of Russian visitors lately.

Even the hint that the suppression of the Communist Party is being considered is notable, for the history of Bismarck's attempt to suppress the Socialists is still fresh in German minds.

In yesterday's dispatch it was concluded that the cumulative effect of recent incidents had been to depress the graph of German-Russian relations to a low point. It should be added that graphs normally rise and fall; it would be wrong to suggest that there has been an abnormal drop.

PARAGUAY AND BOLIVIA

AN INTERCEPTED MESSAGE

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, JAN. 23

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations has received from the Paraguayan Chargé d'Affaires the following telegram:—

By a telegram dated January 21 the Paraguayan Government instructs me to inform you, pursuant to my letter of January 20, that the Paraguayan wireless station has intercepted and been able to decipher a telegram from General Kundt, chief of the Bolivian General Staff, dated La Paz, January 20, addressed to the 4th Division of the Bolivian Army at Fort Munoz to the following effect:—"Fourth Division will take Forts Oyala, Rojas, Silva, Cacique, Ramon, and should immediately proceed to the regrouping of its forces. The right wing will remain for the moment on the defensive. The opposite wing will march on Fort Ballivian. Flight squadron will leave La Paz January 22. Let me know on what date 4th Division will be ready to take an offensive. Fifth Division should concentrate on Fort Vanguardia. Government has decreed state of campaign for these two divisions. You can call in reserve volunteers; send me daily *communiqués* on the situation." By denouncing this imminent aggression on the whole Paraguayan Chaco front, my Government disclaims responsibility for the eventual results and formally protests against this attempt which has been secretly prepared by the Bolivian Government.

The Secretary-General has telegraphed the Paraguayan Government's communication to all State members of the Council of the League of Nations and to the Bolivian Government.

TRAFFIC IN ARMS ON MOROCCO BORDER

SEVEN MEN ARRESTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALGIERS, JAN. 23

Six natives and one European have been arrested at Figig and Beni-Ounif on suspicion of trafficking in arms on the border of Morocco. Several hundred revolvers and rifles, with much ammunition, have been seized. The attention of the authorities was first drawn to the alleged offences by the discovery of quantities of ammunition on the body of a native killed in a motor-car accident.

Our Paris Correspondent telegraphs:—One of the chief preoccupations of the authorities in French North Africa has been the suppression of the illicit supply of arms to the tribesmen, especially those of the Tafilelt district. From the chance discovery of the native killed in the motor-car accident (referred to in the foregoing message from our Algiers Correspondent) the police were put upon the line of investigation which appears to have led to the detection of some of the ringleaders in the traffic. The arrested European has confessed to buying large quantities of arms from gunsmiths in Oran and passing them on to natives.

STUDENT RESTIVENESS IN MADRID

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, JAN. 23

The Chapter of Madrid University is endeavouring to find a solution of the deadlock between the students and the Government. To-day, the day of St. Ildefonso, was a public holiday, so there was no opportunity for the students to demonstrate by refusing to enter class.

The issue between the students and the Prime Minister seems petty, but circumstances lend it importance. A dictatorship that is avowedly on the wane and has fixed a date for its termination is at a disadvantage. It may be said that the Marqués de Estella is in the position of having to fight a continual rearguard action against adversaries who seize upon every opportunity to press the advantage given them by the approaching end of a régime that has not succeeded in preparing a clear way for a successor. Thus every new concession made by the dictator on what he would like to make a smooth path of transition is seized upon as a sign of weakness and exploited by numerous enemies.

INCREASED IMPORT DUTIES IN CEYLON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

COLOMBO, JAN. 23

The revised Customs tariff, which becomes effective from to-day, substantially increases the duties on machinery, spirits, malt liquors, tobacco, cotton piece goods, silks, and many other commodities. This is calculated to yield an additional revenue of Rs.2,000,000 [£150,000], which, the Governor stated, would suffice pending consideration of income-tax, betting tax, and other forms of direct taxation.

M. Trifunovitch has been appointed Minister of Public Works in the YUGOSLAV Cabinet, in the place of M. Savkovitch, who died recently. The new Minister has been an official of the Ministry of Public Works for many years.

RHODESIA AND THE UNION

PROSPECTS OF CUSTOMS CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, JAN. 23

The renewed conference to be held here on the Customs arrangements between Rhodesia and the Union has been fixed for Wednesday next.

The conference at Pretoria in September last, it may be recalled, failed to reach an agreement, but it has since been arranged that the old convention, which was to have expired on December 31, shall remain in force until the result of the new conference is known. As to Northern Rhodesia its convention with the Union does not expire till June 30.

Mr. Moffat, the Premier of Southern Rhodesia, arrived here yesterday. He refused to make any statement and he will not be one of the delegates at the conference. He will, however, remain here holding a watching brief. All the parties to the conference are observing reticence in view of the delicate nature of the negotiations.

Figures for 1928 just published show that Southern Rhodesia, under the existing agreement with the Union, had a revenue of approximately £170,000 for imports and re-imports from the Union. If there had been no Customs agreement Southern Rhodesia would have had a Customs revenue at the ordinary tariff rates of about £600,000 during that year. Rhodesians argue that this discrepancy shows the unfairness of the existing arrangement, by which a duty of 6 per cent. is imposed on imports and 12 per cent. on re-imports of goods of European origin from the Union to Rhodesia. On their side the South Africans point to the free importation here of Rhodesian tobacco, saying that, if duty were levied at the ordinary rate of 3s. 6d. per pound, Rhodesian tobacco would in practice be barred from the Union market.

These opposing contentions are the crux of the conference. General Kemp, Minister of Agriculture here, remarked at a farmers' meeting a day or two ago that they might look on the tobacco duty as permanent. Rhodesians regard this as prejudicing the conference. General Kemp has been severely hauled over the coals by the South African Press. A hopeful feature of the situation is the extreme anxiety of Union traders to have an agreement with Rhodesia. Union manufacturers also regard Rhodesia as a most valuable market and fear the tariff restrictions which would follow the breakdown of the conference.

The belief here is that the delegates of both countries at the abortive Pretoria conference were over-hasty in abandoning negotiations. I learn that opinion in Rhodesia inclines that way too, but Rhodesians remain extremely sensitive to any tendency by the Union to use the big stick in the negotiations.

The strongest man in the conference will be Sir James Maxwell, Governor of Northern Rhodesia, whose line throughout the dispute has been strong and statesmanlike. He holds the balance of power, so to speak, and there is great reliance among those who hope for a settlement on his guiding and restraining influence and ability in seeing and stating clearly the issues at stake for the three countries. There is no doubt that his action in refusing to follow blindly the lead of Southern Rhodesia was like a douche of cold water to the Southern Rhodesian Government, but I understand that his action is widely appreciated in Southern Rhodesia as having prevented an irreparable breach with the Union and given an opportunity for another attempt to reach a settlement. The forces for settlement are strong, and the general opinion is that another breakdown of the conference is unthinkable.

NATIVE ISSUE IN SOUTH AFRICA

GOVERNMENT DEFEAT AT BY-ELECTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JOHANNESBURG, JAN. 23

The by-election at Bethal for a member of the House of Assembly resulted in the return of Mr. J. P. Jooste (South African Party), who polled 1,271 votes. Mr. G. E. Haupt (Nationalist) received 1,221 votes. The South African Party has thus regained the seat lost at the General Election last year, when Mr. Tielman Roos, the late Minister of Justice, secured a majority of 107, with the help, it is stated, of the Jewish voters, who are said to hold the balance in an election. Mr. Roos has since accepted a Judgeship; hence the vacancy.

The election created great excitement. Mr. Jooste had the support of Colonel Reitz, the member for Barberton, and of Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, member for Johannesburg North. Mr. Pirow, the Minister of Justice, and Mr. Grobler supported the Nationalist candidate. The Nationalists made the native question the chief issue, Mr. Pirow in particular giving prominence to this in his election speeches.

The native question was also prominent in the deliberations of the Transvaal and Swaziland Wesleyan Methodist Synod, which has been sitting here. The synod passed the following resolution:—

That in view of evidence of continued and increasing unrest among the native people of the Union, this synod affirms that a permanent solution of the problems arising from the relations between Europeans and Bantus can only be achieved by the application of Christian principles, and in this connexion the synod urges the Government to review the character of the proposed legislation as indicated in the Riotous Assemblies Act Amendment Bill and the Native Service Contract Registrations Bill, as it considers the proposed measures calculated to lead to deepening resentment among the native peoples and increased embarrassment to the Government, and in fact to all who seek the welfare of the whole community.

With a view to removing causes of unrest the Government was asked to take action as soon as possible on the following lines:—

Investigation in regard to the wages and economic position of the native people; an increase in the proportion of the general tax devoted to native education from one-fifth to two-fifths of the revenue derived from that tax; modification of the pass law regulations, with a view to the removal of petty restrictions, which are not only useless, but a source of irritation, and result in the imprisonment as criminals of a large number of people whose offences have been purely technical; and the abolition of passes for native women.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 23.—At a by-election at Stellenbosch, Mr. Bruckner de Villiers, Nationalist, who resigned owing to alleged irregularities committed by his agents, was re-elected. He obtained 1,818 votes, and Mr. J. P. Louw (South African Party), 1,804.—*Reuter.*

FUTURE OF S.W. AFRICA

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 23.—In a debate in Parliament to-day on the South-West Africa Railways Bill General Hertzog (the Prime Minister) said that when the mandate was given it was felt by everybody that the ultimate destination of South-West Africa was to join the Union. He had not the slightest doubt to-day that was its destination. True the last word rested with the people of South-West Africa, but could there be any doubt that territory would eventually be administered as part of the Union apart from the mandate?—*Exchange.*

NEW REPARATIONS AGREEMENT

HUNGARIAN SATISFACTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS)

BUDAPEST, JAN. 22

The news of the agreement finally reached at The Hague is on the whole hailed here with satisfaction. It is pointed out that since the War this is the first time Hungary has not had to face prejudice on the part of the Allies; on the contrary, on this occasion, the Powers, though in differing measures, acknowledged the fairness of Hungary's case, and worked with her in a really cordial spirit.

In Press comment emphasis is laid on the fact that at The Hague the Powers were confronted for the first time with the Central European problem, and especially with the relations between Hungary and her neighbours, and it is expected that the settlement of outstanding causes of dissension will be followed by an improvement in the relations between Hungary and her neighbours. The Stock Exchange has improved slightly during the last two days.

BULGARIAN SETTLEMENT

SOFIA, JAN. 22

Because of the hostility expressed in certain quarters to the agreement reached at The Hague which, it is thought, might adversely affect the vote in the Sobranye, M. Liaptcheff, the Prime Minister, has issued a statement in explanation of the Bulgarian position.

M. Liaptcheff notes as the principal gains of the new agreement the reduction in the total of Bulgarian reparations, and the removal of the fear of excessively high annuities. Among other points which he notes as favourable to Bulgaria are the possibility of a further reduction in the event of a cancellation of inter-Allied debts and the maintenance of the transfer clause, which guarantees the stability of the currency.

Referring to the friendly attitude of the Powers, without whose intervention an agreement could not have been reached, M. Liaptcheff expresses the hope that the agreement at The Hague will mark the final liquidation of the War in the Balkans, and will allow the Balkan States to strengthen their economic position by a political *rapprochement*.

BELGRADE, JAN. 22

Politika publishes a statement by M. Marinkovitch, the Foreign Minister, on the results of The Hague Conference.

M. Marinkovitch says that Bulgaria fared poorly in comparison with Austria and Hungary. The Yugoslavs did all they could to lessen the injustice done to the Bulgarians, but their efforts could not remove the fact that the public opinion of Europe has two different standards. One is used with regard to those whom Europe considers close to her, and the other is applied to those considered to be farther off. All Slavs, and Eastern European peoples in general, must take this fact into account in their political combinations.

BUCHAREST, JAN. 23

To show their appreciation of the results of The Hague Conference Bucharest University students organized a demonstration to-day, and paraded before the British and other Allied legations.

PARROT DISEASE IN GERMANY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, JAN. 23

A ban has been placed upon the import of parrots into Germany. The number of deaths from parrot disease in this country up to date is stated to be four.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23.—Dr. Daniel S. Hatfield, of the Public Health Department, who has been carrying on an investigation into the outbreak of psittacosis, or parrot disease, here, is ill, and is believed to have contracted the malady.—*Reuter.*

SOCIAL INSURANCE IN FRANCE

OPPOSITION TO NEW LAW

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 23

A private Bill has been introduced into the Senate proposing that the new social insurance scheme, which comes into force on February 5, shall be postponed until August 5. The scheme, which became law on April 5, 1928, has been severely criticized as unworkable, and the Senate has lately been preparing an amended Bill, which, however, has yet to be discussed by the Chamber. In view of the brief period before the scheme takes effect, appeals are being made to the Government to take more drastic steps in the way of postponement.

Meanwhile, the volume of opposition to the scheme is growing. It is opposed by the leading medical organizations, by the mutual insurance societies, by the leading industrial and agricultural federations, and also by some of the labour organizations. It is contended that the cost of the scheme, which is contributory, will raise the cost of living and the cost of production at a time when prices are rising and French manufacturers are required to meet the keenest competition in the export markets. In the Chamber it is evident that the opposition to the scheme cuts across party lines, with possibilities of repercussion on the Government's majority.

FRENCH MERCHANT SHIPS

PLACING OF ORDERS WITH FOREIGN FIRMS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 23

In the continuation of the Budget debate in the Chamber to-day the estimates for the mercantile marine were subjected to much criticism, especially with regard to the placing of orders for new ships with foreign firms.

M. Louis Rollin, the Minister for the Mercantile Marine, said, in his reply, that although the French mercantile fleet had increased from 2,200,000 tons in 1913 to 3,400,000 tons in 1927, a great part of it was very old. It was necessary to build 150,000 tons a year if it were to be kept on a modern footing. The agreements concluded with shipping lines provided for 60 vessels between now and 1952, including 16 passenger vessels for Algeria. From July, 1928, to November, 1929, the French shipowners had placed orders for 300,000 tons. He had inquired among the leading steamship lines to know why they did not place their orders with French yards, which were practically deserted. The replies had shown that, in spite of State subsidies, the home shipbuilders were unable to compete, their prices being from 35 to 50 per cent. above those of foreign yards. Also, they were not able to build sufficiently rapidly. The difference in prices was only in part to be accounted for by the high rate of wages. The chief cause was the absence of rationalization such as had been carried out by foreign yards. He had submitted the matter to the National Economic Council, which would shortly report, and he hoped a solution would be found.

SEQUEL TO RESCUES AT SEA

GALLANT TUGMASTER FINED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 23

The master of the salvage tug Irose, Captain Malbert, who gallantly put out to sea during the hurricane of January 11 and saved many lives, has been rewarded for his pains with a fine of 500f. (about £4 4s.) by the Brest Court. His offence was that having received several S.O.S. calls from ships in distress he immediately put to sea, refusing to delay his departure to show his clearance papers to the port authorities.

Telegrams in Brief

A hundred and ten Druse refugees have been handed over to the French authorities in SYRIA by the Government of Transjordan.

In a special number printed in English *El Debate*, of Madrid, gives particulars of tourist routes, artistic centres, religious festivals, &c., in SPAIN.

Flying Officer H. L. Evans was found dead from a gunshot wound inflicted by his own sporting gun in his room at RAMLEH air station on Tuesday.

Mr. Henderson, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, received his Highness General Shah Wali Khan, the Afghan Minister, at the House of Commons yesterday afternoon.

Jews in the province of QUEBEC, whose children are now compelled to attend the Protestant schools because there is no provision for educational privileges for a second religious minority, are making efforts to secure such privileges.

Sir William McPherson, late Premier of VICTORIA, left Melbourne by the Ormonde on Wednesday for England. He will be away mainly on business, but he will also study the methods of marketing Australian produce in Great Britain.

It is reported from BOLZANO that a young man and a 20-year-old girl who were attempting to cross a pass into Austria were overtaken by a violent snowstorm. A patrol found the girl dead and the young man with a leg seriously injured.

The League sub-Committee on Customs nomenclature has now prepared the nomenclature for wood and rubber and articles made of these substances and products of the graphic arts. At its next session, which will open on March 25, it will prepare the section on textiles materials.

While training on the Caux run above MONTREUX on Wednesday, the bobsleigh of the Yugoslav team in the world championship missed a turn and crashed into the forest beneath. Of the four members of the team three were seriously injured.

A ferry accident near Kigale (Ruanda), resulting in the loss of seven lives, including that of a European, is reported from Kampala (UGANDA). The ferry was conveying a lorry across the river when it suddenly sank. The passengers were thrown into the water and disappeared. Crocodiles swarm in the waters near the ferry-crossing.—*Reuter.*

A decision has been reached by the ITALIAN Ministry of Marine to print *in extenso* the report of the committee of inquiry into General Nobile's Polar Expedition. This decision, it is stated, is due to the publication of certain books on the disaster of the Italia airship and especially to the comments thereon made in the Swedish Press.

EARTH TREMORS IN THE RHINELAND

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

FRANKFURT, JAN. 23

Two heavy earth tremors about 25 seconds apart and accompanied by underground noises, occurred in the Rhineland and in the valley of the River Lahn at about 10 o'clock last night.

The tremors, which were particularly severe near Kaub on the Rhine, were also recorded at and around Bad Schwalbach, the pretty little spa in the Taunus hills near Wiesbaden. The inhabitants at several places were aroused in their first sleep and ran out into the streets. Many windows were smashed as a result of the tremors. Bad Schwalbach was one of the first outer garrisons to be evacuated by the British Army on the Rhine on September 14 last.

SOVIET DEATH SENTENCES ON ALLEGED FORGERS

Moscow, Jan. 23.—According to the official Tass Agency, the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court, which has been investigating the case against five alleged Monarchists, formerly officers in the Russian Army, who were accused of spying and of distributing in the U.S.S.R. forged chervonetz notes alleged to have been brought from abroad by a man named Schiller, pronounced sentence today. Schiller, Geier, Kartasheff, and Fedotoff were sentenced to death, and Bitkin to 10 years' imprisonment.—*Reuter.*

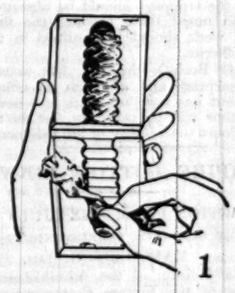
Other Foreign News on following page

WILLS'S

THREE CASTLES

MEDIUM

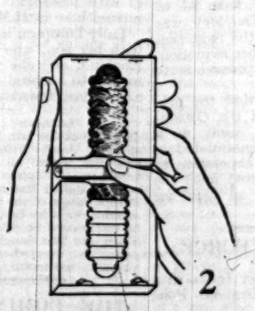
CIGARETTES



1

Hold "Wallet" lightly.

Pull foil from side and tear against serrated edge.



2

ROLL Cigarette out with thumb or finger. Do not attempt to pull it out.

3

To remove last cigarette pull foil.

The "Wallet" packet prevents crushing.
The last cigarette is as fresh, fragrant and perfect as the first.

T.T.200

CONFERENCE AT WORK

NATIONAL NEEDS DEFINED

THE METHODS OF PROCEDURE

BANQUET AT GUILDHALL

The first business session of the Five-Power Naval Conference was held at St. James's Palace at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. In the afternoon the chief delegates met at No. 10, Downing-street, and at night all the delegations were entertained at a banquet at Guildhall.

The Prime Minister, who is chairman of the Conference, presided at the meeting at St. James's Palace, and on the motion of Signor Grandi, seconded by Mr. Wakatsuki, Sir Maurice Hankey was nominated Secretary-General. Each of the principal delegates made a preliminary statement of the needs of his nation. These statements were general in character, for it was recognized that the time had not yet come when the demands of the nations in each separate category should be tabulated.

The delegates sat at a horseshoe table with Mr. MacDonald in the centre, and they spoke in the alphabetical order of the nations. Mr. Stimson, on behalf of the United States of America, accordingly opened the discussion, and intimated that he would make no statement at that moment as to the naval requirements of America, which were well understood and recognized by Great Britain as being equality in naval power between their two nations. It was on that basis that they could best promote the beneficent work of the Conference, and it was their desire to listen sympathetically to what all the other nations had to say.

THE FRENCH CASE

M. Tardieu, in his speech, gave statistics to show France's naval needs. The country was bounded by three seas, so that she had to cut her Fleet into three. Her oversea territories were more widely dispersed than those of any other country except the British Empire, and were six times larger than the oversea possessions of America. Each group of those possessions was a necessary part of the whole, and the French Navy would have to be adequate enough to police the routes between the different groups. Her colonial trade was increasing, and her seaborne trade was now only surpassed by the seaborne trade of Japan, the United States, and the British Empire. But if the general sense of security was increased throughout the world, it would to that extent be easier for France to reduce her naval commitments.

The British Prime Minister recognized frankly the difficulty of adjusting the different national needs, and supported M. Tardieu's point that national needs must always be related to national needs. He did not propose to trouble the Conference with figures of this country's special position at present, but he emphasized the fact that the risk this country runs rests upon the fact that it is a small island which cannot maintain its own population and must have free access to the whole world. To have that free access was a matter of life or death, and the will to live was the foundation of all British naval policy. The greater confidence our people had that they were living in a world the seas of which would never be blocked, the easier would be the task of naval reduction. At the same time, they had to remember that the geographical position was such that the Navy had to be ready to be divided into at least three groups.

ITALIAN NEEDS

Signor Grandi again spoke in English, and admitted that security was a factor which could not be determined absolutely. If everybody tried to obtain absolute security it would probably mean an actual increase in armaments. The Powers must consider security in a reciprocal and relative way. He did not make a statement of Italian requirements in detail, but he explained that Italy was in favour of a maximum reduction, and she would leave it to the other Powers to determine the size of armaments. Italy was dependent on the sea for some essential raw materials and for a part of her food supply, and her geographical position entitled her to ask for relative superiority; she could not be asked to deprive herself at least of her present right to naval armaments on a level with those of any other Continental Power. On that understanding she was ready to reduce her armaments to any level, however low.

Mr. Wakatsuki having declared that reduction, friendship, security, and good will were all that Japan wished for, and the delegates from Australia, Canada, India, the Irish Free State, New Zealand, and South Africa having expressed their desire to cooperate, the Conference adjourned. Full reports of the speeches are given on page 9.

PROCEDURE

Before the speeches were delivered it was decided to set up a Committee composed of all members of the Conference. The Conference will, therefore, meet in two forms—a plenary meeting, to give effect to the recommendations of Committees, and a working Committee. Sub-Committees will be set up on the decision of the whole Conference. It is understood that the delegates are in favour of holding meetings in the presence of representatives of the Press, whenever suitable opportunities present themselves. When this is not found to be practicable, agreed *communiqués* are to be issued giving a summary of the principal speeches. When the Prime Minister is unable to preside at a meeting of the Conference the chair will be taken by the principal delegate of each other nation in turn in the alphabetical order of the nations represented.

In the afternoon there was a meeting at 10, Downing-street between the Prime Minister, Mr. Stimson, M. Tardieu, M. Briand, Signor Grandi, Mr. Wakatsuki, and the Australian delegate, Mr. Fenton. It is understood that in the first place the delegations are considering the fleets of the various nations under three main heads—(*a*) ships on the sea; (*b*) ships laid down; and (*c*) ships not yet laid down but provided for by the Votes of the various Parliaments.

It had been hoped that a full meeting of the Conference would be held early next week, but indications that the meeting will be held a little later are to be found in the following official announcement issued by the Foreign Office last night:—

The Prime Minister has asked the heads of the delegations to consult with him with a view to the collection, selection, and arrangement of questions which will in due course be brought before the Conference.

It was found that there were a large number of such questions, and that this work of preparation must of necessity take considerable time and require a number of meetings. The first of these took place at 10, Downing-street this afternoon, and after a discussion lasting an hour and a half the meeting was adjourned until Monday at 10 a.m.

M. Tardieu followed Mr. MacDonald's example and broadcast a speech to the American people last night. He also addressed the people of his own country by wireless.

THE GUILDHALL BANQUET

There was a notable assembly to do honour to the delegates at the Guildhall banquet. Politics, the Churches and the law, diplomacy and the Services, literature, art and the sciences, finance and industry, all were worthily represented. The guests were received by the Lord Mayor in the Library. The leaders of delegations were heralded by a fanfare from the trumpeters dressed in cloth of gold, and were heartily cheered as they passed to the dais where the Lord Mayor awaited them. After the reception the chief guests followed the Lord Mayor in procession to Guildhall, to the music of the trumpeters who led the way.

The speakers after dinner were the Lord Mayor, M. Tardieu, and Mr. MacDonald. The Lord Mayor, who declared that the people of all nations were yearning for that international concord and cooperation which would enable them to return with diligence and devotion to their ordinary peaceful avocations, urged that none of the difficulties in the way of agreement at the Conference should be insuperable if approached in a spirit of business commonsense and good will.

M. Tardieu spoke for all the delegations. Their hope, he said, was, on the one hand, to diminish by suitable agreements the danger of conflict, and on the other to make peace less onerous and more fruitful by reducing the burden which unlimited competition in naval expenditure imposed upon the world. France, like all the Powers represented at the Conference, felt that the grounds for agreement outweighed in number and strength the grounds for disagreement. The difficulties were rather in our habits of thought than inherent in the questions themselves.

The Prime Minister said there was no municipality that knew better by its experience than the City of London that international peace and confidence were the great foundation stones of national prosperity. Of the Naval Conference and the spirit which had brought the delegates together he declared that they were going to do their best, and no body of men could do more. A list of the guests and a full report of the speeches are given on page 9.

NEW SOUTH WALES COAL DISPUTE

MR. SCULLIN'S REBUKE TO LABOUR LEADERS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

CANBERRA, JAN. 23

Mr. Scullin, the Commonwealth Prime Minister, stated to-day that, in so far as the proposals of the Australian Labour Party Conference, made at Sydney yesterday, involved an entire disregard of the Constitution and a breaking of the law, the Government could clearly and definitely not consider them.

Mr. Scullin added that the suggestion that the Government should disarm the New South Wales police and send military forces would not receive a moment's attention. Nor had the Commonwealth the slightest power to take over the mines. Every Member of Parliament had sworn to uphold the Constitution, and every trade unionist was pledged to observe constitutional methods. The Ministry believes that the mines should reopen at the rates in force before the stoppage, because the struggle was spreading unemployment, but control of the mines was wholly within the constitutional jurisdiction of the State Government.

MELBOURNE, JAN. 23

The Australian Coal Employees' Federation's application of January 8 against the coalowners of New South Wales, Queensland, and Victoria having been referred to the Arbitration Court, Judge Beeby to-day overruled the objections that the alleged dispute was not *bona fide* and also outside the Court's jurisdiction, and made an interim award. He fixed February 18 as the date of hearing of the application for a compulsory conference in Sydney, and also decided that until then the rates in force before the stoppage should be observed. He also urged that, pending the final award, work should be resumed in the idle collieries.

Judge Beeby's decision has caused some surprise, and although no official statement has been made, it is believed that steps will be taken to test in the High Court the validity of his judgment.

EMPIRE COTTON LEVY

REDUCTION FROM NEXT JULY 18

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, JAN. 23

By a decision of the Administrative Council of the Empire Cotton-growing Corporation the levy on each bale of cotton imported by spinners into this country for the support of Empire cotton growing is to be reduced, for one year from July 18 next, from 3d. to 1d. per bale of 500lb. The levy was formerly 6d. per bale, and the reduction to 3d., like the present further reduction, was made to meet the depressed state of the cotton industry.

It is considered certain that the new reduction in the income of the Cotton-growing Corporation will result in a deficit, but the reserves accumulated in past years will enable the Corporation to continue its work unhampered until the amount of the levy comes up again for revision a year hence.

AN INDIAN AIR FORCE

The Secretary of State for India, in a written reply to Major Graham Pole, says:—

The creation of an Indian Air Force forms part of the accepted policy of Indianization, and is already under consideration. Matters have not yet advanced far enough to enable me to give any details as to the constitution or future functions of such a force.

THE INVALIDS

Lord Gladstone was stated yesterday to have had a fair night, and his condition yesterday was unchanged.

Sir Edward Curre, of Itton Court, Chepstow, Mon, is stated to be lying seriously ill.

Mme. Kirkby Lunn was reported yesterday morning to have had a restful night, but her condition continued to cause anxiety. Last night it was stated that she had had a very good day.

MICHAEL ANGELO'S FRESCOES

MEASURES FOR PRESERVATION

MINOR RESTORATIONS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, JAN. 23

It has been decided to take detailed and full-size photographs of the frescoes on the roof and walls of the Sistine and Pauline Chapels in the Vatican, and subsequently to carry out such work of restoration as may be found to be necessary.

This undertaking, it should be clearly understood, does not imply that Michael Angelo's work is in any immediate or serious danger. The reports to this effect which have appeared recently in certain newspapers are characterized by Professor Nogara, Director-General of the Vatican museums and galleries, as quite unfounded. The frescoes, he states, are naturally suffering from the effects of time, but they are under constant supervision by experts, and have certainly not been allowed to fall into decay and disrepair.

The decision to photograph the frescoes was taken at a meeting of the International Mediterranean Research Association held this afternoon under the presidency of Count Mario Constantini, in the Villa Celimontana. The work will be begun at once, and will, it is expected, last at least a year. The object is to ascertain the exact condition of the frescoes, and to study in more detail the technique of Michael Angelo, which will thus be preserved in photographs. It is proposed to make a collection of 100 photographs, representing the most important parts of the frescoes. The plates will remain the property of the association, but prints will be distributed to a small number of institutions.

No such examination of the Pauline Chapel has ever been made, while the photographs of the Sistine Chapel are not complete or of full size. The most modern technique is to be used in taking the photographs, and an attempt is to be made to obtain reproductions in four colours. Special scaffoldings will be erected for the purpose in both chapels. The high cost of the work is to be borne by the association, while a special commission will be set up for the purpose, representing the association itself, the Vatican authorities, and the Italian Government. Reports of elaborate "restoration" of the frescoes are described as quite misleading. As a matter of fact the Michael Angelo frescoes on the roof of the Sistine Chapel were examined in 1903, and those parts which were becoming loose were consolidated. Professor Nogara, who is a member of the present commission, was one of those responsible for this investigation, and, owing to the operations performed at that time, no fears are entertained as to the decorations on the roof. The examination of the Universal Judgment was proceeded with later, and it was found that this painting, too, needed attention. The work, however, did not appear particularly urgent, but it is not impossible that advantage may be taken of the present occasion to have it done.

METHOD OF RESTORATION

The photographs it is now proposed to take will show what precautions are needed to preserve the masterpieces of painting. The Vatican has long possessed a special laboratory for restorations. Professor Biagetti, its director, is able to count on the help of the most able artists in this field, and any restorations undertaken are therefore carried out with every care and skill. In particular anything approaching what might be called tampering with the works of art restored is carefully avoided. No repainting is attempted, and in the case of frescoes any cracks are left as they are, the original touch of the painter being thus scrupulously respected. In the case of frescoes the most that is done is to refix any parts which have become detached. Two holes are bored, water is carefully pumped through to wash away any dust, and next an adhesive mixture, composed of lime and volcanic sand from Pozzuoli, is pumped into the painting between the fresco and the wall. The second part of the operation consists in pressing the loose section into place. This is done by means of a highly polished wooden surface to which screws are attached. These are driven into the wall, and by revolving them the board gently presses the loose part down to the level of the surrounding frescoes.

Some other important schemes of archæological interest, including an attempt to find the site of the ancient town of Sybaris, were also discussed at the meeting, which was attended by Lord d'Abernon, Mrs. Strong, and many other well-known archæologists.

DEATH OF LADY LAMPSON

BRIEF ILLNESS IN HONG-KONG

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HONG-KONG, JAN. 23

Lady Lampson, wife of Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister to China, died here this afternoon just after her husband had reached her bedside. Sir Miles was hurriedly summoned from Shanghai when Lady Lampson was taken ill with meningitis on Tuesday, and he arrived here in H.M.S. Serapis.

Lady Lampson had come to Hong-kong with her son, who is going to school in England, and she was taken ill and removed to hospital immediately after her arrival last Tuesday.

Lady Lampson was Rachel, younger daughter of the late Mr. William Phipps, and of Dame Jessie Wilton Phipps, D.B.E. She was the sister of Mr. Paul Phipps, the architect, of Captain W. D. Phipps, R.N., retired, and of Margaret, wife of Sir Edmund Phipps, lately of the Board of Education. She married Sir Miles Lampson in July, 1912, when he was second Secretary in Tokyo, and leaves a son and two daughters. The deepest sympathy is everywhere expressed with her husband, her mother, and her children.

THE DOMINIONS OFFICE

PROMOTION OF SIR EDWARD HARDING

Sir Edward Harding, K.C.M.G., C.B., has been appointed Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Dominions Office, in succession to Sir Charles Davis, G.C.M.G., who is retiring for reasons of health.

*** Sir E. Harding, who was knighted in January, 1928, has been Assistant Under Secretary in the Dominions Office since 1925. He entered the Board of Trade in 1903, and was transferred in the following year to the Colonial Office, where he was Assistant Secretary from 1921 to 1925. He did secretarial work at the Imperial War Conferences in 1917 and 1918, and the Imperial Conferences in 1923 and 1926. Sir Charles Davis was Assistant Under Secretary, Colonial Office, 1921-25, and in the latter year he became Permanent Under Secretary, Dominions Office.

ADMIRAL BYRD

"GRAVE DANGER OF DISASTER"

EXPEDITION SHORT OF FOOD

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JAN. 23

Admiral Byrd's Antarctic expedition is in grave danger of disaster. Its food supplies are almost exhausted and ships bringing fresh supplies have been unable to penetrate the ice pack in the Ross Sea to his camp at "Little America." Admiral Byrd has sent a wireless message saying that several members of the expedition are in no condition to stand another winter on the ice barrier, and that unless relief comes within 30 days no vessel of any kind will be of any use.

The State Department to-day, at the urgent request of Admiral Byrd's backers, asked through the Norwegian Government that Norwegian whalers, of which there are now five in the neighbourhood of Admiral Byrd's base, should be ordered

to go to Admiral Byrd's assistance. The American Ambassador in London has been asked to obtain similar help from the owners of a British whaler, the Southern Princess, which is believed to be somewhere north of the ice pack.

Captain H. H. Railey, Admiral Byrd's New York representative, said that the expedition had been put in peril by unusual ice conditions. Contrary to report, the expedition's flagship, the City of New York, had not reached the ice barrier on which the base is situated, but was only at the edge of the ice pack in the Ross Sea. She will soon be joined by the steamer Eleanor Bolling, but owing to the unprecedented solidity of the ice pack it is unlikely they will be able to get through to the barrier. The City of New York has reported that there is no sign that there will be a path through the ice.

One Norwegian whaler, the Nilsen Alonza, is now steaming northward through the pack. She is the nearest vessel to Admiral Byrd, but her commander, Captain Vermeil, has refused to go to his assistance without direct orders from his owners. Whaling vessels, being specially equipped to deal with thick ice, could batter their way through the ice pack to the open water south of it and reach the camp in about 10 days. The pack is 300 miles across north of Admiral Byrd's camp, and there are about 225 miles of open water between its southern edge and the camp. If the expedition is to be brought off safely it must be enabled to leave not later than February 20. Last year the Ross Sea began to freeze on February 22.

EXPEDITION'S WORK

FLIGHT OVER THE POLE

Rear-Admiral Byrd—he was promoted to that rank in December last in recognition of his "extensive scientific investigations and extraordinary aerial explorations of the Antarctic Continent and of the first mapping of the South Pole and the Polar plateau by air"—left Dunedin, New Zealand, on December 2, 1928, and on December 27 a message was received from him announcing that the expedition had reached the "great mysterious Ice Barrier."

In a report received in June Byrd gave details of the discoveries of his expedition. As a result chiefly of aerial survey 20,000 square miles of hitherto unknown areas had been seen. Then, in November, Byrd and three colleagues flew from the expedition's base, Little America, to the South Pole and back—a distance of 1,600 miles. In 1926 he had made an aeroplane flight from Spitsbergen to the North Pole, so that he has the distinction of being the only man besides Amundsen who has been to both Poles.

MAWSON ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

ASHORE ON ENDERBY LAND

(From Sir Douglas Mawson)

ON BOARD THE DISCOVERY, JAN. 13

At 5.30 this morning we arrived off a high rock peak on the Enderby Land coast. We found it separated by a narrow water passage from the ice cliffs of the mainland. There are many rocky outcrops in the vicinity, some appearing as small islets and others as rocky projections from the coast ice. These islets and the grounded icebergs determine the local jamb of pack ice, through which the ship pressed to a large pool on the coast in the lee of the obstacles. Our approximate position is lat. 66deg. 50min. South, long. 53½deg. East.

The scientists disembarked to make investigations in the locality, and a most profitable day was spent ashore. A luxuriant growth of seaweed was observed in the shallow waters, clothing the rocky bottom and harbouring a great variety of marine life. Seals were plentiful, and there were Adélie penguins in thousands sporting in the waters. There were also busy rookeries lining the shore and extending up the rocky slopes to a height of 500ft. This is an area of ancient crystalline rocks. Climbing the steep slopes of the main rock outcrop, we came upon the nests of many kinds of sea fowl, and thus located the second known nesting place in the Antarctic.

Within sight were 174 large bergs, mostly tabular in form and over 100ft. high. Land ice slopes were seen rising evenly and smoothly, except where there were much-crevassed patches over submerged rocky peaks. Elsewhere the rocky foundation rises through the ice-cap in the form of lofty black peaks. One such, named Mount Codrington by Biscoe in the year 1831, was recognized among a group of lesser peaks to the south-south-west. Our surveys over some 100 miles of coast, including Kemp Land and MacRobertson Land (the new land discovered by the Mawson expedition east of Kemp Land), have now joined with the land charted by Biscoe.

Overlooking this lone land we raised a flag on a high eyrie and deposited a scroll recording the fact. We descended in the late afternoon, greatly overloaded with rocks and birds' eggs.

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OPTIONAL CLAUSE

THE GOVERNMENT'S DECISION

LORDS AND INSURANCE BILL

WESTMINSTER, THURSDAY

The Government's proposal to ask the House of Commons to ratify next Monday their signature of the Optional Clause produced a rather regrettable incident to-day. MR. BALDWIN, most discreetly, suggested a postponement of the debate, because it would be both unnecessary and undesirable to raise delicate points arising out of foreign comments on the British memorandum while the Naval Conference was sitting. MR. SNOWDEN dissented, and when SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN courteously reminded him that the Opposition had asked for and been refused a debate at an earlier date, he ungraciously retorted that their delicacy in avoiding embarrassing topics was a recent growth.

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN wisely disregarded the sneer, and again asked for reconsideration, whereupon MR. SNOWDEN shed his Hague manners sufficiently to explain that the delay asked for might be three months and that Mr. Henderson had promised the Council of the League early ratification. He softened still further when suggesting, although without much hope of concession, that the party Whips and leaders might talk the matter over.

SCHOOL AGE

SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN earlier explained that a committee of local authorities had been asked to suggest the conditions and scale of maintenance grants to be given after the raising of the school age, which was interesting as indicating the Government's determination to have a means test.

The main business was a supplementary estimate of £1,250,000 for the sugar beet subsidy, which MR. BUXTON acclaimed as proof that the policy had educated farmers and factories to grow and to extract more sugar. MR. GUINNESS disputed with him the merit of its authorship, but MR. DE ROTHSCHILD put the real point in asking for a searching inquiry, before the subsidy expired, whether it really had benefited agriculture and established a new industry. He claimed that the farmer made little or no profit, but the factories made a great deal.

Labour members were roused to a lyrical defence of the virtues of the subsidy in giving employment, and were echoed, with some reservations as to the share of it which came to the producer, by the Conservatives. SIR GODFREY COLLINS was almost alone in referring to the distress inflicted upon the refining industries, and for once the House was almost unanimous in voting money.

OUT-OF-WORK BENEFIT

The Lords had to reshape on Report the débris of the Unemployment Insurance Bill which had survived the Committee stage. They received no help from the Government, which haughtily informed them that they had invaded the privileges of the House of Commons. LORD DARLING, undeterred, presented them with an extract from the rules of the N.U.R. as an alternative to the conditions of qualification for benefit eliminated from the Bill.

The Government again expressed indifference, and hinted that they could accept nothing but the reinstatement of the clause, which (in spite of its differences from their first thoughts) had embodied their considered policy. But LORD SALISBURY and his followers, having reminded them that they were being more pliable than the trade unions, proceeded to pass their alternative, in spite of LORD BEAUCHAMP'S horrified recoil from the prospect of repeating the clash of 1911 and its consequences. They then put their imposition of a time limit in order by carrying a provision, by 69 votes to 10, that the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 to 1929, should resume their operation when the new Act expired.

SNOWSTORMS IN U.S. FLOOD AREA

HUNDREDS OF FAMILIES MAROONED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JAN. 23

Temperatures below zero and heavy falls of snow are intensifying the sufferings of the flood victims in the Mississippi valley and hindering the work of rescue. Attempts made yesterday to bring out to high ground many hundreds of families marooned in the upper storeys or on the roofs of their houses in the Big Lake area of Arkansas were unsuccessful, because the ice prevented the boats from reaching open water. An aeroplane was to fly over the area to-day to drop food if necessary.

The Red Cross organization describes the situation in Mississippi County as "very bad and getting worse." About 250 families who fled at the first onset of the floods in the St. Francis River region are being cared for by their friends and the Red Cross on the high ground from Holcomb, Missouri, to Marked Tree, Arkansas.

In three counties of Indiana and Illinois 2,265 families are awaiting relief in houses surrounded by water. There, too, aeroplanes are being used to get food and medicines to the sufferers.

The Tallahatchie River has overflowed its banks and inundated 20,000 acres in Tallahatchie and Quitman Counties in Mississippi. About 400 families have had to abandon their homes in the Swan Lake district.

RAILWAY MISHAPS

CHECK RAIL TORN UP BY THE GOLDEN ARROW

The Golden Arrow express was about to enter Kent House Station last night when it struck an obstruction, and a piece of the check rail was torn up. There is a sharp curve at the spot, but the train kept to the rails and went on to Victoria, where it arrived punctually. On examination nothing was found to be wrong with either the engine or the train. Most of the passengers were unaware of the mishap.

When the line was examined it was found that considerable damage had been done to the permanent way, some of the iron chairs having been broken. Repairs were begun at once. There was no delay to traffic.

A light engine came into collision with some empty carriages broadside on outside the Hatfield (Herts) Station of the L.N.E.R. last night about 8 o'clock and traffic was delayed. Some passenger traffic had to be diverted to the Wood Green-Hitchin loop line. Men were engaged clearing the line late last night. It was hoped to restore normal services this morning.

THE PRINCE AT CAPE TOWN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CAPE TOWN, JAN. 23

The Prince of Wales played golf at Wynberg again this afternoon. He is delighted with the genuine privacy of his visit here. He will attend a small dance at Government House to-night.

HATRY CASE

SIR G. GARNSEY'S DISCLOSURES

The Attorney-General, when the Hatry trial was adjourned at the Central Criminal Court yesterday afternoon, informed Mr. Justice Avory that the case for the Crown had been completed. This morning the defence will be heard. If account is taken of the complexity and number of the transactions which are involved in the charges against the four defendants and the time occupied in their preliminary investigation at Guildhall, the compression of the case for the prosecution into four days' sittings of the Court may be considered an expedition of the proceedings, while the general impression received is that the case has been presented lucidly and with a clear assembling of the issues.

There was increased public interest in the hearing yesterday. Every available seat in the Court was filled, and a number of persons were standing during the afternoon. Except for the calling of a police witness, who gave formal evidence of the making by Clarence Charles Hatry and the signing by all the defendants of a statement in his presence, the day was occupied with the further examination and a long cross-examination of Sir Gilbert Garnsey, the chartered accountant, who has gone into the affairs of the Hatry group of companies. Sir Gilbert said that he estimated the liabilities of the Austin Friars Trust, Limited, to be about £19,000,000, of which about £6,000,000 represented liabilities to Corporation and General Securities, Limited, and other companies in the group. His estimate of assets of approximately £5,500,000 had not been arrived at easily, and the assets consisted largely of shares in companies which the Austin Friars Trust had promoted. The Hatry crash had affected the value of those shares considerably. One company promoted was Steel Industries of Great Britain, Limited, which as a holding company was to acquire shares and debentures in two existing and established steel companies. A sum of about £4,800,000 was raised by syndicates and by pledging and borrowing on steel shares to enable the purchases to be made, and about £4,200,000 was expended for the purpose. The proposition was self-financing, but £1,500,000 of the money raised for acquiring steel shares was used to meet liabilities previously incurred by Austin Friars Trust, and to purchase shares in the associated companies of the Trust. This, in his view, was the main cause of the trouble, as he found that a deficiency of £900,000 was in part made good by what had been described as irregular transactions.

"HOPELESSLY INSOLVENT"

Sir Gilbert Garnsey, in further evidence, said that the Austin Friars Trust had at no time been solvent. Corporation and General Securities, Limited, had gross liabilities of £3,700,000, and assets estimated to produce £1,700,000. The Dundee Trust, the Oak Investment Corporation, Limited, and Retail Trade Securities, Limited, he described as hopelessly insolvent. The gross liabilities of the six companies at Pinners' Hall, excluding share capital, were £29,500,000, of which about £10,000,000 were liabilities and claims between the companies. Outside creditors were fully secured to the extent of £1,250,000. The value of securities held by partly secured creditors was about £5,700,000. If shareholdings in the group by the public to the extent of £1,200,000 were included, the total unsecured liabilities amounted to £13,750,000, and he estimated the deficiency would be £13,500,000.

In reply to questions by Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., Sir Gilbert Garnsey agreed that Hatry had been anxious to do all he could to limit the area of the damage, and had given all the assistance in his power to carry through his investigations. He could give no answer to a suggestion that the Hatry settlement might more appropriately be called the Gialdini settlement, but said that Gialdini was the dominating figure of the Dundee Trust. Mr. Birkett's cross-examination, which lasted for 2½ hours, was largely directed to inquiries about the financial operations of the Austin Friars Trust, and Sir Gilbert agreed that Steel Industries of Great Britain, Limited, was the biggest thing the Trust had ever attempted. If the agreements had been completed there would have been profits. So far as he could say Hatry had not personally had a penny of the money irregularly raised.

A report of the proceedings will be found on page 5.

CROSSWORDS

A DAILY PUZZLE IN "THE TIMES"

The institution of a weekly crossword puzzle in *The Times* has brought a widespread demand from readers for a daily puzzle. A new series will therefore be begun in *The Times* of Saturday, February 1, and will continue every day. The solution of each puzzle will be given in the issue following its publication.

The solution of the puzzle from *The Times Weekly Edition* which was given yesterday will be published next Thursday, when the next issue of the *Weekly Edition* appears.

MEXICAN BREACH WITH RUSSIA

LEGATION STAFF ORDERED TO LEAVE

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 23.—The Mexican Government to-day ordered the entire staff of the Legation in Moscow to leave Russia as a protest against the recent hostile Communist demonstrations outside the Mexican Embassies in Washington, Buenos Aires, and Rio de Janeiro. —*Reuter.*

SOUTH CHINA WARS

CANTON PRECAUTIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HONG-KONG, JAN. 23

Chen Ming-shu [the head of the Canton administration] arrived here from Canton on an unofficial visit this evening and is a guest at Government House. He will take the opportunity of his visit to bid farewell to Sir Cecil Clementi, the Governor of Hong-kong, who is leaving in a few days.

Admiral Chan Chak, who is acting on behalf of the Nanking Government, is meeting with success in his operations in the island of Hainan and the rebels are retreating to the mountains. Hoihow, the chief port of Hainan, was occupied during the week-end practically without fighting.

The Kwangsi campaign shows no progress. Part of the army of Lui Wen-yim, the rebel leader who rejoined the Nationalists, has again revolted against Nanking. Canton is hesitating to trust them and is grouping more forces for an attack on Kweilin.

COAL MINES BILL

PARTY POLICIES UNDER REVIEW

LIBERAL CRITICISMS

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

Members of all three political parties were yesterday engaged in preparing for the Committee stage of the Coal Mines Bill, which will probably be begun in the House of Commons the week after next. The Government hope that it will be possible to complete the Committee proceedings in about 11 days.

The meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party was attended by Mr. Graham, the President of the Board of Trade, who made a very full statement on the Bill, on the negotiations which preceded its introduction, and on the amendments which the Government have tabled. The meeting was, of course, private, but it is understood that at the close of his speech Mr. Graham was asked a large number of questions. The general feeling of those present was that the Bill would be improved by the amendments which the Government proposed to move, and that these amendments went a long way to meet the views of the leaders of the Liberal Party. It is not unlikely, however, that some of the more independent members of the Labour Party may put down amendments of their own.

The Committee of the Liberal Parliamentary Party, which was appointed on Wednesday to deal with the Government amendments to the Bill as well as with the suggested Liberal amendments, met for the first time yesterday. The position was reviewed at some length, and another meeting of the Committee is expected to take place to-day. It is understood, however, that a suggestion which found considerable favour was that the party should ask for the postponement of Part I., which embodies the marketing schemes and the quota proposals, until the new clauses which the Government intend to move have been considered. This would enable the Committee to have the benefit of the views of the Government in regard to amalgamation, to which the Liberal leaders attach a good deal of importance.

FAITH IN AMALGAMATIONS

At present the feeling among Liberal members is that the Government amendments do not go far enough. They contend that, if amalgamations can be brought about on a sufficiently wide scale, it is possible that the quota proposals and minimum price provisions may not be necessary, because the amalgamations will themselves bring about what is desired in this direction. The practical effect of this would be that Part I. of the Bill would be no longer required.

Another matter on which the Liberals feel strongly is the acquisition of mining royalties and wayleaves. Safeguards for the consumer against a rise in the price of coal are also realized to be necessary, but the Bill deals only with the production of coal, and it is probable that the Liberals will have to be content with the promise of the Government to set up a Consumers' Council to deal with the difficult question of wholesale and retail prices.

The proposed Conservative amendments were further considered by the Trade and Industry Committee of the party yesterday. As in the case of the Liberals, it is understood that considerable difficulty is being found in drafting amendments that would come within the scope of the Bill.

DECLARATION BY OWNERS

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

After a meeting yesterday of the Central Committee of the Mining Association it was announced that the association is utterly opposed to the compulsory amalgamation proposals contained in the amendments to the Coal Mines Bill which the Government themselves are to introduce. There was no statement as to the attitude of the association to the other parts of the Bill.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

OPERA

Savoy	THE MIKADO	8.15
Streatham Hill	THE MASTERSINGERS	7
King's, Hammersmith	MADAME BUTTERFLY	8

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	8.15
Aldwych	A CUP OF KINDNESS	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	IN THE ZONE AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.15
Comedy	THE WAY OUT	8.30
Court	THE PHILANDERER	8.15
Criterion	THE PRIVATE SECRETARY	2.30 & 8.30
Daly's	CHARLEY'S AUNT	2.30 & 8.15
Dominion	FOLLOW THROUGH	8.15
Drury Lane	THE SLEEPING BEAUTY	7.45
Duke of York's	JEW SÜSS	8.30
Everyman	THE WATCHER	8.30
Fortune	THE LAST ENEMY	8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	2.30 & 8.15
Globe	CANARIES SOMETIMES SING	8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	8.30
Holborn Empire	WHERE THE RAINBOW ENDS	2.15
Kingsway	THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL	8.15
Lyceum	PUSS IN BOOTS	2 & 7.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE ROSE AND THE RING	8.30
New	SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS	8.15
Palace	DEAR LOVE	8.15
Playhouse	THE WHITE ASSEGAI	8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	8.15
Royalty	ART AND MRS. BOTTLE	8.30
St. Martin's	SORRY YOU'VE BEEN TROUBLED	2.30 & 8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
Strand	TREASURE ISLAND	2.15
	THE SPORT OF KINGS	8.15
The Old Vic	JULIUS CÆSAR	7.30
Vaudeville	FRENCH LEAVE	8.30
Victoria Palace	THE WINDMILL MAN	2.15
Winter Garden	THE SHOW'S THE THING	8.15
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	8.30

VARIETIES

Collseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace	6.15 & 8.50

CONCERT

Queen's Hall	HALLE ORCHESTRA 8.15

EXHIBITIONS

The Italian Art Exhibition	is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9.30 to 7
Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Olympia	COOKERY AND FOOD EXHIBITION 11 to 9.30
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ATLANTIC	12, 2, 4.45, 6.30, & 8.45
Astoria	MARRIED IN HOLLYWOOD	12.45 to 11
Avenue	FOOLISH WIVES	1 to 12
Capitol	FLIGHT	12 to 11
Carlton	WELCOME DANGER	2.45, 6, & 8.45
Empire	HALLELUJAH	12 to 12
Kensington	THE LETTER	2 to 11
London Pavilion	CONDEMNED	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Marble Arch Pavilion	THE LOCKED DOOR	2 to 11
New Gallery	PARIS	1 to 11
Plaza	THE MIGHTY	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	TEMPI	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	GOLD DIGGERS OF BROADWAY	12 to 11
Rialto	THE MISSISSIPPI GAMBLER	12 to 11.30
Stoll Picture Theatre	THEY HAD TO SEE PARIS	12.30 to 11.45
Tivoli	RIO RITA	12 to 11

THE TIMES

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1930

	PAGE
Special Articles :	
Church and State : The Concordat in France	15 & 16
Bells of Muscovy	17
The Paris Theatre	12
Books of the Week :	
Warren Hastings ; Sidney Lee ; Shorter Notices	19
Illustrations :	
Glen Affric	18
Correspondence :	
Charing Cross (Sir Banister Fletcher)	15
The Naval Conference (Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur Fanshawe and Commander A. R. J. Southby, M.P.)	15
De Barbis (Canon Lacey)	15
Churches in South India (Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P.)	10
Children of the Canals (Rev. P. Nichols and Mr. R. Sickert)	10
The National Income (Mr. J. L. F. Vogel)	10
Bedford Walk	10
Milk and Infection (Mr. W. S. Stevens)	10
For Moorfields (The Lord Mayor and others)	10
Sugar Beet Industry (Mr. A. S. Judge)	10
In Search of a Stamp (Lieutenant-Colonel A. Hutton Radice)	10
Obedient Servants (Mr. W. Marchbank)	10
The Cinema in Education (Mr. Hugh Blaker)	10
London Wheat Futures Market	23
Points from Letters :—Prayers for the Conference; Reconditioning of Property; Safety in Theatres; Brakes on Modern Cars; Loud Speakers; Experiments with Tsetse Fly; The Vestal's Doll; Manila Old and New; Apple Butter; Broken China; Advertisement by Hoarding; The Safest Speed	10

Arrangements	17	Mails & Shipping	24
Art Exhibitions	17	Music	12
Auction Summary	24	Naval, Military, and Air Force	7
Broadcasting	19	News in Brief	11
Court News	17	Obituary	16
Ecclesiastical	17	Parliament	8
Estate Market	24	Political Notes	16
Finance	20-24	Sporting	6 & 7
Home News	11	*The Times* of 1830	12
Imperial & Foreign	13	University	17
Law Notices	5	Wills & Bequests	17
Law Report	5		

Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind south-east or south, fresh, perhaps strong or gale locally on coast ; mainly cloudy, some rain ; mainly mild.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Unsettled and perhaps somewhat colder. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The Five-Power Naval Conference had its first business session at St. James's Palace yesterday morning. The chief delegates made preliminary statements of the needs of their countries. In the evening the delegates were entertained at dinner at Guildhall by the Lord Mayor and the City Corporation. (p. 9)

The Association of British Chambers of Commerce has passed a resolution strongly disapproving of the Coal Mines Bill, and urging that it should not be proceeded with. (p. 9)

Sir Josiah Stamp, speaking at Mansfield, dealt with the effect of the Coal Mines Bill upon the railways. (p. 9)

The case for the Crown was completed at the Central Criminal Court yesterday in the trial of Clarence Charles Hatry and his three associates in the control of the Hatry group of companies. Nearly the whole of the day was occupied with the evidence-in-chief and cross-examination of Sir Gilbert Garnsey, and the trial was adjourned till this morning. (pp. 5 & 14)

Provisional figures for 1929, England and Wales, issued by the Registrar-General, show the lowest birth rate on record. (p. 11)

William Henry Podmore, who is charged with the murder of Vivian Messiter, appeared before the Southampton magistrates again yesterday. Police officers gave evidence of conversations they had had with the accused man. (p. 11)

Frank Smith, 27, of Headcorn, Kent, and Edward Albert Philpott, 63, of Sittingbourne, appeared on remand at Maidstone Police Court yesterday, charged with extorting money by means of threats from a man referred to as "Mr. X." Philpott pleaded "Guilty," and Smith pleaded "Not Guilty." Both the accused men were committed for trial. (p. 7)

Mr. Snowden announced yesterday that the Government have authorized the construction of a survey vessel for the exploration of new fishing grounds at a capital cost of £80,000, and would ask for an annual grant for five years of £34,000 to cover running expenses. (p. 12)

A new route has been proposed for the electricity pylons in Kent, by which, it is suggested, the unspoiled country in the Wrotham district would be avoided. (p. 11)

The acquisition of an important site on the crest of Boar's Hill by the Oxford Preservation Trust is announced in the third annual report of the trust. (p. 11)

A number of degrees were conferred at Oxford yesterday. (p. 17)

The Unemployment Grants Committee have approved of a grant in connexion with the standardization of electricity in North-East England. (p. 11)

POLITICS

In the House of Lords yesterday the Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Bill passed the Report stage, a new clause dealing with "genuinely seeking work" being inserted at the instance of Lord Darling. The Road Traffic Bill was also considered on the Report stage. (p. 8)

In the House of Commons a Supplementary Estimate for the sugar beet subsidy was agreed to. (p. 8)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

In a statement yesterday, Mr. Scullin, the Australian Prime Minister, decisively rejected the suggestions of the Labour Party conference for a settlement of the New South Wales coal dispute. (p. 14)

Mr. Gandhi, in further articles in his newspaper, declares that he has "unquenchable faith" in the method of civil resistance. He agrees that civil disobedience may resolve itself in violent disobedience, but says that it will not be the cause of it. (p. 13)

The State Department in Washington has asked the British and Norwegian Governments to give orders that whaling vessels in the neighbourhood of Admiral Byrd's base in the Antarctic should go to his assistance. Food supplies are low and the pack ice is so thick that no ordinary vessel can penetrate it. (p. 14)

Our Cape Town Correspondent, in a message on the renewed Customs conference between Rhodesia and the Union, says the forces for a settlement are strong and the general opinion is that another breakdown is unthinkable. (p. 13)

Lady Lampson, wife of the British Minister to China, died in Hong-kong yesterday after a short illness. (p. 14)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The Duke of York has consented to speak at a celebration dinner arranged by the Royal Aero Club at the Savoy Hotel on February 5 in connexion with the Schneider Trophy victory of last year and the presentation of awards for meritorious performances during the year. (p. 11)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—Two Issues of Bills; Dealings in Vendors' Shares; Lloyds Bank's Accounts; the "Big Five" Aggregate Figures; a Rubber Company's Restriction; the Evils of Speculation; Opening of the London Wool Sales; and Losses on Marine Underwriting. (p. 20)

In the Money Market loan and discount rates hardened slightly, the latter being affected by the decision to make no change in Bank rate. Foreign Exchanges showed irregular movements. The Spanish exchange was steadier, while Brazilian and Argentine currencies appreciated. Gold was quoted 1½d. lower at 84s. 10d. per oz.; silver declined ¼d. to 20 11-16d. (p. 20)

Dull and inactive conditions prevailed on the Stock Exchange yesterday. Renewed weakness was shown by India stocks. British Funds were steady. There was support for Brazilian and other foreign Government bonds. Oil shares were dull, together with Miscellaneous Industrial shares, among which Dunlop were weak. (p. 20)

THE CONFERENCE AT WORK

The delegates to the Naval Conference were very fully occupied yesterday. Last night they were the guests of the City at Guildhall, where they were welcomed by the LORD MAYOR and by a gathering representative of every activity in our national life. As HIS MAJESTY and the PRIME MINISTER had expressed the hopes of the nation for the success of the Conference, so the LORD MAYOR made himself the spokesman of the citizens in whose midst the Conference is held in the warm tribute he paid to the delegates, and in the confidence he expressed that they would carry to a successful conclusion the complex and delicate—and, to this country particularly, the profoundly important—work on which they are engaged. MR. MACDONALD, who replied for the Conference as its chairman, and M. TARDIEU, who spoke on behalf of the foreign delegates, both gave the impression that their consciousness of the difficulties in the way of an agreement was equalled by their determination to overcome them, and by their sense of the responsibility of the task to which they have set their hands. The delegates have not waited for the end of the initial ceremonies and banquetings to settle down to serious work. Their first business meeting had been held in the morning, and all the afternoon, as on the day before, they were busily engaged in discussions among themselves on some of the more knotty of the problems they have to consider. All the negotiations have hitherto been kept so general and so fluid that no programme of agenda has yet been prepared. It was not till yesterday that a beginning was made on the work of sorting, selecting, and arranging the questions which will in due course be brought before the Conference, and it is likely to be some days before another formal meeting is held.

At yesterday's meeting, as well as in the informal conversations which have taken place between them since their arrival in London, the delegates have outlined to one another the general attitudes of their Governments ; they have given one another their views of what is desirable and of what is possible of achievement, and their conceptions of the best way to set about achieving it. Now comes the task of adjustment, for, as MR. MACDONALD put it in his broadcast address to the people of the United States, the problem of the Conference is a problem of adjustment, of agreeing upon programmes for the next five or six years—or whatever period may be fixed for the next revision—so that each of the nations can enjoy a reasonable security without menacing the security of others. Many of the theoretical difficulties which have been raised in advance—though they might have to be faced and overcome at a general Conference called to fix a permanent basis for the limitation of naval armaments—need not detain very long the present Conference, of which the task is so much more modest and so much more definite. It need not, for instance, affect materially the view of any delegation as to the ships its country requires at this moment, or will require during the next few years, whether it approaches the question from the standpoint of the Covenant of the League of Nations or from that of the Kellogg-Briand Pact of Peace. Nor need differences of opinion as to the comparative merits of limitation by "global" tonnage and limitation by categories prevent an agreement as to the actual ships to be built between now and 1935 or 1936. Even the most obstinate-looking snag in the way of the delegates, the claim of Italy to naval parity with France, may be avoided if they concentrate on the practical adjustment of programmes. Italy, like every other sovereign Power, has a perfect right to build all the ships she requires. An agreement on her part not to build more than a certain number of ships between now and the date fixed for the next Conference would not be taken to constitute a renunciation of "her present right," in SIGNOR GRANDI'S words, "to naval armaments on a level with those of any other "Continental European Power" ; nor, on the other hand, could acceptance of that programme be held to constitute an admission by France of the equality of the naval needs of the two countries. Approached in a spirit of businesslike common sense, such an agreement should not be impossible to arrange, especially since it is not contemplated that either Italy or France or any other Power should tie her hands for more than a short, definite period, at the end of which the whole situation can be reviewed in the light of the experience gained in the interval and in the light of the brighter—or, it may be, the blacker—international outlook.

In his address to the Conference yesterday M. TARDIEU, the leader of the French delegation, raised a point with which all students of the French case are familiar, full discussion of which would take the Conference very far afield, and might postpone agreement almost indefinitely. After stating in a general way the naval requirements of France, he went on to say that those requirements were not necessarily absolute. International agreements for security might to a great extent convert them into relative requirements. Everything depended on whether, in the event of a dispute, the country could rely only on itself, or whether there should be international collaboration against an aggressor. It is well understood that France does not regard the guarantees of security provided either by the machinery of the League of Nations or by the signature of the Pact of Paris as sufficient to justify any drastic measure of disarmament. She would like to see them supplemented by others giving her the legal right to assistance from other Powers in case of attack—an extension, in fact, to other spheres of the Locarno system of mutual guarantee. In particular the possibility of a Mediterranean Pact was suggested in the French Memorandum ; and it may have been this which M. TARDIEU had in mind. From other quarters it has been hinted that, as the conclusion of the naval agreement at the Washington Conference was made easier by the negotiation of the Four-Power Pacific Treaty, by which the signatories bound themselves to consult together in case the rights or interests of any one of them were threatened, so a similar agreement might facilitate the work of the present Conference. Without discussing the desirability or the practicability of a more definite undertaking such as France is believed to desire, it is wiser perhaps to regard it as outside the purview of the present Conference. Imperfect as the present machinery for security may be, it is at least a great advance on anything the modern world has hitherto enjoyed, and the confidence it has inspired in the preservation of peace is surely sufficient to justify both the limitation and the progressive reduction of naval armaments. Security and disarmament can best be furthered if they are kept in step. Every advance in the machinery for security justifies a corresponding step towards disarmament ; and every advance towards disarmament is a factor promoting security. If the present Conference, on the basis of the existing international system, can agree to put an end to competitive naval armaments and to reduce those armaments to a lower level, then, by eliminating a potent cause of suspicion and fear, it will make an important contribution to international good will and to that international security which France has so closely at heart. The alternative to agreement is competitive building ; and the end of competitive building is certainly not security.

Sugar Beet

The increase of £300,000 in the revised Supplementary Estimate for the sugar beet industry—which brings the total amount for the year to £4,250,000—is one of several satisfactory proofs of the continued welfare of the industry. As MR. BUXTON said yesterday, when the House went into Committee of Supply on the Revised Estimate, it is impossible to make an accurate forecast in January of the yield and the sugar content of the year's crop. The PRIME MINISTER had already explained that last year, on account of the favourable weather at the end of the ripening season, the yield of sugar had been considerably greater than was originally estimated. But it is not only to the weather that the superior quality and quantity of the 1929 crop are due. The general cause of the increased subsidy is, as MR. BUXTON recognizes, increased efficiency in production. That of course is what matters most. Each year the cultivation of sugar beet is carried on over an extended acreage. The general rate of increase is not everywhere so marked as it is in Shropshire, where, according to MISS PICTON-TURBERVILL, there are now ten thousand acres under sugar beet as compared with ninety-nine acres in 1924. But in practically every county in England and Wales arable farmers are devoting more and more of their land to the raising of this particular crop, which only a few years ago had no definite place in English husbandry. They have fully realized its economic worth and are making haste to take advantage of the opportunity provided by the existing conditions—an opportunity which, according to present arrangements, has only a few years left to run. The profits derived from other root crops, such as mangolds and swedes, are only indirectly realizable in the shape of beef and milk. Sugar beet is sure of its market and the efforts of those who produce it have the direct reward of hard cash. Its cultivation has provided the country with a valuable new agricultural industry. As has been pointed out by the Beet Sugar Factories Committee of Great Britain, it improves the land on which the beet is grown, improves the yield of the crops which follow in the rotation, provides a valuable feeding stuff for dairy cattle and a new market for coal, coke, and limestone, increases the volume of transport on the railways, keeps workers on the land who without it would become unemployed and drift away into the towns, and leads to the spending in this country of several millions sterling a year that otherwise would be sent abroad.

One of the most satisfactory features of the new industry is that in one way or another all three political parties have had a hand in its origin or its growth. MR. BUXTON is properly entitled to the satisfaction which he says he feels as the Minister who took the first step towards putting into operation the Act of which the present system is the result. MR. GUINNESS is equally justified in suggesting that there was a subsidy long before MR. BUXTON came upon the scene, and that since the Socialist Party was last in office the opposition of many of its members to the policy of a subsidy to sugar beet has steadily grown. But after all the question of the authorship of the policy and the credit attaching to it is of comparatively small importance. So long as the principle of the subsidy survives, it should and doubtless will be the aim of all three parties to make the success of the policy even more assured than it is. The experience in the growing of sugar beet that British farmers have acquired since 1924 has certainly had the educative effect which MR. BUXTON claims for it, and great strides have been made in the efficiency of their methods of cultivation. On the other hand it is of vital importance that before the time comes when the subsidy comes to an end in 1934, and the industry is left to stand upon its own feet without any outside prop, those methods should have been made throughout the country as perfect as possible. From this point of view the joint education and research programme organized by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Beet Sugar Factories Committee should prove of definite value ; and it is to be hoped that the prizes offered for the best crops grown in the eighteen factory areas, and the elaborate arrangements for practical demonstrations of the most approved systems of cultivation, will have the desired effect of making the industry still more productive. From what MR. BUXTON said yesterday there seems to be little prospect of any increase in the number of factories ; in the eyes of most investors the inducement, he thinks, is rapidly becoming inadequate. He considers, however, that the experiment which has been made in the nineteen now existing may be regarded as an adequate trial of the possibility of making sugar growing a self-supporting industry on a permanent basis. It will be easier to judge what chance there is of the realization of this object when the results of his promised inquiry into the whole question of the industry are published. According to DR. ADDISON, the report is not to be expected before June.

One of the many points on which the House and the country are anxious for precise information is the equity of the principle on which the factories and the farmers receive their respective shares of the subsidy. But above all the public has the right to learn the facts about the prospects of the industry when the subsidy is withdrawn. For unless, at the end of the ten years, it is so firmly established that it can really be permanently self-supporting, the subsidy, except as a measure of temporary relief, will have been thrown away.

An Ambassador's Farewell

A British Ambassador has been the first to adapt the machinery of wireless communication to the uses of a farewell message. The telegrams have told us that, after six years in Washington, SIR ESME HOWARD said good-bye by this means to the American people, and they might have added that he thus set an agreeable precedent in friendly intercourse. There is an amplitude congenial to the American scene, and to the scale of American generosity, in an adieu continentally audible, a word of thanks which echoes independently of acoustic limits ; and the AMBASSADOR doubtless felt that nothing less would serve the occasion. His departure from the United States brings to an end a long career in the diplomatic service, honourably rounded off by this incumbency of a great post, but it did not come too soon to permit him to put to graceful service the latest of the many inventions which man has sought out. A new contrivance has magnified the observance of an old convention, for a speech *pour prendre congé* which millions may hear makes the initial letters scribbled on a card seem ineloquent indeed.

The four-dimensional form of farewell should be reserved to the uses of those who speak for a people to a people. It is not for lesser contingencies. An Ambassador is the guest of a nation, and there is a sense in which those who give him occasional hospitality represent that nation. Their number, in a country as vast as the United States, which can only be known by frequent and long periods of travel, swells to the dimensions of an army after six years of residence—is, in fact, only limited by the physical endurance of the guest. SIR ESME HOWARD has found a welcome in all the forty-eight States of the Union, and in each has left a circle of friends. He has found a new way to remind them, and to make known to their fellows, that he appreciates their many kindnesses. It is an example which potentates and plenipotentiaries may acceptably follow.

The Birth-rate

The fall of the birth-rate continues, though at a somewhat reduced pace. The figure of 16.3 per thousand for last year, given this morning by the REGISTRAR-GENERAL, is the lowest ever recorded, and is less than half the figure for the year 1871. In the eighties of last century the rate was 32.3, in the nineties 29.4 ; when the new century began it had fallen to 27.5 and shortly before the War stood at 23.4. Since then the decline has been very steep, from 21.4 in 1921 to the present figure nine years later. There can be no assurance that the fall has come to an end, and indeed the figure for London, 15.9, shows that it is still going on. It seems certain, therefore, that birth-rate and death-rate will approach still closer together and that the natural increase of population by births over deaths will disappear. That disappearance is nearer than the figures of mortality might suggest. The death-rate is now so low that very little additional reduction can be expected ; and this applies with special force to the deaths of infants under one year of age. In these circumstances, with a falling birth-rate, the average age of the population is bound to increase. Deaths must necessarily be more frequent in a population consisting mainly of old people than in a population mainly young. The duty of providing for the needs of the aged and the feeble is likely to press with increasing harshness on those able to work, and to restrict still further their ability to provide for children. A vicious circle, in short, exists. The child to-day, little as the prospect may please, is being sacrificed to the old and the disabled, and every additional help, in the shape of public assistance, given to misfortune, is likely to be reflected in a further fall of the birth-rate.

Bells

There is to be no more bell ringing in Russia—such, as a Correspondent explains to-day in an article, is the latest decree of that country's unmusical Government. Even those who have never set foot in Russia know that Russia has been from time immemorial a land of bells, and so the historic severance, if all the bells are to be melted down, will be more than local. The sound of bells swinging slow over the waters of some great river, the Volga or the Jenesei, was one of the first things which impressed the earliest English merchant adventurers in Muscovy ; and MILTON, whose brief history of Muscovy abridges the accounts of various writers, did not forget to allude to the brazen bells which the travellers brought home in memory. The bells of Russia in fact have pealed, and appealed, not to Russians alone ; nor have they always been church bells. No action, it appears, is to be taken against sledge bells ; but their turn may come, for in the classic play, of Russian origin, they rang maddeningly in the ears of guilt, and so may yet have to be stifled before the consciences of the murderers of their much larger and more sonorous brothers can be at rest.

Our Correspondent, it will be found, touches on the origin of some of the more famous Russian bells, and from personal knowledge endeavours to convey something of the deprivation which the Russians will suffer if the project is carried through. But perhaps it will not be carried through ; for there is a limit, though it is not always ascertainable at the moment, to what revolutionaries can do. The time comes when in the course of revolutions, as a recent writer on their psychology has pointed out, all the ancestors in man begin calling him back to sanity, and bells undoubtedly speak with ancestral voices. Modern noise may treat them irreverently and make them difficult to hear above the hubbub, but in the intervals of quiet, whether rings-of-bells, calling to many, or single, like the *noch eine Morgenglocke nur*, heard by the shepherd, they proclaim themselves to be among the most authentic voices of the people who put them up. For that very reason probably they have got on the nerves of the Russian governing officials, even as they did once—strange as it may seem—on RUSKIN'S. He was very nearly deaf with bell ringing, he wrote petulantly from Florence ; so much so that he gave their ceaseless "advertisement of prayers" as one of his "immediate reasons" for not being able to advertise a new book of his. This surely is one of the strangest outbursts against bells ever uttered by a lover of bells and a bell-ringer.

CHARING CROSS

OPPOSITION TO L.C.C. SCHEME

A SCALE MODEL IN PREPARATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—On December 23 the Minister of Transport, together with the Chairman of the Improvements Committee of the London County Council, received a deputation representing the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Thames Bridges Conference. A summary of what took place was published in *The Times* about three weeks later, on January 14 ; but the interval thus given for consideration has not modified the attitude taken up at the meeting by the official speakers on that occasion, who instead of countering by argument the objections put forward to their scheme on the score of faulty and wasteful route-planning, absence of provision for architectural design and for betterment values, blocking-up and degradation of the Surrey side by a badly placed station, viaducts and tunnels, and the excessive cost involved in the destruction of valuable buildings, replied with a bald reaffirmation of their belief that they had obtained the best possible traffic solution, and of their determination to press the scheme through Parliament without substantial change.

The only mitigations they were able to hold out for South-Central London were "a beautiful embankment garden" (partly, however, to be covered by the bridge) and an optimistic view as to amenities of road-tunnels. Architecture, they indicated, must take its chance after the conditions controlling it have been already compromised.

This official satisfaction with a scheme which has no defenders, outside its official sponsors, and which would appear to have been finally arrived at without being based upon any proper scheme for the re-planning of the whole area, and rather through impatience and weariness than by a due study of the problem, leaves the Institute and the Conference no option but to oppose the passage of the Bill through Parliament by every means in their power. To the official dismissal of alternatives, both the Royal Institute and the Thames Bridges Conference reply that, while it is not for them at this stage to put forward any substitute scheme, they are convinced that the official project is the worst among the various schemes already proposed. They therefore call upon the Parliamentary representatives of London constituencies and all others interested in the most momentous reshaping of London since the Great Fire to unite in rejecting so unworthy a scheme.

The question has been raised as to whether the London County Council, in the event of the failure of the present plan to secure the approval of Parliament, might revert to the destruction of Waterloo Bridge. It is difficult to believe that this idea could be seriously entertained, since, apart from other considerations, it would provide no solution for the traffic problem.

A statement is in preparation setting out, in fuller detail than hitherto, the serious faults of the official scheme, for the benefit of members of Parliament, since no model of the sites affected or of the projected reconstruction has as yet been provided for their enlightenment.

I now learn, however, with satisfaction that, according to the suggestion I made in my inaugural address at the Royal Institute of British Architects on November 4, a scale model is at last to be prepared, and I hope that my second suggestion, that a competition should be held, will in due time also be carried out, so as to secure all the best ideas for so important and difficult a project.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

BANISTER FLETCHER, President, R.I.B.A.

1, King's Bench-walk, Jan. 23.

THE NAVAL CONFERENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I see in *The Times* to-day that two flag officers, Vice-Admiral Drury-Lowe and Vice-Admiral J. D. Allen, have expressed their views on the naval situation of to-day. I hope, and indeed feel convinced, that these views are very far from being generally endorsed in the great Service to which these officers belong, and that they are not held by the vast majority of the thinking men and women in our Empire.

The sum of these views appears to be to the effect that our long-considered and purely defensive cruiser policy is to be sacrificed and subordinated to political manœuvring by men in whose hands temporarily and very insecurely the destinies of our great Empire are entrusted, and who had not even the support of the majority of the electors of the United Kingdom at the last election. We cannot afford to forget that the minimum force of 70 cruisers is that reported to be absolutely necessary by successive Admiralties in the past for the purely defensive task of protecting our trade routes, upon the safety of which, in the unique and scattered position of the British Empire, our vital needs depend and our security against starvation and ruin, a terrible and dire alternative no other nation in the world has to face. What seems, I think, surprising to many is why all this fatal policy of tampering with and weakening our trade routes should be dreamt of, while an extension of the Washington Treaty in regard to the huge and enormously costly battleships appears to be so invitingly open to all the Great Powers. Why strain at the cruiser gnat and swallow the battleship camel ?

Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR D. FANSHAWE, Admiral of the Fleet.

Little Park, Brimpton, Berks, Jan. 22.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May I crave your indulgence, and ask for a small space in your columns in order to comment briefly upon a point raised in the letter from Admiral Drury-Lowe, which appeared in your issue of January 22 ?

Referring to my letter of the 18th he states that one of the factors governing the number of cruisers required for the protection of the Empire's trade routes is the number of cruisers which may attack the commerce passing along those routes, and that if the number of possible enemy cruisers is reduced we can reduce too. This is really only a partial truth, since the more cruisers there are which may attack our commerce, the more cruisers we shall require to protect it ; whereas the minimum number of cruisers which we require is not governed by the number of possible enemy cruisers, but entirely by the number and length of our trade routes and the volume of commerce passing along them. These minimum requirements remain so long as there exists either one single cruiser which may attack our commerce or the possibility of so converting and arming a merchant vessel that she may serve the same purpose, because such enemy cruiser or raider may strike at any point on our widely scattered trade routes ; and therefore, it is obvious that, to ensure the safety of our Empire trade, each trade route must be efficiently guarded, lest it should be the one singled out for attack.

I venture to submit, Sir, that to suggest otherwise to the British public, at a time when the whole question of our naval strength is under discussion, is not only misleading, but mischievous.

Yours faithfully,

ARCHIBALD R. J. SOUTHBY, Commander, Royal Navy, M.P.

House of Commons, Jan. 23.

DE BARBIS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the library of Worcester Cathedral is a pamphlet of choice Latinity, *Pro Sacerdotum Barbis*, defending the new fashion recently started by Julius II., which for nearly 200 years delivered Bishops and priests from the reproach of being shavelings. It is a queer mixture of fantastic learning and humour. I published a brief account of it in a volume entitled "Byways." It might be interesting to compare the argument with that of the Abbot Burchard of Belvaux, written 400 years earlier.

Your obedient servant,

January 21. T. A. LACEY.

CHURCH AND STATE

THE CONCORDAT IN FRANCE

STEPS TO PEACE

(From a Correspondent)

On the day of the Epiphany the new Archbishop of Paris, Cardinal Verdier, was enthroned in his Cathedral Church of Notre Dame. The ceremony took place in the presence of the clergy of the diocese, of a large gathering of the faithful, of members of the Diplomatic Corps and of the representatives of the French Government. To the ordinary onlooker it marked only the succession of a new Archbishop to the see of his predecessor. To the student of international politics it was another step in the development of the relations of Church and State in France.

Unlike so many of the great clerics whom he succeeds, Cardinal Verdier has not yet held high rank in the Gallican Church. A few months ago he was plain "Monsieur" Verdier, the head of the seminary of St. Sulpice. There he was known as a man of learning and of studious habits, and as a singularly successful mentor to the young Parisian clergy, the great majority of whom receive their training in that establishment. It is considered in Paris that it was the new Cardinal's intimate knowledge of the clergy of the diocese, as well as his eminently religious and scholastic life, which influenced the Pope in making this unexpected appointment. The learned and saintly character of the new prelate will preclude the charge—so often made in recent years against the high French clergy—of interference in the political sphere. His wide acquaintance with the Parisian clergy will, it is expected, enable him to confine them to their ecclesiastical duties, and in particular to break free from the connexion with the "Action Française" and the Royalist cause.

The ill-considered Separation Act of 1905, following upon the cessation of diplomatic relations between the French Government and the Vatican in 1904, severed all official connexions between the French State and the Catholic Church. In 1905, at one blow, the French State abrogated the Concordat, the Napoleonic settlement with the Papacy of 1802. It declared its neutrality in all religious matters, and suppressed the *budget des cultes*, or the Government expenditure on ecclesiastical stipends and the upkeep of ecclesiastical property. This, in the minds of its authors, was the real object of the measure—the "separation of things spiritual from things temporal," the logical formula of the French Republican.

REACTION

The Vatican's reply to the Separation Act was the not unnatural decision to appoint the high French ecclesiastics in future without consultation with the French Government. It refused also to authorize the diocesan associations or bodies of church-going laymen, whom in the different dioceses the Separation Act had intended should hold and administer the Church property previously held by the clergy as State officials. By certain of the Papal advisers, notably Cardinal de Lai, the Separation Act was actually welcomed, and an attempt was made to use it as a means of strengthening the Papal control over what had hitherto been considered the excessive independence of the Gallican Church. Freed from the control of the French Government, Bishops of pronounced anti-Republican and ultramontane tendencies were appointed to the French sees as they fell vacant ; and by the beginning of the War the French Episcopate had become more Papal than a most uncompromising Pope. It was allied with all the reactionary and Royalist opponents of the Third Republic in France, and, by an attitude which was sometimes openly provocative, had raised against the Church the hornets' nest of anti-clerical politicians which had long slumbered harmlessly in every French provincial town.

In 1919 the Treaty of Versailles restored the lost provinces to France. Three whole departments—Meurthe-et-Moselle, Bas-Rhin, and Haut-Rhin—returned to the administration of Paris ; three departments with a total of nearly 2,000,000 inhabitants, of whom the great majority were Roman Catholics ; three departments in which the Napoleonic Concordat was still in force, and where, as a consequence, the clergy were still State-paid and State-controlled officials. The hand of the French Government was about to be forced. Even had it not had to find a means of making the Separation Act workable, it would have been obliged for the sake of the Alsatian departments to re-establish contact with Rome. Further, French interests abroad were beginning to suffer from the lack of favour with which the Vatican looked on the French missionaries.

M. BRIAND'S LEAD

The first attempt to improve the situation was a dismal failure. Negotiations, opened in 1919, between Government representatives and the French Bishops to secure recognition of the diocesan associations failed completely owing to the uncompromising attitude of the ecclesiastics. In 1921 M. Briand, one of the most active promoters of the Separation Act at the time of its introduction, took office. He soon realized that re-establishment of direct contact with the Vatican was the only means of reducing the Bishops to order and thus of securing a workable Separation Act, of reassuring Alsace, and of securing equitable treatment from the Papacy for the French missionaries abroad. Under M. Briand's leadership diplomatic relations were resumed before the end of 1921. A Papal Nuncio returned to Paris, and a French Ambassador to the Vatican. The first duty of the new Nuncio, Mgr. Ceretti, was to negotiate with the French Government an agreement respecting the diocesan associations. The discussion of this complicated question continued for nearly two years. At the end of 1923 the agreement was successfully concluded under M. Poincaré's direction, and for the first time were established, in agreement between the civil and religious authorities, the corporate bodies who were to hold ecclesiastical property and goods in the place of the French clergy as representing the State.

In 1922, the year preceding this agreement, Pope Pius XI. had been crowned at St. Peter's. Towards France he at once initiated a new policy, deliberately directed towards the nomination to the vacant French sees of Bishops who could be relied upon to promote the work of reconciliation with the French Government and to ease the working of the Separation Act. At this stage a sudden and unexpected change came over the situation. In May, 1924, M. Poincaré fell from power and was succeeded by a Government based on a coalition of the Left parties and under the leadership of M. Herriot. The new Premier was obliged to draw the majority of his Ministers from the Socialist Radicals. In certain sections of this party were concentrated the most bigoted *mangeurs de curés* before the War, too provincial to realize the inconvenience of the Separation Act and the changes which the War and still more the Peace had wrought in the relations of Church and State. In the declaration of policy with which he met the Chambers in June, 1924, M. Herriot announced his intention of introducing legislation to apply the Separation Act to Alsace, to abolish the Embassy at the Vatican, and to enforce the Associations Act of 1901 forbidding the activities of the monastic orders in France.

A violent agitation began in Alsace, an agitation which was largely responsible for a series of difficulties culminating in the autonomist movement with which the

French Government had to contend for nearly five years. The Bishops, most of whom were still Cardinal de Lai's nominees, again entered the political lists. M. Herriot's anti-clerical supporters resorted to the most absurd diatribes against the clergy. After six months of this campaign M. Herriot, in January, 1925, made an attempt to abolish the budgetary credits for the French Embassy at the Vatican. This action was too much for the practical spirit of M. Briand. Up to that moment he had been a silent spectator of the struggle. He now pointed out that the present proposal was not high policy, or indeed practical policy at all. M. Herriot took the opportunity provided for him by M. Briand's warning; he quietly withdrew the proposal forced upon him by his extremist supporters, and substituted for it an innocuous scheme for maintaining at the Vatican a mission to deal with Alsatian affairs while withdrawing the Embassy. At this point, the spring of 1925, the financial difficulties and the collapse of the franc swept rapidly upon the French political world, and the brief anti-clerical interlude of 1924-25 came to an ignominious end.

Freed from the menace of an anti-clerical revival, reconciliation between Church and State was making steady progress by the autumn of 1926. The diocesan associations were working satisfactorily, and, what was much more important, the combatant Bishops of Cardinal de Lai were slowly becoming less numerous and less powerful. The clergy, particularly the higher clergy, were still compromised by their supposed connexion with the reactionary party. Alsace was still shaken by the manœuvres of the Herriot Government. The missionary question was still in an unsatisfactory condition. It remained for the French Government to reassure Alsace and, by reassuring her, to satisfy the Vatican that no violence against the Alsatian Concordat would be attempted. It remained for the Vatican to break the connexion between the Gallican Church and the out-of-date survivals of Royalism in France.

ROYALIST CAMPAIGN

Early in 1926 the attention of Pope Pius XI. had been drawn to the teachings of the *Action Française* and to the manner in which these teachings, notably the writings of M. Maurras, could be interpreted by unsophisticated persons as proof that the doctrine of authority preached by the Catholic Church supported a political theory favouring a monarchist restoration in France. Some time in the summer of 1926 the Pope ordered Cardinal Charost, the Archbishop of Rennes, to discourage the reading of the *Action Française* in his diocese, a centre of Royalism in France. His Eminence obeyed the order with little enthusiasm, and in September, 1926, the Pope turned to Cardinal Andrieu, the Archbishop of Bordeaux, another of the more anti-Republican and ultramontane prelates, as the means of conveying his views to the world. Cardinal Andrieu, it is said, with reluctance obeyed the Papal command; and the "Jeunesses Catholiques" of Aquitaine were instructed to cease to read or to buy or to have any dealings with the "Action Française" newspaper or association. The result was the violent campaign waged by the leaders of the "Action Française" against the Papal edict. The *Action Française* and many of M. Maurras's writings were placed on the "Index" and increasingly stringent measures were enforced by the Vatican.

Though this attack from Rome against the "Action Française" may at first have savoured of ecclesiastical interference in a French internal and political question, it is clear that the continued identification of the Catholic religion in France with a declared Royalist propaganda might well have raised against the Church a fresh wave of Republican anti-clericalism.

If the Papacy, as an earnest of its intention loyally to abide by the settlement of the Separation Act, could give the French Republic satisfaction in the attitude of the Church to the Royalist movement, there was one question on which the Papacy itself required a guarantee. That question, raised by the attitude of the Herriot Government in 1924, was the Alsatian Concordat. The Concordat which exists in the Alsatian Departments is that established by Napoleon in 1802; it survived nearly 50 years of German rule. In 1930 it is still in being, reinforced by the guarantee given in February, 1929, by M. Poincaré in the name of the French Government. That guarantee was constituted by a "solemn engagement," in M. Poincaré's words:

> taken before Alsace to leave her the right to claim in the future if she wishes a change in her religious laws and their assimilation to those in force in the rest of France. The Government of the Republic undertakes to oppose such assimilation only at the desire and request of the majority of the population of Alsace. If this desire is clearly expressed by the Senators, Deputies, and Municipal Councillors of the three Departments the situation can be re-examined. There will be no Parliamentary *coup d'Etat*. The guarantee we give to Alsace is the honesty and loyalty of the French nation.

THE MISSIONARIES

One other question remained to be settled between the Vatican and the French Government, that of the sphere and scope of the activities of the French missionaries in foreign countries, notably in the Near and Far East, and to a lesser extent in Latin America. These missionaries were universally recognized to contribute much to the spread of French influence abroad. America owed her foreign influence to her economic wealth; Great Britain patrolled the world with her ships; Germany relied on her commercial agents; one of the great sources of the influence and prestige of France was her missionary orders, who spread the French language and the French culture across the Seven Seas. These missionary orders were suffering through the denial of facilities to their headquarter associations in France under the terms of the Associations Act of 1901. They were suffering also from the withdrawal of Papal favour and patronage consequent on the lack of contact and sympathy between the French Government and the Vatican after 1905. In the autumn of 1928 M. Poincaré introduced a measure giving facilities for the re-establishment in France of the headquarter associations of certain of the foreign missions, such as the famous "Pères Blancs" and others. In return it was supposed that the Papacy would restore to these missions its favours and assistance without which they could not hope to flourish.

M. Poincaré's courageous and statesmanlike action was the signal for a new attack by the anti-clerical Radicals, an attack which was in part responsible for a riot ending in bloodshed in at least one French department, for the fall of a French Government in November, 1928, and for a whole month's debate in the Chamber of Deputies. M. Poincaré remained undismayed by this campaign, and early in April, 1929, his Bills were passed through the Chamber. It must be assumed that, as soon as time is available, M. Tardieu will present them to and pass them through the Senate. Unless—a theory which recent events do not support—the Vatican has by the Lateran treaties of last year fallen completely under the Italian Government's influence, it must be supposed that the Papacy will now fulfil its part of the bargain in this matter, and that as a consequence a new era of successful influence and prestige will shortly open for the French missions abroad.

Obituary

PROFESSOR CALLENDAR

RESEARCH IN PHYSICS

Professor Hugh Longbourne Callendar, F.R.S., Professor of Physics at the Imperial College of Science, South Kensington, since 1902, died on Tuesday at his home at Ealing at the age of 66.

Professor Callendar did a great deal of research work, especially in the measurement of heat and radiation and in steam at high pressures and temperatures. With Professor J. T. Nicolson he devised independent methods of measuring the rate of abstraction of heat by evaporation, that of the communication of heat by condensation, and that of heat transmission. In steam pressure Callendar obtained an equation applicable to water vapour, whether saturated or superheated, within the limits of experimental error throughout the range of pressure required in engineering practice. With Professor Nicolson he examined the exchanges of heat between steam and metal in the engine cylinder by means of thermo-electric junctions set at various depths. He conducted research into solutions of electrolytes, and with Professor J. H. Poynting he examined the osmotic law in the light of the similarity between solution and chemical action, and obtained ratios of vapour pressures. For determining the manner in which alternating electric current varies, Callendar devised a revolving contact disk placed on the shaft of an alternator or of a synchronous motor driven by the alternating current under test. A pen moving over a rotating drum draws a curve which depicts the wave form of the current. With Professor H. T. Barnes, of McGill, he devised electrical methods of calorimetry, and he constructed with Professor Nicolson an apparatus in which a calorimetric cast-iron bar, protected from loss of heat, was employed. In the measurement of the linear expansion of glass and porcelain at high temperatures he devised a special form of thermometer, and another applicable to the expansion of silica. Recently he had been engaged in measuring the properties of steam up to 4,000lb. pressure. He was the author of several technical works with illustrative tables and a system of "cursive shorthand," and he had made valuable scientific investigations for the Air Ministry. He was elected in 1899 a Fellow of the Royal Society, which awarded him the Rumford medal in 1906. He was made C.B.E. in 1920.

Born at Hatherop in 1863, the eldest son of Mr. Hugh Callendar, of Magdalene College, Cambridge, he was educated at Marlborough and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was 16th wrangler in 1885, and was elected a fellow of Trinity in 1886. In 1893 he was appointed Professor of Physics at the McGill University, Montreal, a position which he held until 1898, when he became professor at University College, London. He married in 1894 Victoria Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. A. Stewart; she survives him with three sons (one of whom is Mr. Max Callendar, the amateur lawn tennis player) and one daughter.

COLONEL C. P. D. PAYNE

A LINK WITH WELLINGTON

Colonel Charles Passmore Drummond Payne, late Bombay Staff Corps, who received his nomination to Addiscombe by the interest of the Duke of Wellington, died at his residence at St. Antoine, Paramé, France, on Friday, at the age of 88.

Born on July 20, 1841, he came of a family whose connexion with the military history of the realm is understood to go back to the Wars of the Roses. His grandfather was in the Peninsular War, and his father, General Charles Payne, was a personal friend of Wellington from his Bombay days. In fulfilment of a promise he had made to the General before his death, the Duke secured for Charles Payne, then a schoolboy, a nomination to Addiscombe, the military seminary of the East India Company, of which he was one of the last survivors. He was only 17½ when hurried out to India to help to make good the wastage of the Mutiny in the commissioned ranks. Though he was not a Mutiny veteran in the technical sense, he had some share in minor operations required for the complete pacification of the Deccan, being wounded in an engagement at Kirkee, near Poona. The amalgamation of the Company's Army with the forces directly under the Crown followed, and Payne was engaged for some years on regimental work connected with the consequent reorganization of the Bombay Army. Thereafter he commanded a regiment, and his final service was in command of the troops at Aden. Retiring after 32 years on the active list, he was rewarded with the special good service pension. Indifferent health led to his settling at St. Antoine, Paramé, where he acquired some property. But when the Great War came he was eager, at 73, to enter the field, and was granted a command by the War Office; but to his keen disappointment a severe bronchial illness prevented his taking it up. Long before he had lost a son in the Ashanti War, and now another son, Colonel Henry Payne, was killed on the Western Front. The only surviving son, Captain George Drummond Payne, followed his father and grandfather into the Indian Army. Mrs. Payne and one daughter also survive.

LORD ERNEST SEYMOUR

Lord Ernest Seymour died in his sleep at his residence, The Firs, Kenilworth, yesterday at the age of 79. Lord Ernest was the third son of the fifth Marquess of Hertford and uncle of the present peer. In 1877 he married Lady Georgiana Seymour Fortescue, daughter of the third Earl Fortescue; she died in 1915. He is survived by three sons and two daughters. Lord Ernest served in the Royal Navy and retired as a lieutenant. Subsequently he became captain and honorary major in the Warwickshire Yeomanry.

He was a member of the County Standing Joint Committee and chairman of Royal Enfield Cycle Company, and was formerly a director of the Metropolitan Bank.

The funeral will be at Arrow Church on Monday at 2.30.

DR. GEORGE BRYAN

Dr. George Bryan, Chief Inspector of Audits, Ministry of Home Affairs, Northern Ireland, died yesterday at Belfast. Dr. Bryan was educated at Foyle College, Londonderry, and Trinity College, Dublin, where he was First Senior Moderator in History, Political Economy, and Jurisprudence. He graduated LL.B. and LL.D., and was later a member of the Senate of Dublin University. In 1903 he was appointed a Local Government Board auditor, and served in various districts throughout Ireland. In 1912 he was appointed to the Belfast district, and in 1924 was appointed by the Ministry of Home Affairs for Northern Ireland Principal Inspector of Audits. He was made O.B.E. in 1926.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HARRISON

Brigadier-General Gilbert Harrison, C.B., C.M.G., late R.E., died recently at Boedighera at the age of 83. The eldest son of Sir Henry Harrison, B.C.S., he was educated at Beaumont, entered the Army in 1884, and served in the South African War and the Great War. He was chief engineer, Eastern Command, 1919 to 1923, and retired with the honorary rank of brigadier-general. He married the adopted daughter of Sir Albert à Beckett, and had one son and two daughters.

A private telegram has been received from New York announcing the death, on Wednesday night, of Mr. Robert Lynn Cox, vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York. Mr. Cox was a man with a very wide acquaintance in American and Canadian insurance, legal, and publicity circles. He was born at Warren, Illinois, on November 27, 1865, and was a member of the New York Legislature from 1903 to 1906. He became connected with the Association of Life Insurance Presidents in 1907 and succeeded former President Grover Cleveland as its general counsel. He joined the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in 1917, and was recently elected the vice-president.

SIR FRANK WARNER

LEADER OF THE SILK INDUSTRY

Sir Frank Warner, the leader of the silk industry and the inventor of figured velvets having three heights of pile, died yesterday of pneumonia at his residence at Mottingham, Kent, at the age of 67.

The family is of French descent and has been engaged in the silk industry for generations. Sir Frank's father, Benjamin Warner, was one of the two or three men to whom was due the great revival of the silk manufactures of this country after their collapse between 1860 and 1870. As a boy of 11, Benjamin Warner had to take full charge of the business of the family, consisting of the widowed mother and his five sisters, all directly dependent on him. He at once left school, and began to study designing for silk fabrics, card-cutting, and plain and figured weaving. He eventually became a manufacturer of silks of the highest artistic merit. The late Sir George Birdwood, who was a very good judge, expressed the opinion that no silken textiles of such excellence in design, colour, structure, and substance were ever produced in this country before Mr. Benjamin Warner took the manufacture of them into his own hands. It was the sumptuous silks which he exhibited at Manchester in 1887 that led to the founding in that year of the Silk Association, of which Sir Frank Warner was president from 1910 to 1917.

Frank Warner was born on September 13, 1862, and was trained in the theory and practice of silk manufacture and in the principles of political economy at Lyons. He entered the firm of Warner and Sons, founded by his father, in 1881, and came in time to have with his elder brother, Mr. Alfred Warner, the entire direction of it. He was concerned more particularly with the manufacturing side, and his firm was entrusted with the Coronation robes of King Edward and Queen Alexandra, and of King George and Queen Mary. The three-pile woven velvets which he invented were first produced in 1916 at the firm's works at Braintree, and aroused much interest for their beauty of design and richness of colouring.

A great deal of public work was done by Sir Frank Warner. He served on the Royal Commissions for the Brussels, Rome, and Turin International Exhibitions, was chairman of the Textiles Committee of the British Section of the Paris Exhibition in 1925, and was one of the chief promotors of the Silk Exhibition held in London in 1912 in honour of the 25th anniversary of the foundation of the Silk Association. During and after the War he served on various advisory committees concerned with textiles, and also as Foreign Office expert delegate at the Silk Congress of the Allies in Paris in 1916-17. He was chairman of the Silk Advisory Committee of the Imperial Institute, 1917-20; vice-chairman of the Empire Flax-Growing Committee, 1918-25; chairman of the Board of Trade Committee on Flax Seed and Flax Growing in the United Kingdom, 1924-27; and president of the Textile Institute, 1918-20. He was chairman of the Board of Trade Committee on British Industries Fairs in 1920-21, and Board of Trade delegate to the World Cotton Conferences at New Orleans and Manchester. Among the institutions with which he was officially connected were the Royal Society, of Arts, the Victoria and Albert Museum, the British Institute of Industrial Art, and the Textile Industries Committee of Leeds University. He was created K.B.E. in 1918, and was an officer of the Legion of Honour. He was a member of the City Corporation from 1920 to 1927. He frequently lectured on the application of art to industry, especially in textiles.

Sir Frank Warner had been in failing health since the death of his wife and his only son some time ago. He leaves two daughters. The funeral will be on Monday, and particulars will be announced to-morrow.

WOOL TRADE DISPUTE

THE COURT OF INQUIRY

The Ministry of Labour makes the following announcement:—

The Right Hon. H. P. Macmillan, K.C., who was appointed by the Minister of Labour on January 7 to be a Court of Inquiry under the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, in connexion with the matters in dispute between the parties to the Northern Counties District Wool (and Allied) Textile Industries Council, will hold the first meeting at the Ministry of Labour, Montagu House, Whitehall, at 10.30 a.m., on Monday, January 27. With the concurrence of the two sides of the Council, the proceedings will be held in private.

Our Labour Correspondent writes:—

The terms of reference to the Court of Inquiry are "to inquire into the matters in dispute between the parties to the Northern Counties District Wool (and Allied) Textile Industries Council relating to the wages of the operatives, and to report thereon to the Minister." Mr. Macmillan is therefore to investigate the question of wage rates and nothing more; but inasmuch as wages raise the question of the capacity of the industry to pay less or more in wages, an inquiry of this kind can, in fact, cover a great deal of ground.

It is provided in the Industrial Courts Act that a Court of Inquiry may, if authorized by rules made by the Minister, "by order require" any person who appears to the Court to have any knowledge of the subject matter of the inquiry, to furnish, in writing or otherwise, such particulars in relation thereto as the Court may require and, where necessary, to attend before the Court and give evidence on oath. The rules made by the Minister in this case do not contemplate the necessity of "ordering" the attendance of witnesses, or the production of documents, and in any event an order to attend has little force, inasmuch as there is no means of giving it effect if it be ignored. The Minister is content with the direction that any person may, by notice in writing signed by Mr. Macmillan, "be requested to attend" and give evidence or produce relevant documents or furnish information in writing. The Court may examine witnesses on oath.

MOTOR ACCIDENT NEAR MAIDENHEAD

CAPT. AND MRS. L. V. ROTHSCHILD INJURED

Captain and Mrs. Lester Vivian Rothschild, of Marble Arch-mansions, W., were injured yesterday when their motor-car came into collision with a lorry on the main Bath road at Littlewick Green, near Maidenhead. The other occupants of the car, Mr. C. Meehan, of Haymarket, S.W., and Mr. J. Cresswell, of London Wall-buildings, E.C., were also injured. All four were taken to Maidenhead Hospital. Captain Rothschild was able to go home after treatment.

It was stated at the hospital late last night that the exact nature of the injuries of the three patients had not been ascertained, but in no case were they serious. All were being treated for severe shock. On inquiry at Captain Rothschild's home it was stated that it was hoped Mrs. Rothschild would be able to leave the hospital to-day.

WAR GRAVES

Major-General Sir Fabian Ware left for Paris yesterday to attend the meeting of the Anglo-French Committee of the Imperial War Graves Commission. He was accompanied by Mr. Thomas Trumble (representing Australia) and Colonel Lord Arthur Browne. The other British representatives attending the meeting are the Hon. Philippe Roy (Canada) and General the Right Hon. Sir Nevil Macready.

CORK HARBOUR

The Cork Harbour Board have discussed a proposal of the Ireland Corporation of New York to finance the development of Cork Harbour and the establishment of a national free port at Little Island, near Cove. Mr. MULLAN, on behalf of the Corporation, explained that they were prepared, with the Board's cooperation, to draw up a completely new plan. The matter was adjourned to a special meeting of the Harbour Board.

Mr. Edward Robert Carr, solicitor, of Harpplane, E.C., and coroner for Penge, died yesterday at Wallington. He was admitted a solicitor in 1883, and was believed to be the oldest coroner in England.

POLITICAL NOTES

OPTIONAL CLAUSE AMENDMENT

LORDS AND INSURANCE BILL

There was a good deal of surprise among members of the Opposition yesterday that the Government had decided to put down a motion for the ratification of the Optional Clause at a moment when the Five-Power Conference is being held in London. But the appeals to postpone the debate have proved unavailing, and it will take place on Monday on the following motion, which stands in the names of Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Foreign Secretary; Sir William Jowitt, the Attorney-General; and Mr. Dalton, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:—

That this House approves the ratification of the Declaration under Article 36 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, signed at Geneva in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on September 19, 1929.

On behalf of the Conservative section of the Opposition, Sir Austen Chamberlain, Sir William Mitchell-Thomson, Sir Boyd Merriman, and Mr. Godfrey Locker-Lampson have handed in an amendment which proposes to add the following words at the end of the motion:—

Subject to the additional reservation relating to the laws of war at sea laid down by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at Geneva on September 22, 1924, as being absolutely necessary to safeguard the freedom of action of the British Navy.

Mr. Henderson's statement in 1924 was as follows:—

There is only one reservation which the British Government must make, and that is that in any measures which the Fleet may take in the execution of the work of the League it will not be subject to any but British maritime law. It is absolutely necessary to safeguard the freedom of action of the British Navy.

The debate on Empire Free Trade in the House of Commons next Wednesday is being awaited with a good deal of interest. The text of Mr. Remer's motion is as follows:—

That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that the Empire should be developed as a single economic unit with internal free trade as the ideal, and that his Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom be urged to open negotiations with the other parts of the Empire with a view to the formulation of a policy designed to secure that the purchasing power of the Empire should be directed primarily to the full employment of the inhabitants of the Empire.

The Government have decided that they cannot agree to the amendments which have been made in the Unemployment Insurance Bill by the House of Lords, and when the Bill is returned to the House of Commons they will ask that the "genuinely seeking work" clause should be restored to the form in which it left the Commons and that the amendment to limit the operation of the Bill to a single year should be deleted. They base their decision on the fact that the "genuinely seeking work" clause was drafted as a result of the efforts of all sections of members and that the House defeated a limiting clause by a large majority. In these circumstances the Government do not consider that the Upper House will insist upon its amendments.

The Prime Minister is to receive this afternoon a deputation from the General Council of the Trades Union Congress which desires to discuss a number of subjects of current political interest.

THE GOVERNMENT AND AGRICULTURE

MR. GUINNESS ON LACK OF POLICY

Mr. WALTER GUINNESS, M.P., speaking at Exning last evening, said the Socialist Party had gained office by making promises to the electors which they were quite unable to redeem. Many agricultural constituencies had been taken in by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's undertaking to "make farming pay." It was evident from the speeches of Mr. Buxton, the Minister of Agriculture, that they had no policy to achieve this end. The proposal for a Wheat Imports Board, primarily recommended to give the consumer cheaper food, must make the position of the producer even worse than at present, unless it were to include some system of subsidy to increase the price he received. Mr. Buxton had, however, definitely ruled out subsidies as well as protective tariffs.

Mr. Guinness expressed sympathy for the difficulty of Mr. Buxton's position, but said that it did not justify him in appropriating credit for policies carried out by the Conservatives, and opposed, tooth and nail, by the Socialists. Mr. Buxton, he said, recently told his constituents that the action he had taken had led to the adoption of grading for certain agricultural commodities. The advantages achieved by grading agricultural produce under the National Mark Scheme had been entirely due to legislation passed by the late Government. He (Mr. Guinness) was convinced, as soon as he became Minister of Agriculture, that no scheme for the proper marketing of eggs could be brought about until the foreign egg could be prevented, by marking, from masquerading as home-laid. Yet the Socialist Party had for years strenuously fought against legislation to achieve this end, and 85 Socialist M.P.s voted against the third reading of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, under which the marking of foreign eggs had now been brought about. The National Mark Scheme had been founded under the Agricultural Produce Act of 1928. Here again, not one Socialist supported it on third reading, and 97 of them voted against it.

Mr. Buxton, said Mr. Guinness, also talked of having initiated the Sugar Beet Subsidy Schemes of five and a half years ago. No one would realize from this statement that what the Socialist Government actually did at that time was to abolish the previous system under which British beet sugar had, under a Conservative Minister of Agriculture in 1922, been given a complete remission of Excise duty amounting to £1 5s. 8d. per cwt. To prevent the destruction of this industry the Socialists were finally induced to agree to a lower rate of subsidy of 19s. 6d. per cwt., but the legislation to carry this out was actually framed, and introduced, by the late Conservative Government. The third reading of this Act, for which Mr. Buxton now claimed exclusive credit, was actually opposed by 37 of the Socialist Party, including two of Mr. Buxton's colleagues in the last Labour Government.

SOUTHAMPTON HARBOUR PROPOSALS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SOUTHAMPTON, JAN. 23

The Southampton Harbour Board has set before it the ultimate object of making the approach to the docks 1,000ft. wide with a depth of 40ft. At to-day's meeting of the board the Works Committee recommended the board to enter into a contract with the James Dredging, Towage, and Transport Company, Limited, for widening and deepening the channel, and a scheme to widen the upper part of the channel off Hythe Pier and Netley Shoal to 1,000ft. with 35ft. water, and to deepen certain other areas to 38ft., was approved. The estimated cost is £240,000.

WOMAN FOUND SHOT IN FLAT

A woman named Scott, aged about 40, was admitted to St. George's Hospital about midday on Wednesday suffering from a gunshot wound. She is stated to have lived at a block of flats in Draycott-place, S.W., where she was known as Mrs. G. J. Scott. According to the owner of the flat, Mrs. Scott rented it three years ago, and for some time a woman friend lived with her. Last month her companion left, and on Monday Mrs. Scott was given notice to leave in three days. On Wednesday morning a Frenchwoman, apparently Mrs. Scott's maid, rushed down the stairs screaming, "Help, help, Madame is dead." The caretaker found Mrs. Scott lying on the bed with blood coming from her mouth.

SIR A. BENNETT NOT RESIGNING

NO CENTRAL NOTTINGHAM BY-ELECTION

The Conservative Central Office issued the following statement yesterday:—

"Sir Albert Bennett, M.P. (Central Nottingham), states that the report published in certain London papers this (Thursday) morning to the effect that he is resigning his seat is absolutely untrue. Sir Albert has no intention of resigning now, nor has he been approached to do so. He is desirous that the unfounded rumour shall be contradicted at once."

[The report referred to was not published in *The Times*.]

Sir Albert Bennett stated last evening:—"I am not resigning, and I have never had any intention of resigning at this time. I informed the local Conservative leaders some time ago that I intend to retire at the next General Election. No one can say when the next General Election will take place, and I was anxious to give my supporters an opportunity of making preparations in the way of securing a prospective candidate in good time to prevent the possibility of their being taken unawares by the sudden appearance of a General Election. That is the situation, and that is how it has always been. I shall continue my Parliamentary duties until the next General Election."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NOTTINGHAM, JAN. 23

Much interest was aroused in Nottingham to-day by the announcement that Mr. George Terrell, president of the National Union of Manufacturers, is to contest the Central Division as a Conservative Protectionist and Empire Free-Trader. Inquiries fail to elicit any evidence that the invitation has come from a local source. Those responsible for his candidature have erred, however, in supposing that a by-election is imminent, or, indeed, certain.

The situation was fully explained in *The Times* of January 14. Sir Albert Bennett, the sitting member, has expressed a wish to retire owing to pressure of business, but he is leaving himself in the hands of the Conservative Central Office in London and the divisional association. The foregoing statement issued by the Conservative Central Office in London, and published in Nottingham during the day, allayed the alarm felt by many Conservatives who neither want two candidates nor an immediate by-election.

MR. O'CONNOR'S MESSAGE

The statement was supplemented by one from Mr. T. J. O'Connor, K.C., the official prospective Conservative candidate, who telephoned the following message to Nottingham:—

"It is a transparent attempt to introduce disunion into the Conservative Party. There is no arrangement for a by-election at all. Sir Albert Bennett has no intention of resigning until the General Election. There is no meeting of the Central Nottingham Conservative Association convened for January 28. This is a myth. I have never been asked for my views on Empire free trade, nor have I expressed any. I have been adopted unanimously by a full executive after having heard my views at length. I have the full official support of the Conservative Central Office in London, and I have accepted the invitation to contest the seat. Unless the invitation is withdrawn I intend to do so."

At the present time two of the principal Conservative leaders in the division are abroad, Alderman Sir Bernard Wright being in Switzerland and Alderman Atkey in South Africa. Apparently, it was hoped to enlist the support of the Chamber of Commerce in the Empire Free Trade campaign, but while many of the members are in favour of it, no authoritative expression was forthcoming to-day in the absence of the president, Sir Ernest Jardine, who is on the Riviera.

While the executive of the divisional association almost to a man are in favour of Mr. O'Connor, it cannot be denied that there has been a little disappointment with his utterances on the subject of tariffs. Although the lace trade obtained safeguarding, the obstacles placed in the way were so great and numerous as to discredit the safeguarding procedure. Emphasis is already placed on the fact that while the hosiery trade is suffering as never before from a flood of imported sweated lisle and artificial silk goods, an application for a safeguarding duty was twice refused, even after the Board of Trade Inquiry Committee admitted that the industry had made out its case. The strength of the feeling on the question was shown last week, when the Hosiery Joint Industrial Council, at the instance of the trade union representatives, demanded the retention of the silk duties, and by the joint resolution of employers and employees in the lace trade denouncing the proposed abolition of the safeguarding duty. It is believed that Mr. O'Connor may be pressed to define his attitude more clearly on the whole subject of tariffs.

SHEFFIELD BY-ELECTION

FIVE CANDIDATES

The writ for the by-election in the Brightside Division of Sheffield caused by the elevation of Mr. Ponsonby to the peerage was handed to the Lord Mayor of Sheffield yesterday, and he fixed the date of election as Thursday, February 6. Nominations will be received on Wednesday, January 29.

At a selection conference of the Brightside (Sheffield) Labour Party last night, Alderman Fred Marshall, wagon builder, chairman of the Markets Committee of the Sheffield City Council, was elected as Labour candidate. The Liberal candidate is Mr. W. A. Lambert, a Sheffield solicitor. The Conservative candidate is Mr. Hamer Russell, a Sheffield builders' merchant. The Communist candidate is Mr. J. T. Murphy, and there is also Mr. S. M. Holden, of Accrington, president of the Progressive Labour Party of Great Britain.

BY-PASS ROADS IN KENT

INQUIRY AT DUNTON GREEN

Objections were raised at the Ministry of Health inquiry at Dunton Green, near Sevenoaks, yesterday, into the latest proposal to by-pass that village. The inquiry was conducted by Mr. C. H. EYLES.

The clerk of the Sevenoaks Rural District Council (Mr. John Mudd) said that three schemes, costing £87,480, £92,575, and £67,791, had been suggested. The second scheme, which would have involved widening the main street, would have necessitated the demolition of 24 houses. His council recommended the third scheme, which has been approved by the Kent County Council, and under which the by-pass road left the present road at the Rose and Crown, Dunton Green, and passed to the west of the main road and quite close to it.

The chairman of the Dunton Green Parish Council (Mr. W. T. Germaney) stated that the parish council objected to the present plan because it did nothing to alleviate the conditions for the inhabitants in that part of the village north of the Rose and Crown. The first road would have inconvenienced nobody seriously, because the land concerned was only meadowed. The present idea was rejected by the rural council itself some four years ago. Why was it so desirable now? The village wanted a complete by-pass.

The vicar (the Rev. J. Gilder) said the proposal would interfere with church services.

The Inspector also heard objections to the provision of a roadway 60ft. wide known as the Darenth Valley-road, from Shoreham to Polhill, which is proposed in anticipation of the increased traffic after the construction of the Dartford-Purfleet Thames tunnel.

PERSECUTION IN RUSSIA

At the January meeting of the Central Council of the Church of England Men's Society the following resolution of sympathy with the Christian people of Russia was carried unanimously:—

> The Council of the C.E.M.S., representing 25,000 members at home and overseas, desires to express its strongest sympathy with the Bishops, clergy, and Christian people of Russia in the great persecution which they are suffering on behalf of their faith. The Council not only promises the prayers of its members on their behalf, but also undertakes to support any practical measures that may be taken to alleviate the position of their fellow-Christians in this time of persecution and suffering.

Steps are being taken to convey the resolution to the head of the Church in Russia. Two prayers for Russian Christians were approved for use at meetings of the society and at services, subject to the approval of the diocesan and parochial authorities concerned. Copies of the resolution and of the prayers may be obtained from the C.E.M.S. Central Offices, Church House, Dean's-yard, London, S.W.1.

CONSCIENCE MONEY

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges the receipt of £2 10s.

THE WEATHER

UNSETTLED AND MILD

Meteorological Office, Jan. 23

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A deep depression approaching from west of Ireland will cause unsettled weather and fresh or strong winds, with gales in places. Temperature will be generally rather high for the season, but will probably fall somewhat in the North and West later.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., MIDLANDS, E.—Wind south-east or south, fresh, perhaps strong or gale locally on coast; mainly cloudy; some rain; mainly mild.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Unsettled and perhaps somewhat colder.

WEEK-END FORECAST FOR E. AND S.E. ENGLAND.—Unsettled, with some rain at times; rather mild at first, perhaps colder later.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Wind south-east or south, fresh to gale; cloudy, probably rain at times, sea rather rough or rough.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Wind south-east to south, 20-30 m.p.h. at surface inland, 30-40 m.p.h. on coasts; 30-50 m.p.h. at 2,000ft.; lighter towards Cologne. Cloudy with local rain or drizzle in S.E. England, morning mist or fog locally on the Continent. Visibility 500-1,000 yards locally on the Continent, improving to four to eight miles generally.

Sun rises, 7.52 a.m.; sets, 4.32 p.m.
Moon rises, 3.56 a.m.; sets, 11.46 a.m. New moon, January 29.
Lighting-up time, 5.2 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 9.15 a.m., and 10.6 p.m.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, Jan. 23, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1,012.8mb. (29.9in.), steady; temp., 47.6deg.; humidity, 97 per cent.; wind, S.W., light; weather, overcast, rain.

Wednesday, 6 p.m., to Thursday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 43deg.; rainfall, 0.8mm.

Thursday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 49deg.; rainfall, 1.5mm. (0.06in.).

Sunshine at Kew, 0.0hr.

FOREIGN WINTER RESORTS

The following reports of weather in Switzerland and Austria, compiled on the spot by members of the Ski Club of Great Britain, were received last evening (temperatures are Fahrenheit):—

DAVOS.—Sun and frost, cloudless sky, light powder snow on crust.

ENGELBERG.—Perfect conditions, sun, frost, and powder snow, 4,000ft.

KITZBÜHEL.—Sun and frost.

KLOSTERS.—Sun and frost; powder snow; no good snow below 5,000ft.

LENK.—Sun and frost.

LEUKERBAD.—Sun and frost; hard crust.

MORGINS.—Perfect conditions; sun and frost and powder snow.

MOUNT GURNIGEL.—Sun and frost; light powder snow on crust; patchy and thin below 4,500ft.

MÜRREN.—Perfect conditions; sun, frost and powder snow, 2½ft.

RIGI SCHEIDEGG.—Sun and snow, hard crust.

SAANENMOSER.—Cloudless sky; sun and frost; powder snow over 5,500ft., crust below; south slopes spring conditions.

ST. ANTON AM ARLBERG.—Sun and frost, no good snow below 5,000ft.; powder snow on north and east slopes, generally wind-swept.

ST. CERGUE.—Good spring snow on south slopes, sun and frost.

SPLUGEN.—Cloudless sky; severe frost; light powder on crust.

VILLARS.—Sun and frost, snow patchy and thin below 4,500ft.; snow conditions rather difficult.

WENGEN.—Perfect conditions, sun, and 1½ft. of powder snow on north slopes.

The following reports of weather at winter resorts in France were received yesterday from other sources:—

CHAMONIX.—Clear; 18deg. of frost; 15in. good snow.

FONT ROMEU.—Overcast; 7deg. of frost; 2ft. good snow.

LE REVARD.—Clear; 7deg. of frost; 1ft. frozen snow.

MEGÈVE.—Seven degrees of frost; 20in. good snow.

SUPERBAGNERES.—Fine; 7deg. of frost; 2ft. good snow.

PARIS.—Fine and sunny.

BERLIN.—Fair to overcast; cold.

MILAN.—Dull; very cold.

MONTE CARLO.—Cloudy; colder.

HEALTH RESORTS

The following reports of weather at health resorts yesterday were received last night. The rainfall is for 24 hours up to last evening:—

Stations	Sunshine	Rainfall	Temp. Min.	Temp. Max.	Weather (Day)
	Hrs.	Mm.	Deg.	Deg.	
Aberystwyth	1·1	4	44	48	Bright periods
Banff	4·1	—	39	47	Fine.
Berwick-o-T.	2·4	1	40	48	Bright periods
Bexhill	—	0·2	47	48	Dull, drizzle.
Blackpool	0·1	1	42	48	Mainly dull.
Bognor Regis	—	8	46	48	Dull, some rain.
Exmouth	—	7	46	49	Dull, some rain.
Bridlington	0·3	6	43	48	Mainly dull.
Brighton	—	3	47	48	Dull, some rain.
Buxton	—	1	45	48	Bright periods.
Cheltenham	—	6	36	50	Dull.
Clacton	—	1	45	48	Dull, some rain.
Cleethorpes	—	3	39	49	Dull.
Colwyn Bay	1·6	0·3	45	51	Bright periods.
Cromer	—	1	42	48	Dull, some rain.
Deal	0·5	—	44	48	Mainly dull.
Douglas	1·4	—	43	48	Fine.
Dover	5·5	—	45	48	Dull.
Dovercourt	—	—	43	46	Dull.
Eastbourne	—	0·2	47	48	Dull, drizzle.
Exmouth	0·1	7	45	48	Dull, shower
Falmouth	1·3	8	46	50	Bright periods.
Felixstowe	—	0·1	45	47	Dull, some rain
Folkestone	—	—	44	47	Dull.
Harrogate	—

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Court News

The Duke of Atholl will return from Scotland to-day to join the Duchess of Atholl at 98, Elm Park-gardens.

The Norwegian Minister has returned from Spain. Mme. Vogt is taking the cure at Wiesbaden.

The Czechoslovak Minister and Mme. Masaryk will return to London from the Continent about the middle of February.

The Marchioness of Titchfield left London yesterday to join the Viceroy of India at Marseilles for Bombay.

The Countess of Lindsay left 23, Berkeley-square yesterday to join the Earl of Lindsay in Scotland.

Viscount Tredegar and the Hon. Evan and Mrs. Morgan, with Major Bertram Corbet, have left in the Duchess of Atholl for a six weeks' cruise in the West Indies.

Lady Muriel Paget will return to London from abroad in a fortnight's time.

Lord Joicey expects to arrive at 58, Cadogan-square from Ford Castle at the end of next week.

Lord Dulverton left London yesterday for Bedford. Lady Dulverton is still on the Continent.

Lord and Lady Glenconner have left London for their villa at Cannes.

Lord and Lady Decies will sail in the Duchess of Richmond to-morrow for a six weeks' cruise to the Isles of the Blest and Africa.

Lord and Lady Templemore will return to London from Upton House, Hampshire, on January 27.

The Hon. Alexander and Lady Margaret Shaw have returned to London from Cairo.

Sir Napier Shaw will sail from Liverpool to-morrow in the Duchess of Richmond on a six weeks' cruise to the Isles of the Blest and Africa.

Captain and Lady Ursula Abbey have arrived at 80, Chester-square, which they have taken for two months.

Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Critchley Waring left yesterday for Wengen, and will be away for about three weeks.

Mr. and Lady Dorothy Meynell and Miss Meynell have sailed for Bombay in the Viceroy of India, and expect to be away for three months.

Captain and Mrs. Rimington Wilson have arrived at 15, Cadogan-gardens, which will be their address until Easter.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Thyne Henderson have left London *en route* for the British Legation, Athens.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. McCorquodale have left London for Egypt, and will be away a month. No letters will be forwarded.

Mrs. Sidney Clive and Mrs. Frederick Polly will give a *cabaret* dance at the Grafton Galleries on February 25, for Miss Spencer-Smith, Miss Mary Clive, and Miss Mary Gascoigne.

Mrs. J. B. Reid wishes to thank all those who sent her kind messages of sympathy in her great bereavement, and she hopes to answer them individually in the course of time.

The Duke of Gloucester and Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, have given their patronage to an all-star concert which is to be held at the London Hippodrome on Sunday, February 2, in aid of Moorfields Eye Hospital. Prince Arthur of Connaught, the president of the hospital, has signified his intention of being present on the night of the concert.

Lady Alexandra Metcalfe is organizing a dinner in aid of the Save the Children Fund (British Section) to be held at the Savoy Hotel early in July.

The annual ball of the Young Conservatives' Union will be held at Grosvenor House on Thursday, March 20. Mrs. Stanley Baldwin will receive the guests at 10 p.m., and there will be an ice skating exhibition at 11.45 p.m. Tickets, price two guineas, to include dinner or supper, may be obtained from Miss Worthington-Evans, Room 28, Palace-chambers, Westminster.

GRANTHAM HOSPITAL BALL

Lady Conyers was the patroness of the Grantham Hospital Ball (under the patronage of the Belvoir Hunt), which took place last night at the Grantham Aerodrome (by permission of the officer commanding and the officers of the 3rd Training School). Lord and Lady Brownlow sent the decorations from Belton House, and Pilbeam's band played. Among those who attended were:—

Ilkeston Manor.—Sir Charles Welby, Mrs. C. F. A. Portal, Mr. and Mrs. Welby, Mr. J. Tredwell.

Harlaxton Manor.—Major and Mrs. Pearson-Gregory, the Hon. Robert Gordon, the Hon. Camilla Gordon, Miss Pretyman, Mr. D. Schreiber, Miss Schreiber, Mr. R. Newman.

Eaton Grange.—Brigadier-General and Mrs. C. Paynter, Lady Rosemary Agar, Miss Dell Ismay, Miss Verona Lockett, Mr. Jeffreys, Mr. Erskine, Mr. Bryce Smith.

Knipton Lodge.—Miss Violet Johnson, Miss J. Payne Gallwey, Mr. John Chetwode, Mr. Player.

Wyverton Hall, Bingham.—Mrs. Ransom, Miss Ransom, Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard-Barrett, Major and Mrs. C. Victor-Smith, Mr. and Miss Winship, Mr. Gilbert Darwin.

Elsham House, Grantham.—Air Vice-Marshal Longmore and Mrs. Longmore, Lord and Lady George Scott, Group Captain and Mrs. Godman, Mr. Peter Godman, Miss Kaye, Squadron Leader Conyngham, Miss Patricia Oliphant.

Crawell's, Stamford.—Air Vice-Marshal Halahan, Mrs. F. C. Halahan, Miss Patricia Halahan, Squadron Leader and Mrs. Dorston, Flight-Lieutenant Harvey.

Barnby Manor, Newark.—Mrs. Platt, Miss Brackenbury, Mrs. Carr, Miss Teacher, Miss Platt, Mr. Teacher, Mr. Pritchard, Mr. Radcliffe, Mr. Foster.

Normanton Leys, Grantham.—Major and Mrs. Pim, Miss Pim, Miss Sue Pim, Mr. Farnell, Mr. Myers.

Vine House, Grantham.—Major R. C. Thompson, Miss Iris Thompson, Dr. C. H. D. Robbs, Miss Helen Robbs, Mr. S. M. Fraser, Mr. A. C. Fraser.

Watergate, Grantham.—Dr. and Mrs. G. A. C. Shipman, Wing-Commander and Mrs. Stewart, Dr. and Mrs. F. P. N. Parsons, Flight-Lieutenant Sherlock, Mr. G. Swift.

Harrowby, Grantham.—Major and Mrs. Charles Peacock, Miss Lale Tatchell, Mr. Stanley Gardner.

Honington Hall, Grantham.—Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Greenish.

Brigadier-General and Mrs. Adlercron, Miss L. Adlercron, Miss M. Adlercron, Countess Britta Bonde, Miss Iris Abbey, Mrs. A. Higginson, Mr. Gerard Hartland, Mr. Charles Fane, Mr. Arthur Bloom, Flight-Lieutenant Rowley, Dr. and Mrs. Frier and Miss Frier, Dr. Tait, Lady Robert Manners, Miss Betty Manners, Miss Marjorie Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Alastair Kime, Mr. Exerton, Mr. Partridge, and Mrs. le Marchant.

FUNERALS

Lord Esher

The King has sent a message of sympathy to Viscountess Esher on the death of Viscount Esher.

Following the express wishes of the late Viscount Esher, no memorial service will be held, and the funeral will be strictly private.

The Dowager Lady Clinton

The funeral of the Dowager Lady Clinton took place in Hnish Churchyard, North Devon, yesterday afternoon. The officiating clergy were the Rev. A. R. Scantlebury (the rector) and the Bishop of Crediton (cousin). The chief mourners were the Hon. Edith Trefusis and the Hon. Mrs. Ravenhill (daughters), Lieutenant-Colonel and the Hon. Mrs. Morrison-Bell (son-in-law and daughter), the Hon. Schomberg Trefusis (son), Lord Clinton and Colonel the Hon. Henry W. Trefusis (stepsons), the Hon. Ada Trefusis and the Hon Mary Trefusis (stepdaughters), Major and Mrs. A. Scott Browne, and Miss Trefusis. Others present included the Rev. A. V. Ledbury, Mr. A. Anstey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hendon, and Mr. W. B. Johns.

Lady Schooling

The funeral of Lady Schooling took place yesterday at Norwood Cemetery. The Rev. W. E. Clemens officiated. The chief mourners were Sir William Schooling (husband), Mrs. Sargent (daughter), Mr. and Mrs. Donald Castle (son-in-law and daughter), and Miss Forbes.

Sir F. G. Dumayne

The funeral of Sir Frederick George Dumayne took place yesterday at Golders Green Crematorium, the Rev. Herbert Trundle officiating. Those present included:—

Sir John Cumming, Sir Duncan Macpherson, Major H. Blake Taylor, Captain A. E. Mesquerney, Mr. E. I. Sandbott, Mr. J. H. Morrison Scott, the Rev. J. A. Runciman, Mrs. Thomson, Mr. J. Agnew, Mr. Wardlaw-Rose, Mr. A. A. Barker, Mr. W. H. Gordon, Miss Parr, Mr. and Mrs. Auriel Barker, Mrs. Clarke, and Mr. D. Rose Johnson.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

Mr. A. A. Banes-Walker and Miss S. Cotter

The engagement is announced between A. A. (Peter) Banes-Walker, son of the late H. Banes-Walker, B.A., and of Mrs. Banes-Walker, of Verriers, North Petherton, Somerset, and Sonia, daughter of the late Sir James Laurence Cotter, Bt., of Rockforest, Mallow, and Ethel Lady Cotter, Kencott House, Lechlade, Glos.

Dr. S. A. R. Chadwick and Miss Buchanan

A marriage has been arranged between Dr. S. A. R. Chadwick, of East Grinstead, Sussex, and Elizabeth, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Buchanan, of King's Langley, Herts.

Mr. W. M. Laird and Miss J. Hills

The engagement is announced between William Macgregor Laird, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. P. Laird, of Wexford-road, Birkenhead, and Joan, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raleigh Hills, of Woodend, Cromford, Derbyshire.

Mr. C. S. Streatfield and Miss E. M. Cremer

The engagement is announced between Charles Stewart, only son of the late Charles Streatfield and Mrs. Streatfield, of Maidstone, and Eva Mary, younger daughter of the late Harry Cremer and Mrs. Cremer, of Chartham, Canterbury.

MARRIAGE

Mr. J. Thyne Henderson and Miss K. M. Hansen

The marriage arranged between Mr. J. Thyne Henderson, of H.M. Diplomatic Service, and Miss K. M. Hansen, of Copenhagen, took place quietly, at Copenhagen, on the 18th inst.

DINNER

Mr. C. G. Pope

A dinner was held at the May Fair Hotel last night in honour of Mr. C. G. Pope, to mark his retirement from Harrow School, where he has been a house-master since 1912. Mr. W. T. Monckton presided, and the following "old boys" from Church Hill and The Grove attended:—

R. A. Moulton Barrett, O. G. Battcock, C. T. Bennett, A. J. Bird, D. M. Booth, R. A. Brampton, R. H. Bull, A. T. Cadogan, H. V. Casson, G. C. Chadwick, J. S. Charles, J. A. Crooke, G. L. du Cros, H. P. du Cros, S. F. Emanuel, W. D. Faulkner, L. Gairdner, Peter Gold, R. J. d'Avigdor Goldsmid, J. E. Green, Viscount Hambleden, D. C. Hargrove, F. H. Hargrove, A. Hargrove, Noel Hardy, W. H. Harrison, R. B. Hodgkinson, E. S. Hogg, C. E. Howard, C. G. Keith, F. O. G. Lloyd, J. S. Mariner, C. H. Langton May, L. Langton May, E. L. Richards, D. A. Rémi, V. Rothschild, J. S. Royle, V. P. Royle, J. Sanderson, R. B. Shankland, G. W. Sharpe, J. L. Simpson, G. Shipwith, R. M. D. Thrupp, G. E. Trevelyan, W. P. Trevelyan, R. J. Unsworth, D. Willis, E. H. Winkworth, H. D. Winkworth, and R. H. S. Wynne.

Present boys at The Grove:—J. H. Mitchell, J. A. d'Avigdor Goldsmid, R. C. M. Clarke, J. S. M. Booth, P. E. Webb, W. H. Openshaw, P. G. Graves, J. T. Cadogan, E. C. Sharp, V. F. Royle, N. J. Harrison, J. D. Royle, M. E. Ellice Clark, and G. W. R. Monckton.

SERVICE DINNER

The Militia Club

The 59th dinner and annual general meeting of the Militia Club was held at the Trocadero Restaurant last night, when the president, Colonel Lord Ampthill, presided. Among those present were:—

Colonels W. L. Beales, C. J. Fox, R. A. Grey, C. F. Hitchins, and J. Sowerby; Majors L. K. Blanch, H. Huntington, Lord Lawrence, C. A. Marcham, J. Milne-Davidson, H. F. Ricardo, A. K. Richardson, E. J. P. Smartt, and C. A. Sebastian-Smith; Commander C. H. Knowles; Captain R. Auriol-Barker; the Rev. H. S. Barnes, Mr. C. S. Milne-Davidson, and Mr. H. G. Vandon.

RECEPTION

Victoria League

Lady Forster, president, received the guests at a reception which was held yesterday by the Victoria League, at 81, Cromwell-road, to meet the Governor-designate of New Zealand and Lady Bledisloe, and the High Commissioner for New Zealand and Mrs. Wilford. The guests included:—

The Duchess of Atholl, Susan Duchess of Somerset, the Dowager Countess of Jersey, Mary Countess of Minto, Viscount and Viscountess Allendale, Lady Ludlow, Lady Carnarvon, the Dowager Lady Leconfield, Lord Richard Nevill, Lady William Seymour, the Hon. William and Lady Beatrice Ormsby-Gore, Julia Countess of Dartrey, Lord and Lady Leigh, Lady Jane Lindsay, Lord and Lady Strathspey, Sir Maurice and Lady de Bunsen.

The High Commissioner of Canada and Mrs. Larkin, the High Commissioner for Australia and Lady Rivett-Carnac, the High Commissioner for South Africa and Mrs. Te Water, the High Commissioner for India and Lady Chatterjee, the Agent-General for Victoria and Mrs. Eelloch, the Agent-General for New South Wales and Lady Fuller, the Agent-General for West Australia and Mrs. Angwin, the Agent-General for Queensland and Mrs. Macartney, the Agent-General for Tasmania and Mrs. Snowden, the Agent-General for Ontario and Mrs. Noxon, the Agent-General for British Columbia and Mrs. Perdine, the Acting Agent-General for Nova Scotia, Sir Charles and Lady Bayley, Sir Laurence and Lady Guillemard, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Sir Edward and Lady Dawson, Sir Fabian and Lady Ware, Miss Haldane, the Hon. Margaret Best, Sir Henry and Lady Hererd, Admiral Sir Edward and Lady Bradford, Sir Joseph and Lady Broodbank, Sir Ernest and Lady Clark, Sir George and Lady Lacey, Laura Lady Grant, Lady Kinderslay, the Hon. Mrs. J. B. Pease, the Hon. Mrs. Christopher Baring, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Gibbs, Sir Harry and Lady Batterbee, Sir Fortescue and Lady Flannery, Lady Agnes Mure, Maurice Macmillan, Miss Gladys Pott, Mrs. Anstruther, Mrs. J. F. Thornecroft, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Booth, Captain and Mrs. Unett, Canon and Mrs. Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Gallsworthy, Mrs. Ramsay, Mrs. Humphrey Talbot, Miss Edith Thompson, Colonel and Mrs. de Saize, Colonel and Mrs. Manning, Mr. and Mrs. T. Trumble, Mrs. Bruche, and a large number of visitors from New Zealand.

ROYAL NAVAL FUND

A RECORD DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF

The 37th annual general meeting of the Royal Naval Fund, founded in connexion with the Royal Naval Exhibition of 1891, was held yesterday at the Royal United Service Institution. In the absence abroad of the president, the Prince of Wales, the chair was taken by Admiral Sir Stanley Colville, chairman of the executive committee, and the attendance included:—

Rear-Admiral Arthur Bromley, Mr. R. A. Haydon General Sir William Nicholls, Vice-Admiral J. R. Seagrave, Engineer Vice-Admiral R. W. Skelton, Mr. W. W. Smallwood, Sir Charles Walker, Admiral Sir Hugh D. R. Watson, and Mr. J. Falkner Phillips (secretary).

The Chairman stated that the success of the Royal Naval Exhibition of 1891, with the surplus proceeds of which this fund was established, was undoubtedly due to the support given by the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII.), who became the first president, the office being subsequently held by King George while Prince of Wales, and the committee, mindful of the indebtedness of the fund to its former Royal presidents, expressed in the strongest possible terms their appreciation of the honour conferred upon the fund by the Prince in taking up the office.

The past year had been a record one for the fund in that the amount distributed in relief, £4,540, exceeded that in any previous year of its existence, the number of beneficiaries being 599—namely, 207 widows, 329 children, and 63 other dependent relatives of seamen and marines. For this achievement the fund had largely to thank the generosity of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and King George's Fund for Sailors. As regards the former, apart from a grant towards current expenditure made from the proceeds of the Royal Tournament, an appreciable addition to capital was due to a further handsome gift from the residue of the Naval Prize Fund. The grants the fund could afford, however, were small in relation to the necessities of the cases dealt with, and it was the earnest hope of the committee that still further support might be forthcoming, so that more lasting benefits might accrue to those coming within the scope of the fund.

DURHAM CASTLE FUND

FURTHER LIST OF DONATIONS

The following further donations to the Durham Castle Preservation Fund are announced, and bring the total (up to January 20) to £40,037 19s. 11d.:—

Already published, £37,908 8s.
Durham County Ladies' Committee, £500; Mr. W. H. Macauley, £350; Ball at Witton Castle, per Durham County Ladies' Committee, £270; Sir John Priestman, £115; the Dean of Gloucester, £100; Sir Hugh Bell, £80 17s. 6d.; Major T. S. Timmis, £50; Hugh Mackay and Co., Limited, £31 10s.; Stockton-on-Tees Secondary School, £28 2s. 11d.

Sir George B. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Whittall, and Mr. J. R. Menzies (£25 each), £75.

Mr. L. G. Sloan and Miss Sutherland (£20 each), £40; Jarrow Secondary School, £14 19s. 6d.; "Vane" Lodge of Freemasons, £13.

Brooks-Bright Foundation, Mr. E. H. Rhodes, Miss D. L. Smith, and Professor A. Guillaume (£10 10s. each), £45.

Mr. J. Wood (fifth donation), Mr. J. Templeman Coclidge, the Rev. E. C. Dewick, the Hon. Mildred Gibbs, Mr. Walter S. Corder, the Rev. Charles Green, Mrs. James Corrigan, and Mrs. Ball (£10 each), £60.

Mr. F. Musgrave Francis, in Memory R.C.S.S., Stuart's Granolithic Company, the Rev. Trevor and Mrs. Gibbins, Colonel John Turnbull, Dr. E. W. Stocks, the Bursar, Corpus Christi College, Oxford, Mr. A. F. Taylour, Mrs. Madeau, Captain George C. Swinton, Dr. E. C. Barnston, Major and Mrs. H. L. Aubrey Fletcher, Dr. G. G. Coulton, Professor S. Alexander, Dr. Bryan Dunstan, and Miss L. Davison, per Legal Sub-Committee (£5 5s. each), £84; other smaller sums, £275 9s.

Donations may be sent to any branch of the Bank of England or of Barclays Bank Limited.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

GIFT TO CHURCH SOCIETY

Mr. John Gardiner, of The Elms, Rudgeway, Alveston, Glos, late chairman of Messrs. Gardiner, Sons, and Co., Limited, who died on November 4, aged 82, left estate of the gross value of £38,005, with net personalty £35,607. He left:—

£3,000 to the incumbent and churchwardens of St. Ambrose, Bristol, for an institute or club; 1,000 shares in his firm to the directors thereof for old and disabled employees at the Nelson-street branch, as they may direct; and £400 to his coachman and gardener, Frederick Charles Duncombe.

After a life interest and other large bequests, the ultimate residue to the Colonial and Continental Church Society.

Major Frederick William Thomas (retd.), of Combe Wood, Colgate, Horsham, who died on November 6, aged 57, left estate of the gross value of £179,186, with net personalty £60,124. He left:—

£300 to his secretary, John Henry Page, if still in his service; £100 similarly to his chauffeur, George Ashby; and £50 to each servant in his service at his decease if of five years' service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Courtenay Hall (retd.), of Gordon-place, Kensington, W., who died on December 18, aged 90, left estate of the gross value of £33,722, with net personalty £33,588. He left:—

£600 in trust for his former servant, Mary Elizabeth Wayman; £100 to his landlord, William John Whittington, "as a mark of appreciation of his kindness to me during the years I have lived in his house"; and £50 to Rose Isabel Ward, if in his service at his death.

Mr. William George Maxwell, of Longthorpe, Peterborough, farmer, who died on November 13, aged 80, left estate of the gross value of £31,422, with net personalty £25,858. He left:—

£50 to the Peterborough New Memorial Hospital.

Dr. William McAfee, M.D., J.P., of Cooleen, West Kirby, Cheshire, who died on November 19, aged 73, left £17,432, with net personalty £17,174. He left:—

£100 each to Nurse Mary E. Pilling and his valet-chauffeur, Stewart Rathbone; £25 to Pattie Price, housemaid; and £100 to John Rathbone and £50 to Mary Paley, if still in his service.

Miss Zina Margaret Ogilvie, of Wilbury-road, Hove, who died on November 8, left estate of the gross value of £7,972, with net personalty £7,803. She left:—

£50 each to Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the Church Missionary Society, the Cancer Hospital, Fulham, the Brighton and District Blind Relief and Visiting Society, and the incumbent of St. Margaret's Church, Brighton, for charities connected with the church for the relief of poverty, the advancement of religion, or the advancement of education, as he may select.

Miss Caroline Margaret Powles, of Warrior-square, St. Leonards-on-Sea, who died on December 15, left £9,769, with net personalty £8,701. She gives:—

£100 to her faithful friend and servant, Elizabeth Shepherd.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
Bannister, Mr. Charles, of Calstock House, Cross Hills, near Keighley, organ builder (net personalty, £3,538)	£5,038
Bradley, Mrs. James Henry (82), of Oakdene, Nocturum, Cheshire, one of the senior directors of the Cunard Steamship Company, Limited, lately deputy chairman of the Union Marine Insurance Company, Limited, a director of the Salt Union, Limited, a member of the Liverpool Committee of Lloyd's Register, and at one time managing director of the British Shipowners' Company (net personalty, £68,055)	86,306
Blackwell, Mr. Richard, of Charleston Villa, Border-road, Sydenham, S.E., underwriter, late London manager of the Yangtsze Insurance Association (net personalty, £12,837)	12,994
Blyth, Lieutenant-Colonel Sidney Beckwith (83), late The Royal Welch Fusiliers, of Sarisdown, Exmouth (net personalty, £1,203)	1,312
Kent, the Rev. Charles, M.A., of Merton Rectory, Thetford, Norfolk, "so far as can at present be ascertained" (net personalty, £1,063)	1,447
Kerr, Mr. James, of Waynesville, Warren-drive, New Brighton, and of Irwell-chambers East, Liverpool, cotton broker, head of James Kerr and Co. (net personalty, £2,995)	8,921
Kirk, Mr. Henry, M.A. (59), of Torleigh, Chestnut-grove, Nottingham, headmaster of Morley School, The Wells-road (net personalty, £684)	1,563
Knight, Mr. Percy Lister, of Red House, Seabrook-road, Hythe, and formerly of Hongkong, formerly chief assistant to the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company (net personalty, £9,998)	16,238
Lawson, Flight-Lieutenant John Francis, R.A.F., of Moreton-terrace, Old Brompton-road, S.W. (net personalty, £41)	61
Lawson, Mrs. Emilie Jane Tyler (84), of the St. Mungo Nursing Home, Falmouth, widow of W. Lawson (net personalty, £83,403)	83,482
O'Donoghue, Mr. William Freeman (73), of Bay Tree Cottage, Epping, late Accountant-General, P.W.D., India (net personalty, £7,017)	8,027
Ritchie, Mr. James, M.A., of Harcourt Bridge-road, Salisbury (net personalty, £10,208)	10,438
Smith, Mr. Albert (75), of Meadowside, Stratton, near Cirencester, Glos, retired farmer (net personalty, £6,256)	7,152
Smith, Mr. Robert James, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (57), of Cathedral-road, Cardiff (net personalty, £18,819)	19,852
Such, Mrs. Alice Mary, of Cranford, near Hounslow, widow of W. H. Such (net personalty, £7,833)	12,907
Tomkins, the Rev. Henry Alfred Colthurst, B.A., of Windermere, Cary-crescent, Torquay (net personalty, £13,898)	13,999
White, Mr. Herbert, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (45), of Coulsdon House, Brighton-road, Coulsdon, late Surgeon Lieutenant-Commander, R.N. (net personalty, £1,946)	4,061

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The Rev. D. F. Campbell, vicar of Preston, Brighton, has been nominated to succeed his father, Canon H. E. Campbell, as Archdeacon and Canon Residentiary of Carlisle. He hopes to take up his duties soon after Easter.

The Rev. Hylton I'Brook Smith, assistant curate of St. Peter, Leicester, has been nominated by the Archbishop of Canterbury, at the request of the Church Council, to the civil chaplaincy at Baghdad, Iraq. Mr. Smith will leave England early in February to take the place of the Rev. F. A. Rogers, who is resigning the chaplaincy. Mr. Rogers will arrive in England early in April, as the doctors advise that he should not face another summer in Iraq.

The Lord Chancellor has made the following presentations:—The Rev. C. H. Blofeld, chaplain to the training ship Mercury at Hamble, Southampton, to the vicarage of Lewannick, in the diocese of Truro; and the Rev. W. N. Skrine, curate at Christ Church, Weston-super-Mare, to the perpetual curacy of Longcot with Fernham, in the diocese of Oxford.

WINCHESTER CATHEDRAL

The work of cleansing the wall paintings in the Lady Chapel of Winchester Cathedral has just been completed under the supervision of Professor Tristram and his assistant, Mr. Moberly. The *Winchester Diocesan Chronicle* says that the work has revealed beauties which must for generations have been obscured. The pictures illustrate the legendary history of the Virgin Mary, and are no doubt closely connected with the Eton paintings which have recently been made visible. Besides the Miracles there are pictures of the Annunciation and of Prior Silkstede (1498-1524), in whose time the paintings were executed.

NOTES

Bishop J. M. Steward, formerly Bishop of Melanesia, has withdrawn his acceptance of the vicarage of Ewshott, near Farnham.

The vicar and congregation of St. Andrew's, Stoke Newington, have completed the endowment fund of £4,000 for the benefice, which they began to raise in 1926. St. Andrew's has contributed £1,900, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners gave £2,000, and the London Diocesan Fund £100. This effort has raised the permanent endowment of the benefice to a sum which will enable future incumbents to live without private means.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

DEGREES AT OXFORD

OXFORD, JAN. 23

In Congregation to-day, the Vice-Chancellor (the Rev. F. Homes Dudden, Master of Pembroke) presiding, the following degrees were conferred:—

B.M.—G. Secker-Walker, St. John's.
D.Phil.—G. R. F. Hunter, Queen's (in absence).
B.A. and M.A.—C. G. Jones, Keble.
M.A.—J. V. White, Exeter; J. Hudig, Oriel; G. D'O. Snow, Oriel; J. A. Mendis, Queen's (in absence); P. S. Rae, New College (in absence); W. K. Hancock, All Souls'; J. K. Lancashire, Brasenose; C. E. D. Peters, Corpus Christi; N. Trisrell-White, Trinity (in absence); G. Secker-Walker, St. John's; M. H. Radger, Jesus (in absence); J. C. Bartlett, Hertford; C. G. Jones, L. E. G. Laughton, and A. Royle, Keble.
B.Litt.—M. Hammond, Balliol (in absence).
B.A.—C. J. W. Fleming, T. W. Gubb, and R. J. F. McIntosh, University; P. N. L. Nicholson, Balliol (in absence); S. V. Misra, Exeter; R. Dossington and W. N. L. Harrison (in absence), Queen's; P. J. E. Clapham, New College; G. W. Davis, J. D. Farmiloe, E. M. Pullen, and E. C. W. Vellers, Lincoln; J. D. L. Hood, R. S. Kennedy, and G. W. Brown, Magdalen; H. V. Rosar and G. R. Martyn, Brasenose; R. S. B. Best, C. K. H. Hill-Wood, and H. M. C. Jones-Mortimer, Christ Church; J. V. d'A. Rowley and D. F. Wolferstan, Trinity; B. Bowles, F. L. Dickson, E. M. Lustrjarten, D. S. Troup, and D. L. Whittle, St. John's; R. C. C. Protheroe, Jesus; D. L. Griffiths and N. J. B. Sabine, Hertford; R. B. Freeland and F. Rust, Keble; Nancy W. Preston, Society of Oxford Home Students.
B.Mus.—B. J. Naylor, Exeter.

BELLS OF MUSCOVY

A NEW SOVIET TYRANNY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

While across the open spaces of Hyde Park the music of the New Zealand carillon floats in waves of silvery sound comes news of the doom of the consecrated bells of Russia. Soon the numberless belfries of the lands under Bolshevist rule will be empty as sockets from which the eyeballs have been torn. The Soviet, ever tightening their strangle-hold on the Greek Church, have resolved on a step that adroitly combines the stifling of religion with an increase to their revenues.

Yet Russians love bells, which have hitherto played a far more important part in their national and daily life than they do in ours. Moscow is said to have contained as many as 5,000 bells whose joyous clamour accompanied every public ceremony and celebrated every important event. Who that knew Russia before the War but remembers Easter eve in Moscow? The silent crowds waiting in and around the churches of the Kremlin, the twinkling light of thousands of tapers, the thrill of expectation, till at last on the stroke of midnight there fell the deep notes of Ivan Veliky, the great bell in its tall white tower that Boris Godounov gave to Moscow. It was answered by peal on peal from every quarter of the city. The noise was deafening. Every one was shouting, laughing, embracing one another with hearty kisses on both cheeks, with exclamations of "Christ is risen!" and "He is risen indeed!" as the unvarying response.

There was one exception, however, recorded by the late Sir D. Mackenzie Wallace, to which subsequent events have lent a touch of grim humour. On a certain Easter morning that stern autocrat Nicholas I., issuing from his cabinet, gave the soldier on guard at the door the usual salutation of "Christ is risen!" and was thunderstruck when the soldier replied with respectful firmness, "Not at all, your Imperial Majesty." The Tsar, startled out of taciturnity and probably supposing the man was mad, inquired into his history and found he was a Jew. On which Nicholas, moved by one of those magnanimous impulses that are the saving grace of tyrants, made the bold dissenter a handsome Easter present.

To all those scenes in which the bells of Russia played their part must silence now succeed? or will her present rulers, like their French prototypes, enthrone a pagan deity and revert to the Feast of Mazlyanitza, goddess of Spring and of Agriculture, with dancing for old and young, and large consumption of fried cakes and kvass? And what of Georgia? which claims to have accepted Christianity in A.D. 379, 600 years before St. Vladimir forcibly baptized his Kievan subjects in the waters of the Dnieper. The belfries of Tiflis boast an antiquity beside which the domes of Petrograd are a mushroom growth of yesterday, but archæologists may not save them nor the saints to whom their bells were dedicated. No more will be heard in Tiflis the harmonious resonance of the cathedral bell punctuating the chanting of the choir, an alliance of bell and voices without other instrumental accompaniment that has a strange, austere beauty. Tiflis is rich in churches, some of them said to date from the reign of the great medieval Georgian Queen, Tamara: she who built cathedrals and endowed monasteries as freely as a modern magnate distributes libraries, and, while her raiding armies went far afield, spread her religious benefactions yet farther, founding religious houses in France, in Cyprus, in Jerusalem.

Bell foundries were rare in Russia and Georgia until a comparatively late period. The antique bells that were found under the Church of the Tithes at Kiev probably came from Italy, whence apparently were obtained the Russian bells of the Middle Ages. In Moscow bells and cannons were cast side by side in the Imperial arsenal from the 17th century onwards, usually under the direction of Dutchmen, who, when carrying out delicate processes of which they held the secret, would give their Russian artisans a holiday. England, too, sent bells to Russia, a peal of seven bells being cast by an English foundry for a church in Petrograd as late as 1738.

Now it is written there shall be no more steeple music in Muscovy. Like the tradition of Tsardom, the hallowed bells and all they signalized are passing away in a molten stream to be transformed to other shapes and other uses. Let those in whom the love of bell harmonies is reviving offer regret and sympathy to the people who are losing one of the most intimate joys of their existence.

WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

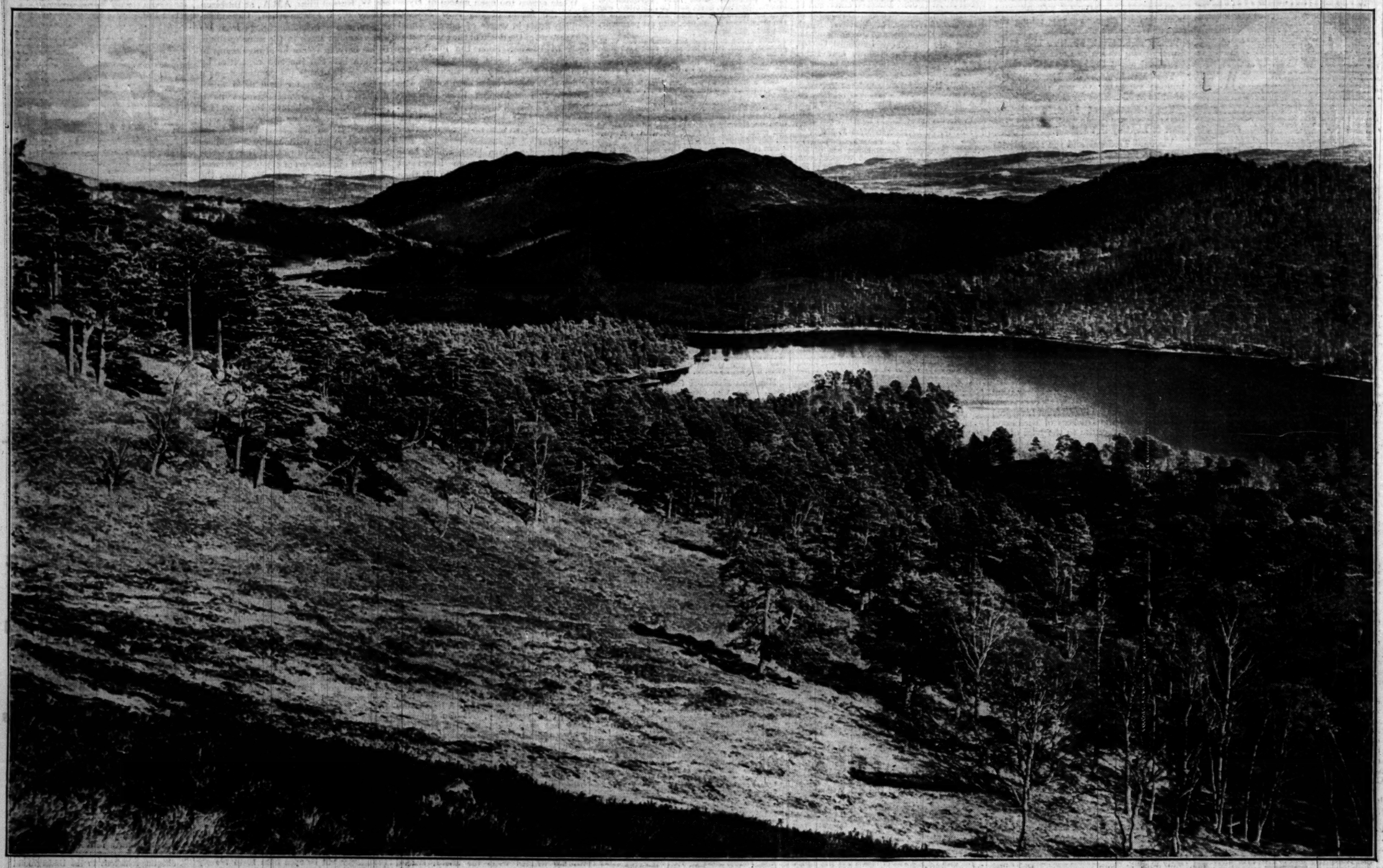
TREATMENT FOR "SQUINT"

The Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, Broad-street, Holborn, has opened a new department for treating the disability commonly known as "squint." It places the most modern apparatus at the service of patients and marks an important development of the beneficent work of the institution. Most of the patients attending the department are children. They are treated individually in cubicles, where, with the aid of the apparatus, they are educated in the use of the defective eye. The department is also used by adults, and arrangements have been made for continuation of treatment to enable patients to derive the full benefit of the new service.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

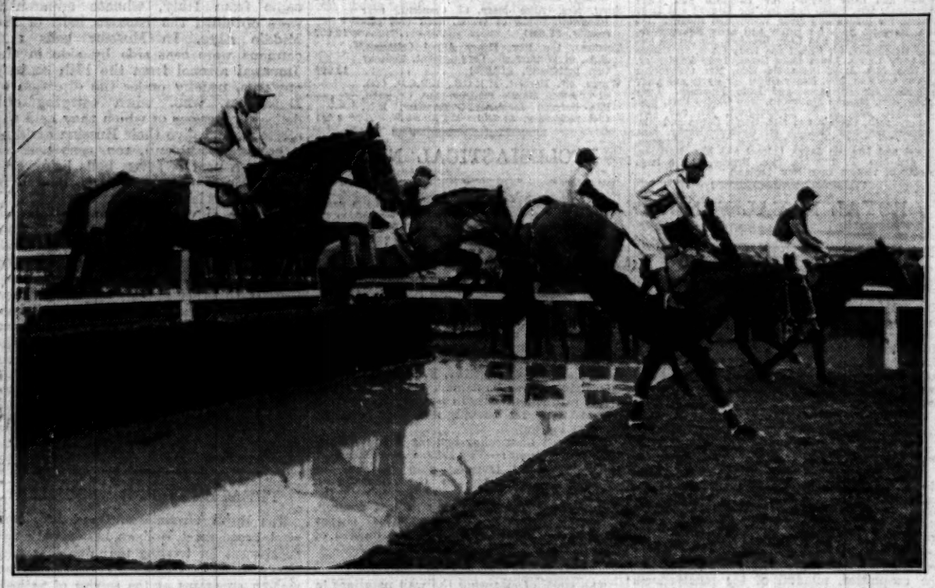
The Lord Mayor's dinner to members of the Court of Common Council, Mansion House, 7.30.
Sir Kingsley Wood at Fox Hill L.C.C. Schools, Wood with, 8.
Cambridge University Anglo-German Association: Inaugural dinner, Lion Hotel, Petty Cury, 8.
Burns Club of London: Birthday celebration, Hotel Metropole, 6.45.
Royal Institution: Sir William Bragg on "Cellulose in the Light of the X-Rays," 9.
Morley College for Working Men and Women: Mr. Archibald Rose on "China," 8.
Miss Ishbel MacDonald distributes prizes at School of Engineering and Navigation, 7.
National Association of Young Farmers' Clubs: Annual conference, Ministry of Agriculture, 11.
Mayor of Westminster at reception to delegates attending the conference of the Institution of Public Administration, Caxton Hall, 8.45.
British Academy: Sir Charles Holmes on "Raphael and Michael Angelo," 5.
League of Nations Union: City of London branch reception, Cutlers' Hall, 4.
British-Italian League: Dr. Percy Dearmer on the Italian Pictures at Burlington House, 47, Grosvenor-square, 5.
Royal Sanitary Institute: Dr. Fenton on "Infectious Diseases," 6.
British Museum (Natural History): Professor Douglas Mawson delivers Swiney lecture on Geology, Imperial College of Science, 5.30.
Institution of Mechanical Engineers: Mr. E. Watson Smyth on "General Operating Experiences with the first 'Wood' Steam Generator," 6.
Association of Economic Biologists: Annual general meeting, Dr. Butler on "Some Aspects of the Morbid Anatomy of Plants," Imperial College of Science, 4.30.
Institution of Chemical Engineers: Dr. Herbert Levinstein on "Films and Fibres derived from Cellulose," Institution of Civil Engine

THE BEAUTIES OF GLEN AFFRIC: A SUGGESTED NATIONAL PARK



THE PINE-CLOTHED BORDER OF LOCH BENEVEIAN.—The suitability of Glen Affric, Inverness, for the purposes of a National Park for Scotland was discussed at the recent meeting of the Convention of Royal Burghs in Edinburgh. Our photograph of Loch Beneveian, which stretches about 3½ miles along Glen Affric, shows part of the forest of natural Scots pines bordering the lake. Glen Affric was one of the valleys threatened by the Grampian Hydro-Electric Power Scheme, which was recently rejected by a Select Committee of the House of Lords.

THE MAN IN POSSESSION.—A scene from Mr. H. M. Harwood's comedy, which was produced at the Ambassadors Theatre on Wednesday. The players are: Miss Isabel Jeans, Mr. Walter Piers, Miss Alex Frizell, and Mr. Paul Gill.



THE WINCHESTER STEEPLECHASE.—At the water jump in the Winchester Handicap Steeplechase at Newbury yesterday. The winner, Mr. E. Platt's Castletown, is seen nearest the camera, and immediately behind is Mr. J. H. Whitney's Sir Lindsay, which has been entered for the Grand National. Eagle's Tail was second and Carfax third.

MOTOR-CAR PARKING IN PARIS.—The official attendants at the new parking places in Paris wear helmets similar to those of the mounted police. One of them is seen above handing a permit to a motorist.

HUNGARIAN POISONING TRIAL.—Maria Kardos (right), a woman who was sentenced to death for the murder of her husband and her 23-year-old son, with the chief witness. This was one of the series of poisoning cases at Szolnok, a village on the Theiss.

"PATRIOTISM."—One of four groups of statuary carved from Australian granite for the National War Memorial of Victoria to be erected in Melbourne.

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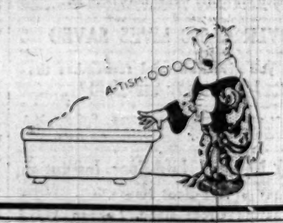

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Books of the Week

WARREN HASTINGS

NEW LIGHT ON PHILIP FRANCIS

WARREN HASTINGS AND PHILIP FRANCIS. By SOPHIA WEITZMAN. (Manchester: University Press. 25s. net.)

Miss Weitzman's volume is a very solid, valuable contribution to the history of Warren Hastings. Of all the aspects of his career demanding careful and detailed consideration, his relations with Francis form undoubtedly the most important, for here alone can be found the explanation of that extraordinary Whig legend which so long passed for the true account of the greatest of all the governors-general of British India. Bit by bit the legend has been exposed as a party fabrication. But Miss Weitzman has boldly investigated its very sources, and has shown how wholly it was begotten by the disappointed venom of Francis on the uncritical enthusiasm of Burke. With the aid of the Francis papers, since 1915 deposited in the India Office Library, she has been able to trace the development closely, and to exhibit the personal conflict between the two men growing into a struggle of principles, and the policy of assimilation which visibly underlay the ideas of Pitt and Dundas and Cornwallis being first formulated by Francis himself. And while her narrative is well supported by references, she adds a considerable series of well-chosen and hitherto unpublished documents, which greatly increase the value of her work.

The story begins with a calamitous piece of legislation. The Regulating Act so weakened the home Government that neither the Ministry nor the court of directors could enforce their will upon the Indian administration. At the same time that control from England was annihilated, the Bengal Government was given a vague and tempting responsibility over the other presidencies, its council was cloven into two warring factions, and alongside of it was set up a wholly independent court of law with an indefinite and ambiguous jurisdiction. In the framing of this Act Clive seems to have had a greater share than any other individual; and indeed one of the most striking of Miss Weitzman's conclusions is the weight with which the dead hand of Clive lay upon his great successor. Very probably Clive had a share in the nomination of Francis to the new Council. Francis's father received a pension from George Grenville; Clive was closely associated with the Grenvilles; on Francis's departure for India Clive at once named him one of his attorneys as being "particularly acquainted" with him. Clive, then, may very well have been that additional patron to whom Francis afterwards referred without naming. In any case the intimacy ripened swiftly once it had been determined that Francis should go to India. Francis visited Walcot repeatedly. He absorbed Clive's ideas and prejudices, and was publicly regarded as Clive's representative. But this meant nothing less than that Francis before ever he left England was committed to attack Hastings's measures and policy. The latter, from the moment he had assumed the government of Bengal, had been busy replacing Clive's Dual Government by a direct administration. In the view of Clive, who had ever thought slightingly of Hastings and heartily detested the Vansittart group to which Hastings belonged, such a gross mistake should be reversed at the earliest possible moment. How eagerly his pupil adopted his ideas is shown by letters which Miss Weitzman has printed for the first time. The new councillors landed in Calcutta in October, 1774. In November Francis was declaring to Clive that Bengal 10 years earlier had been a Paradise before the Fall compared with the condition in which he now found it: "Mr. Hastings," he adds, "wholly and solely has sold and ruined Bengal. He is the most corrupt of villains." Early in the next year, in the hope of getting Hastings turned out of office, he is writing to every friend he has to use every scrap of influence not only with Lord North, but also with three heroes of the Junius Letters—Weymouth, Sandwich, and Rigby. It is clear that Hastings's enormities did not emerge gradually after months of close investigation, as Francis afterwards averred, but sprang into being, sudden and complete, in the first letters that Francis wrote from Calcutta.

Miss Weitzman very rightly lays great stress upon the conflict of principles that lay behind the personal struggle. Clive's system and that which Francis advocated rested on the assumption that a good English administration was impossible. In fact Francis had no faith in the purpose of Britain in India. But Hastings had, though Francis could not believe in his sincerity. The direct collection of the revenue, the establishment of new Courts of Justice, the transference of control from Murshidabad to Calcutta, the untiring efforts made to preserve the best features of the old institutions, to purge away their abuses and to establish among the company's servants a knowledge of the laws, languages, and customs of Bengal—in short, every measure which to-day leads us to regard Hastings as one who cherished administrative ideas far in advance of his time—seemed to Francis so demonstrably false, so fundamentally unsound, that its motive could be nothing else than laying open the country to the plunder of Hastings and his friends. While Hastings, with the supreme talent of the statesman, was labouring to modify existing facts into something better, Francis, the visionary revolutionist, could tolerate no union of Indian and British ideas, and would leave Bengal unreformed if he could not introduce English institutions in their entirety.

At last, as Hastings wrote, his enemies sickened, died, and fled. Francis, having recovered from his pistol-wound, gathered up his winnings at the whist-tables of Calcutta, disposed of his house, his furniture, and his mistress, and took ship for England in order to renew the struggle on ground more favourable to himself. He had long been busily preparing for the new campaign. With that shrewd appreciation of human weaknesses which rendered him such a deadly enemy, he had begun, as soon as ever he reached Bengal, to appeal to Edmund Burke's emotions with lurid descriptions of the misery of the inhabitants. His arrival in England was followed by a stream of letters in the daily and weekly Press, and a series of pamphlets, some anonymous, some fathered upon others, but all evidently inspired by a common object. Through Burke and General Richard Smith and Henry Dundas he got into close touch with the select and secret committees then sitting. At his suggestion the committees summoned witness after witness who had returned from India with a grudge against the Governor-General, and these witnesses were frequently coached by Burke and Francis before they gave their evidence. All this activity, conducted by a past-master in the art of slander, created in certain influential circles that atmosphere of unmeasured indignation which Francis desired. Happily the proceedings in the trial were less inequitable than the manner of its commencement. The House resolved that Hastings's great personal enemy should not be named among the managers, and so Francis was left to console himself with that "inward sunshine of the soul" which Burke with unmeant irony ascribed to him, and was excluded from an ostensible part in the drama which he had prepared and stage-managed so skilfully. He himself summed up the result in a striking phrase: "Hastings has been impeached and I have been condemned." But no condemnation could atone for the calamity which had distracted Hastings from completing the reformation of the company's administration—from finishing that "great and weighty fabric, of which all the parts were yet loose and destitute of the superior weight which was to give them their mutual support and their collateral strength."

SIDNEY LEE

ELIZABETHAN AND OTHER ESSAYS

ELIZABETHAN AND OTHER ESSAYS. By SIR SIDNEY LEE. Selected and Edited by FREDERICK S. BOAS. (Oxford: Clarendon Press. London: Humphrey Milford. 18s. net.)

It was Sir Sidney Lee's fate to do an immense amount of work for literature and scholarship, to attain a considerable degree of fame, and never to be free from attack. His position made the attacks all but inevitable. His was the *via media* of sober knowledge and sense; and *medio tutissimus ibis* never implied safety from the attacks of those who infest that road on either side. The clearest example is Lee's "Life of Shakespeare." That admirable and valuable book was always being savagely or derisively attacked by Baconians and other "anti-Stratfordians" because Lee knew too much to have any patience with their flights of fancy. On the other hand, the book and certain other of Lee's writings on Shakespeare discontented some Shakespearians of equal learning and more imagination, because in them he had not the courage and the perception to discard as obviously apocryphal some of the legends and traditions concerning the playwright and his life in Stratford and in London. And there remains the objection in which both kinds of opponents may join—that Lee's Shakespeare somehow never comes to life, and never appears before the reader as man and as poet.

He lacked, let it be admitted, the creative touch and the vivifying imagination. He lacked grace and variety of style. And, as biographer and historian, he so prized impartiality and clear vision that he always made his subjects out to be less interesting and original and important than they were, for fear of making them out more so than they were. But in this volume of lectures and essays which Dr. Boas has collected in memory of his predecessor in the presidency of the Elizabethan Literary Society, the reader will find plenty of good reasons for respecting and few for looking down upon the qualities of Lee's mind. Lee writes here on English literature in education, on the art of biography, on foreign and classical influences in the English Renaissance, and, in some very interesting articles, on the history of the discovery and colonization of the Americas. He always knows precisely what he means to do, announces it, and does it. All his work is rich in knowledge, fully thought out, and clearly arranged. The reader will find evidence not only of great learning and breadth of thought but also of enthusiasm which, however little he allowed it to appear, was the power that sustained Lee in his great and often tedious labours. He lacked the qualities which make a man a popular writer and the leader of a following; but he had his own kind of greatness, and his example will not be forgotten.

SOME NEW BOOKS

JOHN CHRISTIAN BACH. By Charles Sanford Terry. (Milford. 25s. n.)

WHITE AND BLACK IN AFRICA. By H. Ibidem. (Longmans. 2s. n.)

THE STORMY LIFE OF MIRABEAU. By Henri de Jouvenel. (Harrap. 10s. 6d. n.)

THE SHAKESPEARE CANON. Part IV. I. By J. M. Robertson. (Routledge. 7s. 6d. n.)

LUTHER AND THE REFORMATION. Vol. IV. By James Mackinnon, D.D. (Longmans. 16s. n.)

THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE. By Claude H. Van Tyne. (Constable. 21s. n.)

THE HARDIMAN PAPERS. Edited by S. M. Ellis. (Constable. 21s. n.)

A DAUGHTER OF THE MEDICIS. By Jean H. Marriejol. Translated by John Peile. (Harpers. 16s. n.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND THE CHURCH OF CHRIST. By A. E. J. Rawlinson, D.D. (Longmans. 5s. n.)

LAUSANNE, LAMBETH AND SOUTH INDIA. By N. P. Williams, D.D. (Longmans. 2s. 6d. n.)

THE ECONOMICS OF THE COAL INDUSTRY. By R. C. Smart. (P. S. King. 12s. 6d. n.)

AMONG THE FRANCISCAN TERTIARIES. By Nesta de Robeck. (Dent. 10s. 6d. n.)

WILLIAM MARSHALL, FIRST EARL OF PEMBROKE. By Thomas Leckie Jarman. (Oxford: Blackwell. 4s. 6d. n.)

MAN HUNTING IN THE JUNGLE. By G. M. Dyott. (Arnold. 12s. 6d. n.)

PARIS IN PROFILE. By George Slocombe. (Cayme Press. 12s. 6d. n.)

FICTION.

OLIVER'S DAUGHTER. By Richard Church. (Dent. 7s. 6d. n.)

A PAINTED CLOTH. By Guy Chapman. (Cassell. 7s. 6d. n.)

In addition to the reviews published regularly in *The Times*, full criticisms of new books, together with a comprehensive list of current publications, will be found in *The Times Literary Supplement*, issued every Thursday, price 3d.

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J. C. SQUIRE in *THE OBSERVER*.

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SHORTER NOTICES

HISTORY, TRAVEL, ESSAYS

Mr. Wilson Harris has written a thoroughly up-to-date treatise, NAVAL DISARMAMENT (George Allen and Unwin; 3s. 6d. net), on the limitation and reduction of naval armaments, beginning with the situation at the end of the Great War, and bringing the reader up to the problems that face the present London Conference. The book is written in a more graphic and less documented style than the monograph published the other day by the R.I.I.A. and is eminently suitable for the general reader who needs an introduction to the subject of the moment. If the London Conference succeeds, Mr. Wilson Harris argues, it will be because lessons of previous failures have been learned; and he therefore traces with care and accuracy the course of the negotiations in Washington in 1921-22, which, he reminds us, actually failed in more respects than they succeeded. It was originally hoped to arrange for parity in all classes of ships, but actually agreement only emerged in regard to capital ships and aircraft carriers and the maximum size of cruisers—which promptly became a minimum. The misunderstanding which arose in the United States about parity in all classes having been accepted by Great Britain is explained with quotations from Lord Balfour's speech in reply to Mr. Hughes; and the building of the Rodney and Nelson, which caused an entirely unwarranted perturbation in the United States, is put in its proper perspective. The stories of the unsuccessful Geneva Three-Power Conference of 1927 and of the unhappy Draft Agreement between Great Britain and France in the following year are told again, and Mr. Harris writes with intimate knowledge of the work of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission of the League of Nations. There is a discreet reference in the last chapter to the hypothetical question of the "freedom of the seas," which of course could not arise if all countries accepted in their full implications the obligations of the Kellogg Pact and of the League Covenant. But as Mr. Wilson Harris observes, "The world is in hesitant transition between two systems"; and "parity," "global tonnage," and "requirements" are still storm centres of controversy.

Johnson is the chief character in Mr. S. C. Roberts's AN EIGHTEENTH CENTURY GENTLEMAN and other Essays (Cambridge University Press; 8s. net), as he has been in other good works by the same author. But the 18th-century gentleman is George Lyttelton, the story of whose life, with that of his brothers, could reflect the life of the society of his times. Lyttelton was of that century and could have lived in no other period. "For many years," says Johnson, who did not warm towards him, "the name of George Lyttelton was seen in every account of every debate in the House. . . . His zeal was considered by the courtiers as not only violent, but acrimonious and malignant." He was a poet of sorts, too, though his lament on the death of his wife is dismissed in chilling words of ambiguity by Johnson. Those verses, however, won the warmest of tributes from Thomas Gray, and their author had the friendship of many writers, notably of Fielding, James Thomson, and Shenstone. Mr. Roberts's sentiments are not turned against Lyttelton by his admiration of Johnson: he is not laudatory, but his respect is evident for this "curious blend of Horace Walpole and the Prince Consort." Other essays in this book deal with Johnsoniana, and the concluding one makes a clean break from the 18th century to deal with Macaulay as a typical figure of Victorianism: "Serene, successful, pre-eminent."

The Rhodes Memorial Lectures, delivered in 1929 by M. Elie Halévy, are now published; THE WORLD CRISIS OF 1914-18: AN INTERPRETATION (Oxford: Clarendon Press; London: Milford; 5s. net). In those papers the French historian deals little with politics, and not at all with personalities, but essays to define the collective forces, the collective feelings and movements of public opinion, which, in the early years of the 20th century, made for strife. M. Halévy puts in an interesting word on behalf of the political leaders of nations upon whom is visited the blame for peace or war. "So long," he writes, "as we have not evolved a fanaticism of humanity strong enough to counterbalance or absorb the fanaticisms of nationality, let us not visit our sins upon our statesmen. Let us rather find reasons for excusing them, if they occasionally feel compelled to submit to the pressure of our disinterested and fanatical emotions."

THE HARDIMAN PAPERS (1865-1868), edited by Mr. S. M. Ellis (Constable: 21s. net), gives us a third instalment of the lively letters written to a friend in Australia by this eminent Victorian man-about-town, who was also a respected magistrate on the Surrey Bench, and later the editor of the *Morning Post*. His letters are a repertory of gossip (often Rabelaisian in flavour) about politics, the Church, the Bar, the stage, and the London of the sixties in general. His friendships with men of letters, including George Meredith (who made him one of his own characters as "Mr. Tuckham"), and Shirley Brooks, give an added interest to his jovial sketches of the life of his day. He is found in this new volume almost equally amused at Swinburne's difficulties with his party, the Colenso controversy in the Church, the uproar about Swinburne's "Poems and Ballads," and the poet's love affair with Adah Isaacs Menken, the famous circus-rider.

TEN YEARS' LIFE OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS, by John Eppstein (The May Fair Press; 7s. 6d. net), is a well written account of the League, bringing out the varied and far-reaching character of the work done during its ten years of existence, and setting out a great deal of information in a style calculated to hold the reader's attention. The story of the League is full of incident and strong personalities, not only on the political side, but also in relation to its efforts to deal with many social problems. Nor are its financial, industrial, and economic activities lacking in interest when the directness with which they touch the actual lives of the peoples is brought out. Numerous illustrations and portraits of prominent people who have collaborated by contributing short introductions to the chapters add to the popular appeal of the volume. "The League," says Viscount Cecil in a general introduction, "is literally not only the corner-stone of British foreign policy, but the decisive factor in almost every international negotiation." Mr. Eppstein's account of its origin, of how it works, and of the questions to which it attends should help in increasing the moral support on which the future of the League depends. The work of the World Court and of the International Labour Office, as well as of the League itself, is described.

Two books on Nigerian history are published. The first, THE MUHAMMADAN EMIRATES OF NIGERIA, by S. J. Hogben (Milford: 10s. 6d. net), is a text-book designed for use in Nigerian schools. Its aim is to give a general outline of Nigerian history, with special reference to the effect on the Western Sudan of such outstanding events in the history of Islam as the expulsion of the Moors from Spain and the sack of Baghdad by the Tartars. The chapters devoted to general Islamic history are very sketchy, but the book meets a real need, and should be read by all English people who wish to obtain some knowledge of Nigerian history. The Hon. H. B. Hermon-Hodge, the compiler of the second volume, GAZETTEER OF ILORIN PROVINCE (Allen and Unwin; 21s. net), is widely known (as "Langa-Langa") as the author of a very amusing book on life in Nigeria, but the aim here is to give a serious survey of the peoples, history, communications, and commercial and other facts of Ilorin Province. The result is an excellent book of its kind, which may be commended to all who are interested in that or neighbouring parts of Nigeria. The maps and illustrations are particularly good.

In SIR WALTER SCOTT'S CONGÉ (A. and C. Black; 8s. net) Lord Sands has used two unpublished letters of William Erskine, later Lord Kinneddar, with other data of pedigrees, &c., to supplement and in some points to correct Lockhart's account of Scott's early love-affair with Williamina Belsches, later Lady Forbes of Pitsligo, and traditionally the Greenmantle of "Redgauntlet." The data are marshalled with the skill one expects from a distinguished lawyer, the book is handsomely supplied with portraits and facsimiles, and one is glad to be able to observe that not only Scott but his rival and the lady emerge from this fuller telling of their tale with no discredit to anyone concerned.

Colonel Bilgeri's practical HANDBOOK ON MOUNTAIN SKI-ING has been translated by Major Harold Holme (Chiswick Press: 8s. net), a friend and student of the famous instructor who organized and instructed the Austrian Imperial ski-troops. Major Holmes, in an account of Colonel Bilgeri's activities, mentions that from 1894 until 1914, having persuaded the authorities of the value of his regiment's ski-detachment, he instructed the officers and men, climbing with them on skis all the mountain ranges of Austria-Hungary, many peaks being scaled for the first time in history. During the War Bilgeri and his ski-command spent four years on the mountains.

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

EXCERPTS FROM "THE MIKADO"

To-night at 8.15 excerpts from Mr. Rupert D'Oyly Carte's production of *The Mikado* will be relayed from the Savoy Theatre and broadcast from 2LO, 5XX, and other stations. The performance will be conducted by Dr. Malcolm Sargent and the cast will include Mr. Derek Oldham, Mr. Leslie Rands, Mr. Henry A. Lytton, Mr. Sydney Granville, Miss Winnie Melville, Miss Beatrice Elburn, and Miss Nellie Briercliffe. Two short plays will also be transmitted during the evening. The first is a humorous short story by Thomas Hardy—*Tony Kytes, the Arch Deceiver*, adapted by Miss Muriel Levy; and the second is *The Safe*, a "thriller" specially written for broadcasting by Mr. W. P. Lipscomb.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting programmes for to-day, January 24, are as follows:—

LONDON—Call 2LO (842kc.) (356.3m.), and DAVENTRY—Call 5XX (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

During alternative programme tests between 12 mid-day and 1 p.m., 11 p.m. and 12 midnight, London programme will be broadcast on **1,148kc. (261.3m.).**

10.15 a.m.:—Service. **10.30**:—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45**:—The Townswoman's Day (3): The Importance of a Good Digestion, by Dr. Stella Churchill. **11-12 (5XX only)**:—Gramophone Records. **11-11.30 (2LO only)**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process.

12:—Sonia Moldawsky (violin); Roy Ellett (pianoforte). **12.30**:—Organ Music played by Leonard H. Warner, relayed from St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate. **1-2**:—Gramophone Records. **2.30**:—For the Schools—Rural Survey (7): Vegetation in England, by Miss C. A. Simpson. **2.55**:—Interlude. **3**:—Peoples of the World and their Homes (1): The Bedawi of Arabia, by Brigadier-General Sir Wyndham Deedes. **3.20**:—Interlude. **3.25**:—Hints on Athletics and Games: School Football, by Mr. S. F. Gill. **3.40**:—Interlude. **3.45**:—Concert to Schools—The Sybil Eaton Quartet—Sybil Eaton (violin), Pierre Tas (violin), Raymond Jeremy (viola), Alan Forde (violoncello); Christine McClure (soprano). **4.30**:—Orchestra, from the May Fair Hotel. **5.15**:—Children—Oh, Dear, Dear! with Ronald Frankau, John Thorne, and A King and a Cow, from Psammy-forshort (Edgar Dickie). **6**:—How to Plan your Schemes of Decoration, by Mr. Edward Newman. **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—Bach Toccatas and Fugues, played by James Ching (pianoforte). **7-7.20**:—Careers for Boys and Girls (2): Nursery Nursing, by Mrs. St. Aubyn. **7.25**:—After-War Social Tendencies (1): New Tastes, by Mr. C. Delisle Burns, from Glasgow.

7.45:—Surprise Item. **8.15**:—Excerpts from Rupert d'Oyly Carte's production of The Mikado, written by W. S. Gilbert, composed by Arthur Sullivan, with Derek Oldham, Leslie Rands, Henry A. Lytton, Sydney Granville, Winnie Melville, Beatrice Elburn, Nellie Briercliffe; musical director, Dr. Malcolm Sargent; relayed from the Savoy Theatre. **9**:—Weather; News; Local News. Shipping Forecast, Stock Exchange Summary, and Fat Stock Prices (5XX only). **9.20**:—People and Things, by Mr. Harold Nicolson. **9.35**:—Tony Kytes, the Arch Deceiver, an introduction, a play, and an epilogue by Muriel A. Levy, adapted from a humorous short story, written by Thomas Hardy; The Safe, written specially for broadcasting by W. P. Lipscomb. The plays produced by Howard Rose. **10.12**:—Second Excerpt from The Mikado, with Darrell Fancourt and Bertha Lewis. **11**:—Band from the Ambassador Club. **12-12.30 a.m. (2LO only)**:—Experimental Television Transmission by the Baird Process.

DAVENTRY—Call 5GB (626kc.) (479.2m.).

12:—The Birmingham Studio Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell; Emilio Waldron (soprano). **1.15**:—Orchestra from the May Fair Hotel. **2-3**:—Organ Music played by Leonard H. Warner, relayed from St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate; Johanna Vollers (soprano). **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—S. C. Cotterell (clarinet). **6.15**:—Weather; News. **6.40**:—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **7.15**:—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell; Ben Williams (tenor); Belle Davidson (violin). **8.30**:—Sculpture—I, Theories Old and New, by Mr. Stanley Casson. **9**:—Stainless Stephen (entertainer). **9.15**:—Aerbut and Gaertie's Party, written and arranged by Graham Squiers, in aid of the Birmingham Mail Christmas Tree Fund, with Edith James, Jack Venables, Albert Daniels, Ann Bradley, Mabel France, Edgar Lane, Eddie Robinson, Charles Herbert, Alfred Butler, Mason and Armes. **10.15-10.30**:—Weather; News.

ABERDEEN—Call 2BD (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See London. **2.30**:—See Glasgow. **2.55**:—Mr. Day's Work—2, Mr. George Hall: As a Fisherman, from Aberdeen. **3.10**:—See Glasgow. **3.15**:—See Glasgow. **6.15**:—See London. **7.25**:—See London. **7.45**:—See London. **9.15**:—See Glasgow. **9.20**:—See London. **11-11.15**:—See Glasgow.

BELFAST—Call 2BE (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See London. **12**:—Organ Music. **12.30-1**:—Gramophone Records. **2.30**:—See London. **4.30**:—Dance Music. **5**:—Stop Press. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Miss Florence Irvin: Household Tips. **6.15**:—See London. **7.25**:—See London. **7.45**:—See London. **9.15**:—Regional News. **9.20**:—See London. **9.35**:—The Orchestra. Nora Coetmore (violoncello); R. M. Kent (tenor). **10.12-11**:—See London.

BOURNEMOUTH—Call 6BM (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See London. **2.30**:—See London. **6.15**:—See London. **7.25**:—See London. **7.45**:—See London. **9.15**:—Local News. **9.20-11**:—See London.

CARDIFF—Call 5WA (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See London. **12-1**:—See London. **2.30**:—See London. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Mr. A. G. Prys-Jones: Anglo-Cymric Poetry—1, English Poetry and Wales. **6.15**:—See London. **7.25**:—See London. **7.45**:—See London. **9.15**:—West Regional News. **9.20**:—See London. **9.35**:—The Afan Glee Society conducted by T. J. Roblin; Ada Hemmings (pianoforte); Mari Elwyn (soprano). **10.12-11**:—See London.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30:—Time, Weather, Exchange Quotations and Gramophone Concerts. **5**:—Gramophone Records. **5.15**:—Children. **7**:—Gramophone Records. **7.20**:—News. **7.30**:—Time and Gardening Talk. **7.45**:—Recitations. **8**:—Grand Studio Concert—The Station Orchestra; Victor Colt (tenor); the Station String Orchestra; Maura O'Connor (mezzo-soprano); the Station Orchestra: Old Time Dances; Jay Ryan (baritone); the Community Players in a Sketch; the Men's Chorus: National Songs. **10.30**:—Time, News, and Weather.

DUNDEE—Call 2DE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH—Call 2EH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See London. **2.30**:—See Glasgow. **2.55**:—See Glasgow. **3.10**:—See Glasgow. **3.15**:—See Glasgow. **4**:—See Glasgow. **4.30**:—See London. **5.15**:—See Glasgow. **6.15**:—See London. **7.25**:—See London. **7.45**:—See London. **9.15**:—See Glasgow. **9.20**:—See London. **11-11.15**:—See Edinburgh.

GLASGOW—Call 5SC (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See London. **2.30**:—For the Schools: Travellers' Tales of Other Lands—2, Mr. Alexander MacDonald: Adventuring in the Solomons. **2.50**:—Music. **2.55**:—My Day's Work—2, Mr. George Hall: As a Fisherman, from Aberdeen. **3.10**:—Music. **3.15**:—Concert for Schools, arranged by Henry M. Haversgal; Mona Benson (contralto); A. W. Dace (pianoforte), from Edinburgh; Dance Music. **4.30**:—Trio for Oboe, Violin, and Piano (Handel); Alexander Hanna (bass-baritone). **5.15**:—Children. **5.57**:—Weather for Farmers. **6**:—Bulletin of Juvenile Organizations. **6.15**:—See London. **7.25**:—Mr. C. Delisle Burns: After-War Social Tendencies—1, New Tastes. **7.45**:—See London. **9.15**:—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20**:—See London. **11-11.15**:—A Sarnrise Item, by Harry Gordon—The Man from Inverness-cky, from Edinburgh.

MANCHESTER—Call 2ZY (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See London. **2.30**:—See London. **4.30**:—Orchestra. **5.15**:—Children. **6**:—Dr. Brade Birks: Fighting the Dirt in the Industrial North—3, The First Law of Health. **6.15**:—See London. **7.25**:—See London. **7.45**:—See London. **9.15**:—North Regional News. **9.20-11**:—See London.

PLYMOUTH—Call 5PY (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See London. **2.30**:—See London. **5.15**:—Children. **6.15**:—See London. **7.25**:—See London. **7.45-11**:—See London.

SWANSEA—Call 5SX (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See London. **2.30**:—See London. **5.15**:—See Cardiff. **6**:—See London. **6.15**:—See London. **7.25**:—See London. **7.45**:—See London. **9.15**:—See Cardiff. **9.20-11**:—See London.

RELAY STATIONS—LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500 and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m.:—See London. **2.30**:—See London. **5.15**:—See Manchester. **6**:—See London. **6.15**:—See London. **7.25**:—See London. **7.45**:—See London. **9.15**:—See Manchester. **9.20-11**:—See London.

FOREIGN STATIONS.

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (344m. 1kw.). 3.30:—Trio Selections. 5:—Market Prices and Exchange Quotations. 6.5:—Talk for Women. 6.30:—News and Trio Music. 8.30:—Elementary French Lesson. 9:—Chimes; Weather; Exchange Quotations, and Programme from Toulouse (PTT) (235m.). In the Interval: News Bulletin. After the Programme: Barcelona Exhibition Notes.

BELGRADE (429m.). 2.5kw.—6.30:—Introductory Talk to the following transmission. 7:—Relay of an Opera from the Belgrade Opera House. In the interval at 8.30—News and Time.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.). 2kw.— 3.30:—See Leipzig. 4.30:—Music Talk. 5:—Talk. 5.30:—Advanced English Lesson. 6.55:—Talk. 7:—Concert. 9:—Topical Programme. 9.20:—Cat and Dog Variety Programme followed by News and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.). 4kw.—4.30:—Programme for Young People. 4.50:—Talk. 5:—Relay from America. Programmes devoted to Canada, arranged by National Broadcasting Company. 6:—Review of Social Politics. 6.20:—Dance Music. 7.30:—Topical Programme. 7.45:—Concert of Danish Music. Nachklänge aus Oesian—Concert Overture, op. 1 (Gade). Old Danish Folk Dances for Small Orchestra (Gade). Tyrer Sokn, Prelude to Drachmann's Melodrama Renaissance (Lange-Muller); Symphony in G minor, op. 7 (Nielsen), followed by Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes and Dance Music. 11.30:—Orchestral Concert. Overture, Oberon (Weber); Ballet Suite from The Queen of Sheba (Goldmark); Selections from Lohengrin (Wagner); Suite, Roma (Bizet); Waltz, Liebeslieder (Joh. Strauss).

BERNE (403m.). 1.5kw.—4.20:—Time and Weather. 4.30:—Talk. 7:—Concert of Marches. 7.40:—Gramophone Records. 8:—Der wilde Herr Nägeli—One Act Farce in Bern Dialect (von Greyerz). 8.30:—Orchestral Concert. 9:—News; Weather.

BRATISLAVA (275m.). 12.5kw.—5.20:—Programme from Brünn, followed by Talk, and Programme from Prague. 9.55:—Programme and Miscellaneous Announcements.

BRESLAU (325m.), 3kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.).— 6.15:—Weather for Agriculturists. 6.17:—Violin Recital. 7:—Weather. 7.2:—Talk. 7.30:—Soprano Song Recital. Cantata, Wachet auf, ruft uns die Stimme (Tunder); Two Arias from Geistliche Fresde harmonischer Lustgarten (Erlebach); Cantata, Fragment, Marine (Fortner); Pastoral (Stravinsky). 8.30:—Quartet selections. 9.10:—News. 9.30:—Shorthand Speed Dictation.

BRUNN (342m.). 2.6kw.—6:—See Prague. **6.5**:—Russian Choral Concert. **6.50**:—Talk on Economics. **7.10**:—Concert of Light Music. **7.40**:—Reading. **8**:—Recital of Czech Music. **9**:—See Prague. **9.15**:—Concert from the Hotel Avion. **9.55**:—News and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (509.5m.). 1kw.—5:—Chamber Music. **6**:—Flemish Talk. **6.15**:—Bookkeeping Lesson. **6.30**:—Gramophone Selections. **7.30**:—Le Journal Parle. **8.15**:—Concert; Topical Talk in the Interval. News after the Programme.

BUDAPEST (550m.). 20kw.—5.50:—Reading. **6.30**:—Der Rosenkavalier, Opera (Strauss), relayed from the Royal Hungarian Opera House. **9.30**:—Concert by the Magyari Tzigane Orchestra, from the Hotel Dunapalota.

COPENHAGEN (281m.). 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.). 7kw.—5.20:—German Language Lesson. **5.50**:—Weather and News. **6.15**:—Time Signal. **6.30**:—Talk. **7**:—Town Hall Chimes. **7.2**:—Recitations from the Works of Modern Danish Poets. **7.15**:—Concert from Axelborg Concert Hall—Swedish Music: Symphony No. 2 in B flat major, Op. 15 (Svendsen); Songs to Orchestral Accompaniment (Grieg); Suite from the Music to Bjornson's Sigurd Jorsalfar (Grieg); Ten Minutes' Interval, followed by French Music: Legend, Sange fleurie (Vincent d'Indy); Spanish Symphony, for Violin and Orchestra (Lalo); Rouriee fantasque (Chabrier). **9.15**:—News. **9.30**:—Dance Music. In the interval at 11:—Town Hall Chimes.

CRACOW (313m.). 1kw.—5.10:—Agricultural Report. **6.25**:—The Letter Box. **6.58**:—Time and Chimes from the Church of Notre Dame. **7**:—Talk on Music, followed by Concert from Warsaw. News, and Relay of Foreign Stations. **11**:—Chimes from the Church of Notre Dame.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 1kw., and CASSELL (246m.).— 3:—Dance Music. **5.5**:—Book and Film Review. **5.35**:—See Stuttgart. **6.30**:—The Rise of Heaven, an Improvisation in Pictures. Form (Hans Chlumberg). **7.30**:—See Stuttgart. **8.45**:—Song Recital. **9.45**:—News.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m.), 2kw., and BREMEN (319m.); FLENSBURG (218m.); HANOVER (360m.); KIEL (246m.).—4.35:—Concert. **5.30**:—See Stuttgart. **6.20**:—Talk. **6.30**:—Educational Talk. **6.50**:—Frankfurt Exchange, Hamburg Market Prices, and Weather. **7**:—Tenth Popular Norag Concert, relayed from the Musikhalle—Overture, Ariadne (Lindel); with Weingartner's Finale; Two Arias from Otto und Theophano (Handel); Eine kleine Nachtmusik (Mozart); Three Songs: (a) Wolf—(a) Verborgenheit; (b) Wenn Deutschland in Waffen steht; (c) Der Freund; Eine Nacht auf dem Kahlenberg (Moussorgsky); Pacific, No. 231 (Honegger); Waltz from Eugene Onegin (Tchaikovsky); Hungarian March from The Damnation of Faust (Berlioz). **9.15**:—Talks, News, Weather, Political, and other Announcements, and Sports Notes. **9.35**:—Relay of Foreign Stations. **10.15**:—Restaurant Concert, Osterreich Concert.

FREDRIKSTAD (285m.). HAMAR (576m.), NOTODDEN (445m.), PORSGRUND (435m.), RJUKAN (445m.)—5.40:—French Language Lesson. **6.10**:—Wea-ther and News. **6.30**:—English Language Lesson. **7**:—Time Signal. **7.2**:—Symphony Concert from the Lozen Hall—Symphony in C major (No. 7, Schubert); Serenade for String Instruments, Eine kleine Nachtmusik (Mozart). **8.30**:—Weather and News. **8.50**:—Topical Talk. **9.5**:—Recitations.

PARIS (Eiffel Tower—Call FL (1,445m.), 12kw.—5.58 a.m.:—Time Signal (32.5m.). **5.45**:—Le Journal Parle. **7.10**:—Meteorological Report. **7.20**:—Concert of Chamber Music.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.— 12.30:—Gramophone Concert. In the Intervals at 1:—Exchange Quotations and News, and at 1.30:—Exchange Quotations. 2:—Exchange; Market Prices. 3.30:—Exchange Quotations. 4.45:—Concert—Orchestral Selection: French Rondo (Boellmann); Cello Solos—(a) Nocturne (Inghelbrecht); (b) Sicilienne (Faure); (c) Serenade (Widor) (Cello Solos by Feuillard); Orchestral Selection: Danish Song (Coola); Pianoforte Solos—(a) Nocturne No. 4 (Faure); (b) Scherzo (Wollenhaupt); Orchestral Selection: Le Chanteur (Dere); Sonata for Violin (Leker); Piece for Orchestra (Ganne). **6.55**:—News and Exchange Quotations. **6**:—Agricultural Report and Racing Results. **6.30**:—New York Exchange Rates. **7**:—Gramophone Records. **7.30**:—Advanced English Lesson. **7.45**:—Commercial Prices, Economic and Social Notes, News and Amusement Notes. **8**:—Concert from the Cafe Mandolins, with

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CITY NOTES

NEW ISSUES OF BILLS

VENDORS' SHARES ON STOCK EXCHANGE

The return of easier monetary conditions is likely to be taken advantage of in the near future by several public authorities and others who require fresh capital. Yesterday there was placed £2,000,000 bills of the Chilean Government. They will be dated January 27 and are repayable 12 months later. The bills were placed at a discount of 6 per cent., and dealings afterwards took place on terms equal to 5½ per cent. To-day tenders have to be sent in for an issue of £2,000,000 Port of London bills, having a currency of six months. To the extent of £1,500,000 these bills represent the replacement of bills falling due for repayment to-morrow.

Dealings in Vendors' Shares

Within the last few days members of the Stock Exchange have been invited to sign a petition concerning dealings in vendors' shares. The petition seeks the reinstatement, in a strengthened form, of a rule deleted in 1926 under which dealings in vendors' shares were forbidden for a period of six months after the date on which permission was given for dealings in shares of the same class subscribed by the public. It is now suggested that an embargo should be placed on dealings in vendors' shares extending to the date of publication of the first balance-sheet and accounts. The motive underlying the petition—namely, the protection of the public, commands unqualified approval. The main point at issue is whether the purpose aimed at can be achieved by such a rule. If inquiry be made as to the reason for the expunging of the old rule in 1926, it will probably be found that it was because it was discovered to be unworkable. There are indeed many ways by which the vendors (or other interested parties) could evade any rule framed to exclude them. They could, for instance, take cash and receive a call at par; take cash and subscribe; interpose one or more intermediaries; or put up nominees to subscribe and repurchase their shares after allotment. Further, the rule by attempting to fetter the seller of unsound vendors' shares would impose an unwarranted handicap upon the holder of sound vendors' shares as well. The legal aspect has also to be considered. What, for instance, would happen in the event of an action for recognition of vendors' shares by the Stock Exchange, vendors' shares and publicly subscribed shares being identical in the eyes of the law and also of the company? It is perhaps worth recalling that under the pre-War rule—which preceded the rule deleted in 1926—the embargo on vendors' shares related to the Special Settlement in them, such settlement being deferred for a period of six months. Under that earlier rule—which, of course, had to be amended after the War when Special Settlements were abolished—dealings in vendors' shares were not prevented; indeed, between the date of allotment and of the Special Settlement it was not uncommon for free dealings to take place.

Protection of the Public

To put forward some of the considerations which will probably weigh against the restoration of the rule in the form proposed is not to imply that the Stock Exchange is powerless to deal with the abuses of its machinery by unscrupulous vendors and others. With the completion of the Hatry settlement, which has so long preoccupied it, the Committee will be able to devote greater attention to the tightening up of its rules in the interests of the public. That the Committee is increasingly alive to its responsibilities in this respect has been made evident by more than one recent decision, and its actions in the near future will probably show that its zeal for reform is not yet exhausted.

Lloyds Bank's Accounts

The last of the "Big Five" banks' balance-sheets, that of Lloyds, was issued last evening. The total of the balance-sheet shows a decrease of over £8,500,000, though the deposits are only about £500,000 less. In common with the other banks, acceptances show a substantial decrease, which, of course, was the inevitable consequence of higher money rates last year. The cash position is better, and the ratio to deposits 1 per cent. higher. All three categories of bills, Treasury Bills, British commercial bills, and Colonial and foreign bills, show a decrease, particularly Treasury Bills, the diminution in which exceeds £8,000,000. Investments have also been reduced. Figures for the two years are compared in the following table:—

—	Dec. 31, 1929		Dec. 31, 1928	
LIABILITIES:	£		£	
Capital paid up	15,810,252		15,810,252	
Reserve fund	10,000,000		10,000,000	
Current, deposit, and other accts.	351,644,965‡		352,167,420	
Acceptances, endorsements, guarantees, &c.	8,663,470		13,347,012	
	46,622,815		46,994,172	
ASSETS	£	%*	£	%*
Cash in hand and Bank of England	44,203,900	12·5	42,345,128	12·0
Balances with and cheques in course of collection on other British banks	12,706,849	3·6	13,111,973	3·7
Money at call and short notice	26,484,815	7·5	26,819,228	7·6
Treasury Bills	27,180,000	7·7	35,355,000	10·0
British bills of exchange	8,179,604	2·3	9,384,104	2·7
Colonial and foreign bills	4,265,673	1·2	4,542,368	1·3
Investments†	37,134,127	10·6	38,108,881	10·8
Loans and advances	191,752,252	54·3	187,155,065	53·1
Balances with banks abroad	4,665,647	1·3	2,188,458	0·6
Items in transit	3,910,386	1·1	3,869,708	1·0
Other accounts	4,669,054	1·3	3,548,892	1·0
Bank premises	6,957,722	2·0	6,777,647	1·9
Balance-sheet total	431,182,519	—	429,790,373	—

* Percentages of current, deposit, and other accounts.
† Excluding those in affiliated banks.
‡ Including £796, balances in account with subsidiary companies, this item being shown separately in the present balance-sheet.

Advances show an increase of about £4,500,000, and their proportion to deposits is now 54.3 per cent., against 53.1.

"Big Five" Aggregate Figures

Below we give a composite balance-sheet made up of the figures of the five leading joint stock banks, comparison being made with the figures of a year ago:—

—	Dec. 31, 1929		Dec. 31, 1928	
LIABILITIES:	£		£	
Capital paid up	63,901,010		63,901,010	
Reserve funds	52,482,541		52,482,541	
Current, deposit and other accts.	1,625,579,584		1,666,226,702	
Acceptances, endorsements, &c.	154,466,346		205,758,415	
ASSETS:	£	%*	£	%*
Cash in hand and at Bank of England	210,066,717	12·9	207,679,321	12·5
Balances with, and cheques in course of collection on, other banks	62,763,672	3·9	65,865,248	3·9
Money at call and short notice	124,321,243	7·6	139,223,474	8·4
Bills discounted	196,067,528	12·1	231,032,019	13·9
Investments†	196,546,806	12·1	208,938,245	12·5
Advances	893,775,171	55·0	878,853,810	52·7
Bank premises	32,938,824	2·0	31,444,819	1·9
Aggregate of balance-sheet totals	1,901,798,421	—	1,993,775,144	—

* Percentage of current and deposit accounts.
† Excluding those in affiliated institutions.

It will be seen that the rise in deposits, which had been going on in previous years, has been checked, the total falling from £1,666,226,702 to £1,625,579,584, the decrease being equal to 2·4 per cent. The total, however, is still about £20,000,000 more than at the end of 1927. Acceptances show a decrease for the reason given above—namely, the higher level of money rates. In spite of the falling off in deposits, the advances show an appreciable increase, nearly £15,000,000, and the ratio to deposits has risen from 52.7 to 55 per cent. Both bills and investments are appreciably lower, and so also is the money employed in the short loan market. On the other hand, cash is higher, both absolutely and relatively.

A Rubber Company's Restriction

An important decision has been reached by the board of the Telogoredjo United Plantations, one of the largest of the British-owned plantations in the Dutch East Indies. The rubber crop for 1930 is estimated at 4,710,000lb., an increase of 306,307lb. But in a circular to their shareholders the board point out that it is uneconomic to produce rubber and sell it at a price which would barely cover the "all in" cost of production. The financing of such a crop, they state, involves loss of interest on the capital invested, while the tapping of the trees involves the using up of bark reserves which may be looked upon as capital. Accordingly, they propose to curtail production for the current year by 10 per cent. Further, the directors state that they have reason to think that other companies will adopt a similar policy. This is one of the first indications that the present low price of rubber will tend to produce its own cure by natural means. Another Dutch East Indian estate company, Tamiang Rubber Estates, which reports larger profits for the year to September 30, 1929, and is raising its dividend from 6 per cent. to 10 per cent., is joining the ranks of those companies which are taking steps to ensure the continuance of British control. Alterations are proposed in the articles of association which will limit the right to vote at shareholders' meetings to British subjects and corporations and provide that a majority of the directors shall be British subjects. The shares of this company are actively dealt in on some of the Continental bourses.

The Evils of Speculation

Some outspoken comments on the international repercussions of the Wall-street "boom" were made by Mr. Archibald A. Jamieson yesterday in his speech to the shareholders of the Union Discount Company of London. He showed how, through the interdependence and closer relationship of nations, largely fostered by the gold standard, outbreaks of excessive speculation tended to become wider in range and more injurious in their results. One nation, he proceeded, could injure another by damaging its economic structure. Such damage might be equally as devastating as war in its results on other nations, though the latter might be only vaguely conscious of the cause of their adversity. This state of affairs, said Mr. Jamieson, might come about without any desire or intention to harm, but through lack of understanding and neglect of the responsibility which all the great nations working on the gold standard must bear to one another. The consequences of the recent speculation had not been confined to the citizens of the United States. In Europe bank rates had had to be raised and money borrowed by Governments at abnormal rates. Trade had suffered for the same reason, more especially in those countries where unemployment was large.

Opening of the London Wool Sales

So far the London wool auctions, which opened on Tuesday, have not been, on the whole, favourable to growers. Some allowance was made for the very depressing weather on the first day which, it was thought, might adversely affect the inspection of the wool and subsequent buying. The unsatisfactory tendency continued, however, on Wednesday, and yesterday messages were dispatched to Australia indicating that, on the average, many prices were nearly 25 per cent. below those current at the previous sales in December, and about 50 per cent. below those current a year ago. A good deal of wool has already been withdrawn from the sales, and it remains to be seen if the present series will run its full course until February 11. Much depends on whether the lower level of quotations encourages buying, as is hoped. Among the various interests concerned in the course of the marketing are the shipping lines. Between the middle of October and the end of last year shipments from Australia to Europe were restricted by 300,000 bales—a considerable reduction—and it was understood that the decline in the last three months of 1929 would be balanced by larger shipments during the first six months of the present year.

Losses on Marine Underwriting

The new issue of the *Marine Underwriter*, the journal of the International Union of Marine Insurance, includes an analysis of the underwriting results in 1928 of marine insurance companies on the Continent, which are compared with those for 1927. The tables are based on the figures of 149 companies in 20 countries for 1928 and of 142 companies in 20 countries in 1927. Owing to the manner in which results of marine underwriting continue to assert themselves for several years after the acceptance of risks, much care is required to arrive at even approximate figures for any one year. Presumably, however, the figures for the two years are prepared on the same basis. These show that the net premium receipts of 149 companies during 1928 amounted to 263,123,500 gold marks, and the total disbursements to 271,961,200 marks, representing a loss of 8,837,700 marks, or over 3 per cent. This result compares with a loss of 15,151,300 marks, or as much as 6¼ per cent. for 1927. The year 1926 resulted in a loss of 1.72 per cent. In an introductory article in the number Mr. A. Rinman, of Gothenburg, the president of the union, refers to the surprise which is felt in various quarters that, in spite of the various organizations designed to assist the transaction of marine insurance

(Continued at foot of next column)

STOCK EXCHANGE

AN EASIER TONE

FLUCTUATIONS IN INDIA STOCKS

Markets yesterday were quiet and rather uninteresting. The absence of a reduction in Bank rate had no marked effect in the gilt-edged market, prices of British Funds closing only slightly easier. There were some sharp fluctuations in India stocks, the market being unsettled by the alarmist tone of a newspaper article on the effect produced in India by the Gandhi campaign. Closing prices in this group were well above the lowest. A further recovery took place in Foreign Bonds, Brazilian and Chinese issues and a number of European loans being in demand. In the Miscellaneous market the feature was a fall in Dunlop Rubber, attributed to selling from the country.

Falls of ¼ were shown in the Three-and-a-half per Cent. Conversion and Four per Cent. Funding Loans, and the tendency for the short-dated scrips was easier. India loans closed 1 to 1¼ lower, prices being quoted rather wide. The Three-and-a-half per Cents. left off at 57½, having changed hands down to 55¾, and the Three per Cents. closed at 48½ after touching 47. The Australian group continued dull. In the Home Railway market lack of fresh support was responsible for falls of about ¼ in the Group lines. Underground Electric issues continued firm, but Metropolitan relapsed to 65¾.

One or two Brazilian loans hardened further, including the 1903, which closed at 77¾, and the Six-and-a-Half per Cents. (83¼). Minas Geraes bonds rose to 74. The Chinese group also showed a firm tendency, the 1898 Four-and-a-Half per Cents. rising to 80½, and the 1913 Five per Cents. to 61. The Chinese 1908 and 1912 loans were better at 51 and 47½ respectively. Japanese bonds attracted some inquiry, and there was support for a number of European issues, including the French railway group, German issues, Rumanian bonds, and Czechoslovak bonds, Prague Seven-and-a-Half per Cents. rising to 105. Little change took place in Foreign Railway stocks, most movements being small falls. In the Dominion group Canadian Pacific shares rose to $206½.

Oil shares were dull, and showed small falls. Mexican Eagle reacted to 13s. 6d., but Canadian Eagle were maintained at 12s. 10½d. V.O.C. were slightly firmer at over £9.

Rubber shares were quiet, and prices dropped in some cases, while the Tea group was heavy. There was, however, some inquiry for Assam, Empire, Moabund, and Dooars among the latter.

DUNLOP RUBBER WEAK

Dunlop Rubber were a weak feature in the Industrial market, the shares falling 1s. 3d. to 12s. 9d., partly, it appeared, on provincial sales. Courtaulds, Imperial Tobacco, British-American Tobacco, and other leading shares showed small falls. Iron and steel shares were dull. Margarine shares declined, both the Unie and the Union closing at about 3 9-16, and United Molasses fell from 6 to 5 13-16. The American group was easier in the later dealings, though Nickel, which at one time fell below $37, rallied subsequently to $37½. Brazilian Traction were in turn $39½ and $39, and Hydro-Electric Securities $44¼ and $43½. Gramophone and Columbia Graphophone showed little change. There was support for Guinness, which advanced 2s. 6d. to 103s. 6d. British Celanese dropped below ¼. Harrods continued dull after the recent rise, the shares falling to 70s. 9d., while Harrods (B.A.) declined to 19s. 6d. Lautaro Nitrate were in demand, and the Preferred shares rose to 3. Bank shares had an easier appearance.

Mining shares were very quiet. One or two South African shares declined, including Brakpan and others in the same group, and General Mining, but De Beers Deferred, at 9¾, were better. Bwana M'Kubwa declined to 21s. 9d., the Rhodesian group generally being rather dull. Tin shares showed little movement, though the metal was higher. London Tin were quoted at 1 9-16 ex dividend. Aramayo declined to 1½ on the passing of the interim dividend. Rio Tinto fell to 46, and Tharsis were lower. Central Provinces Manganese were weak. Lake View and Star hardened to 13s. Ashanti rose to 27s. 9d.

THE BANK RETURN

RESERVE AT RECORD LEVEL

The most interesting movement in the weekly Bank of England statement, made up to January 22, is a further contraction of £5,543,375 in the note circulation. This movement, combined with an increase of £634,634 in the coin and bullion, is responsible for an addition of £6,178,000 to the reserve; the "proportion" has risen from 46¾ per cent. to 51¾ per cent., and is now 1¼ above the level a year ago. The total of the reserve, £64,889,435, is the largest ever recorded. Deposit liabilities show little change in the aggregate, for, while the Public deposits have increased by £4,341,000, bankers deposits have decreased by £4,410,000. A further contraction has taken place in the Bank's security holdings, the Government securities having fallen by £3,585,000, and the discounts and advances by £3,892,000; "securities," on the other hand, are £845,000 larger, as may be seen below:—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Notes issued:	£		£
In circulation	346,399,540	Govt. debt ..	11,015,100
In banking department ..	64,658,935	Other Govt. securities ..	238,650,580
		Other securities	10,853,940
		Silver coin ..	4,478,371
		Amount of fiduciary issue ..	260,000,000
		Gold coin and bullion ..	151,058,475
	£411,058,475		£411,058,475

BANKING DEPARTMENT

	£		£
Capital ..	14,553,000	Govt. securities ..	57,565,615
Rest ..	3,545,509	Other securities:	
Public deposits*	29,151,416	Discounts and advances ..	5,779,566
Other deposits:		Securities ..	14,878,876
Bankers ..	59,948,356	Notes ..	64,658,935
Other accounts	36,011,972	Gold and silver coin ..	230,500
Seven-day and other bills ..	3,229		
	£143,213,492		£143,213,492

* Including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts.

—	Amount	Inc. or Dec. on last week	Inc. or Dec. on last year
	£	£	£
Rest ..	3,545,509	+ 21,162	— 12,871
Public deposits ..	29,151,416	+ 4,340,581	+ 12,360,922
Other deposits—			
Bankers ..	59,948,356	— 4,409,779	— 893,509
Other accounts	36,011,972	— 407,043	— 1,460,721
Govt. securities	57,565,615	— 3,585,000	+ 8,178,760
Other securities		— 3,585,000	+ 8,178,760
Discounts and advances ..	5,779,566	— 3,892,338	— 4,984,604
Securities ..	14,878,876	+ 845,040	— 182,147
Reserve ..	64,889,435	+ 6,178,000	+ 6,912,879
Note circulation	346,399,540	— 5,543,375	— 8,966,860
Coin and bullion	151,288,975	+ 634,634	— 2,053,967
Proportion	51¾%	+ 1¼%	— 11¾%

CLEARING HOUSE RETURN

The return of the London Bankers' Clearing House for the week ended January 22 shows a total of £790,454,000—a decrease of £76,193,000 compared with the corresponding week a year ago. For the current year to date the aggregate total is £2,796,491,000, being £333,662,000 less than for the period to January 23 in 1929. The usual details follow:—

1930	Town Clearing	Metropolitan Clearing	Country Cheque Clearing	Total
Jan. 16	£133,195,000	£6,170,000	£10,330,000	£149,695,000
" 17	133,371,000	6,357,000	10,380,000	150,108,000
" 18	89,879,000	6,239,000	10,969,000	107,087,000
" 20	122,246,000	7,348,000	9,899,000	139,293,000
" 21	99,280,000	5,914,000	9,770,000	114,964,000
" 22	114,103,000	5,482,000	9,722,000	129,307,000
Week	£692,074,000	£37,510,000	£60,870,000	£790,454,000
1929	Town Clearing	Metropolitan Clearing	Country Cheque Clearing	Total
Jan. 17	£148,376,000	£6,781,000	£10,009,000	£165,226,000
" 18	136,993,000	7,077,000	11,511,000	155,581,000
" 19	81,985,000	6,515,000	10,622,000	99,102,000
" 21	122,488,000	6,726,000	9,468,000	138,622,000
" 22	141,924,000	5,632,000	9,352,000	156,908,000
" 23	136,036,000	5,672,000	9,450,000	151,208,000
Week	£767,832,000	£38,403,000	£60,412,000	£866,647,000

the financial results should for many years past have been so unfavourable. Incidentally, he describes December as "a funeral month—nothing but storms, rain, and fog, when underwriters bury their last hopes for a better balance-sheet to put before their shareholders." Last month is held to have been in accordance with this character. January, on the other hand, is considered to be a month of fresh hope.

MONEY MARKET

EFFECT OF BANK RATE DECISION

GERMAN EXCHANGE LOWER

The decision to make no change in Bank rate had a steadying effect on the discount market, and although there was still a foreign demand for three months fine bank bills at 3⅞ per cent., leading brokers generally quoted 3 15/16-4 per cent. as their buying rate at the close of the day. Thus, the rate at which brokers can secure bills is still below the rate of interest, namely, 4 per cent., charged by the clearing banks for market loans, which constitute the major portion of the loan resources of the discount market. Reference is made in "City Notes" to the placing of bills by the Port of London Authority and the Chilean Government. Money was more usable than on Wednesday, but by no means tight in spite of large revenue payments. In some directions brokers took a little clearing bank money at 4 per cent., but as a rule fresh accommodation for the night was obtainable at 3½ per cent., 3¼ per cent. being quoted later. Old loans carried at variable rates were usually renewed at 3½ per cent. The New York exchange, contrary to expectations, moved against sterling after the Bank rate announcement and again closed at $4.86 15/32. Some of the Continental exchanges were inclined to move in favour of London in the afternoon, but the Berlin rate was slightly lower at 20.37m.

The Bank rate is 5 per cent., to which it was reduced from 5½ per cent. on December 12. The banks' deposit rate is 3 per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 3 per cent. at call and 3½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).				
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.
3½–4	4	4–4¼	3½–¾	4	4
Discount (Treasury Bills).		(Fine Trade Bills).			
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	4 months.	5 months.	6 months.	
⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
4	3 15/16–4	5–5⅛	5¼–5⅜	5⅜–6	

BANK OF FRANCE
(000's omitted)

ASSETS	Jan. 16 Francs	Inc. or Dec. Francs
Reserve:—		
Gold coin and ingots ..	42,736,925	+ 278,542
Silver and copper ..	231,009	+ 3,006
Current postal accounts ..	532,800	— 214,464
Available at sight abroad ..	7,048,119	— 155,783
Advances on gold coin ..	50	Unchanged
Commercial bills discounted	6,579,214	— 119,978
Negotiable bills bought abroad	18,718,727	— 10,570
Advances on securities ..	2,519,215	— 67,027
Negotiable bills of the Sinking Fund Dept. ..	5,611,552	Unchanged
Loans to the State without interest	3,200,000	Unchanged
Demonetised silver coin for melting ..	Nil	Unchanged
Various assets	1,604,018	— 241,704
LIABILITIES		
Notes in circulation ..	68,688,313	— 658,457
Treasury current account ..	7,434,255	— 123,480
Sinking Fund current account ..	3,490,878	— 265,576
Current and deposit account	7,016,071	+ 846,932
Other sight liabilities ..	339,068	— 10,590
Various liabilities	1,765,314	— 118,797
Total liabilities	86,958,517	— 411,180

Proportion of gold reserve to sight liabilities combined, 49.15 per cent.

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FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York exchange rose to $4.86¼, but after the Bank Rate decision the rate declined, closing without movement on balance at $4.86 15/32. Forward dollars at one month were dealt in at par. Canadian dollars were in demand, the Montreal rate being finally $4.91 13/16, against $4.92¼ on Wednesday. The French rate remained at 123.91f., but the Belgian exchange further declined to 34.93½b., and the Berlin rate was slightly lower at 20.37. At 92.99l. the Milan rate showed a rise of 1c., and both the Dutch (12.11fl.) and Swiss (25.18ff.) rates moved in favour of London. A steadier tendency was apparent in the Spanish exchange. The Batavia rate fell to 12.12¾fl. There was a decline in the Indian exchange, which was quoted at 1s. 5 29/32d. Both the Argentine and Brazilian exchanges advanced, the former to 44 31/32d., and the latter to 5¼d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchange	Jan. 23	Jan. 22
New York	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.86 15/32–86¼	4.86 17/32–9/16
Montreal	$ to £	4.86⅔	4.91 7/32–9/32	4.90 15/32–92/32
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	123.89-92	123.90-93
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.93-94½	34.93¼-95¼
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.95-93.00	92.95-93.00
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	25.18-18¾	25-17½-19
Athens	Dr. to £	375	375-375½	375-375½
Helsingfors	M. to £	193.23	193.45-75	193.50-75
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	36.35-37.80	37.25-37.75
Lisbon	Escu. to£	—	108½-108¾	108½-108¾
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.10¾-11⅛	12.10¼-10¾
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.37-37½	20.37-20.38
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.50-34.62	34.58-34.62
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.82-27.85	27.80-27.85
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164½-164¾	164½-164¾
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43.31-43.43	43.31-43.45
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.23-25.23	25.20-25.33
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817-820	817-819
Const'ple	Pst. to £	110	1,020-1,050	1,025-1,050
Belgrade	Din. to £	25.225	275¼-276¼	275¼-276¼
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48½-49	48½-49
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.859	670-677	670-677
Reval	K.Kr.to£	18.159	18.17-18.24	18.17-18.24
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.21¼-21¾	18.21¼-18.22
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.12¾-13½	18.13-18.13⅝
Copenh'n	Kr. to £	18.159	18.19¼-19¾	18.19¼-19¾
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	97 15/16-97 15/16	97 15/16-97 15/16
Bombay	Per rup.	1s6d.	1.57 9-1.57 5/16	1.57 5/16-31/32
Calcutta	Per rup.	1s6d.	1.57 9-1.57 5/16	1.57 5/16-31/32

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Incorporated in New South Wales with Limited Liability.
Established 1817. Head Office: Sydney, N.S.W.
General Manager: A. C. Davidson.

Paid-up Capital	..	£7,500,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	..	£8,150,000 0 0
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	..	£7,500,000 0 0
Aggregate Assets to 30th Sept., 1929	..	£21,150,000 0 0
Deposits	..	£20,800,787 7 10

The London Office issues drafts on demand on the Head Office (Sydney, N.S.W.), and 588 Branches and Agencies in all the Australian States, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua and Mandated Territory of New Guinea. Makes Mail and Cable Transfers. Negotiates and Collects Bills of Exchange. Arranges Wool and other Produce Credits. Receives Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be known on application, and conducts every description of Australasian banking business.
London Office: 29, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.
J. S. CAMPBELL, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK of NEW ZEALAND LTD.

Head Office: 8, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

AUTHORIZED & SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£6,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,000,000
RESERVE FUND AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS	£2,155,154
	£4,155,154

Aggregate Assets to 31st March, 1929, £18,809,388
The Bank receives deposits for fixed periods at rates which may be ascertained on application, and conducts every description of banking business connected with New Zealand.
ARTHUR WILLIS, Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD.

Established 1837. Incorporated 1880.

Capital Authorized and Issued	£12,000,000
Paid-up Capital £4,000,000 } together	£8,850,000
Reserve Fund £4,850,000 }	
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£8,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: 71, CORNHILL, London, E.C.3.
Drafts are granted on the Bank's Branches throughout the Australian States and Dominion of New Zealand. Telegraph remittances are also made. Bills are purchased or sent for collection. Deposits are received for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

THE BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835.)
Head Office:
4, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, E.C.2.
West End Office, 17, Northumberland-avenue, W.C.2.

Paid-up Capital	£4,500,000
Reserve Fund	£4,450,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors under Charter	£4,500,000

Letters of Credit and Drafts are issued and banking business of every description is transacted through the numerous branches of the Bank throughout Australia and New Zealand. Deposits for fixed periods received.

BANCO DE CHILE

(Incorporated in Chile with limited liability.)
London Agency: 94, GRACECHURCH-STREET, E.C.
Chilean Dollars

Paid-up Capital	160,000,000.00
Statutory Reserve	25,000,000.00
Special Reserve	33,000,000.00
Fund for Contingencies	20,000,000.00
Extraordinary Reserve	40,000,000.00
Dividend Fund	7,810,855.76
(Equivalent to £5,840,871)	325,810,855.76

HEAD OFFICES: SANTIAGO, VALPARAISO. 41 BRANCHES IN CHILE. The Agency transacts every class of Banking Business. Current accounts opened. Deposits received.
BANCO DE LA NACION ARGENTINA
AGENTS OF { BANCO DO BRAZIL
BANCO CENTRAL DE CHILE

REMINDER

ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL COMPANY, LIMITED.
LONDON, ENGLAND.

OFFER TO EXCHANGE SHARES, both Voting and Non-Voting, of ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL COMPANY, LIMITED (including Coupon No. 39 and subsequent attached) for Shares of the STANDARD OIL EXPORT CORPORATION.

To the **SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN OIL CO., LTD.**

Shareholders are reminded that the offer to exchange their shares for shares of Standard Oil Export Corporation on the basis of one $100 non-voting guaranteed 5% Preferred Share of the Standard Oil Export Corporation (callable at 110 at any time after 31st December, 1935) for every 5s. Anglo-American Oil Company shares expires (subject to certain conditions) on 31st January, 1930.

Your Directors strongly recommend acceptance of this offer.

Full details of the offer together with necessary forms in connection with same can be obtained from the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140, Broadway, New York, U.S.A., or 32, Lombard Street, London, England.

A. H. HEWETT,
Secretary.

FOX FILM CORPORATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JAN. 23

The United States District Court issued orders to-day requiring the Fox Film Corporation to show cause by next Monday why a receiver should not be appointed for the corporation. The affairs of the corporation are at present being administered by three trustees appointed by Mr. William F. ..., he being one of them.

CANADIAN GRAIN CROPS

OTTAWA, Jan. 23.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has to-day issued its final estimate of the crop yields, according to which the production of wheat amounted to 299,520,000 bushels, as compared with the previous estimate, issued on November 13, of 293,899,000 bushels, and the final estimate for the 1928 crop of 566,726,000 bushels. The oats yield is 282,340,000 bushels, against the previous estimate of 280,270,000 bushels, and a crop of 452,153,000 bushels for 1928. Barley is estimated to yield 102,310,000 bushels, against 100,467,000 bushels previously estimated, and 136,391,000 bushels, the final estimate for 1928. The linseed yield is given as 2,060,000 bushels, against an estimate of 2,007,000 bushels last November, and a final estimate of 3,614,400 bushels for the yield in 1928.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUNDS

The life assurance compendium for 1929 showing the surplus funds of the various companies, which is commonly known as "Surplus Funds," has now been issued. The work, which was previously compiled by the late Mr. W. M. Monilaws, is edited by Mr. David Hegg, and is published for the editor by R. Grant and Son, 126, Princes-street, Edinburgh, at 16s. This well-known and useful volume includes particulars of the latest five annual reports of companies transacting ordinary life assurance business; details of six valuations of each office, with the bonus declarations; tables of premiums for whole-life and endowment assurances under all the principal scales; and a supplementary section relating to endowment assurances and giving the reversionary bonuses declared for a number of years. The figures for each office include the latest available at the time of the preparation of the volume.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	5	3½-3⅝	3½-4
New York	4½	4⅛-4	4
Paris	3½†	3⅝	—
Berlin	6½	6	4½-6½
Swiss Bank places ..	3½	3½	—
Milan	7	7	—
Amsterdam	4	3⅝-½	1
Brussels	3½	3½	1¼

† The Bank of France rate for advances is 5½ per cent.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50, and the statement shows that the company earned at the rate of $2.59 per share in the fourth quarter of 1929, as compared with $2.55 earned in the fourth quarter of 1928.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MORE ACTIVE

DEMAND FOR U.S. STEEL

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—Trading on the Stock Exchange broadened materially to-day, although the bulk of the activity was in special stocks in which a large short interest was being covered. This imparted greater firmness to the general market and most movements were upward. Sales were returned at 3,224,000 shares.

The opening was irregular with scattered realizing indicative of the market's disappointment at the absence of reduction in the English Bank rate, but there was evidence of bull support elsewhere, and the tendency became firmer afterwards owing to a good demand for pivotal issues, particularly Steel Common, American Can, and General Electric. Operations broadened during the morning with increased activity in special issues, among which Eastman Kodak, Gillette Safety Razor, and Industrial Alcohol were prominent, the last-named stock rallying sharply on a squeeze of the short interest. Farm equipment issues developed firmness on reports that the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company and the Advance Rumley Company propose to amalgamate, the latter stock showing a 3-point advance.

Sensational activity in Fox Film was a feature in the afternoon market, the stock advancing over 11 points at one time under an urgent covering demand following the announcement that bankers propose new trustees. The sharp advance in the stock attracted heavy selling and the price quickly declined, but the movements of this particular issue frightened shorts in other stocks which have recently been under pressure, such as Radio Corporation, Montgomery Ward, and Anaconda Copper. The list generally maintained the early improvement, the continued demand for Steel Common having a strengthening effect on other sections, and the close was firm. Fox Film closed 4¼ higher at 27½ after ranging between 21¼ and 34 on sales of 495,000 shares.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Jan. 23	Jan. 22
		$	$	$
Montreal on—				
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.91¼	4.92⅜
New York on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.86⅛	4.86⅛
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅛	4.86⅜
60 days sight	£1	—	4.82⅛	4.82⅛
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.86⅛	4.86⅛
Seven days	£1	—	4.85⅝	4.85⅝
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.92¼	3.93⅛
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23½	5.23⅜
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.12½	40.14
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.71½	26.72½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.83½	26.84½
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.74½	26.75
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96	2.96
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.89½	23.88¼
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.93	13.93
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.32¼	19.32½
Madrid, cables	100ps.	19.30	12.98	12.93
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.07½	14.07½
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.50	17.49¾
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.76⅝	1.76⅝
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.30	1.30
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires ..	1 peso	42.54	40.22	40.29
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.25	11.25

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices Jan. 23	Jan. 22		Closing Prices Jan. 23	Jan. 22
Atchison	231¼	229⅝	Int.C.Amer	32	30
Atl. Coast	168	168½	Kansas C.S.	78¾	76¾
B. & O.	116⅝	116¾	Louisville	125	125
Do., Pref.	81	81	Min. S.P.	30	30
Brooklyn			Miss. Pac.	90	89
M. T'alt	67	65½	Do., Pref.	136½	136¼
Can. Pac.	200	199½	N. Met. P.	5⅛	5
Cent. N.J.	270	270	Do., 2 Pf.	1	1
Ches. & O.	215	212½	N.Y. Cent.	175⅞	174
Ch. G. W.	14	14	N&k. & W.	232	229
Do., Pref.	37½	38	N. Pacific	84⅝	84
Ch. N. W.	85	84½	Pennsylv'a	78	77¾
Ch.Mil.St.P.	24½	24⅜	Reading	123⅝	123
Ch.Rock'Is.	116¾	116½	S.L. & S.F.	108⅜	108½
Del.&Hud.	172	171	S.L. & S.W.	61¾	61½
Del., Lack.	138	138	S. Pacific	120¾	120
Erie	58½	57¾	Southern	135¼	135¾
Do., 1st Pf.	62	62¼	Do., Pref.	98¾	98⅜
G. N., Pref.	95½	95⅜	U. Pacific	219	216¾
Ill. Cent.	129½	129¾	Do., Pref.	82⅜	82⅜
Interboro' Rapid Tr.	24⅜	24	Wabash .. Do., Pf. A	55½ 86	54 85

INDUSTRIALS

AirReduct.	125	119¼	Int. Nickel	36⅞	36⅝
AlliedChem	257	263¼	Int. Paper	26	26½
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	28½	28	Int. Tele.	70	69½
Am. & F. Pwr. ..	93¼	92⅝	Kennecott	57	56
Am. Can.	124⅛	123½	Kresge S.S.	34½	34
Am. Loco.	100	99¼	Kroger G.&	27¾	27¾
Am.Rolling Mills	87¼	85½	Liggett&M.	99¼	98¼
Am. Smelt.	72	69⅞	Loose-Wile	58¾	54½
Am.Sug.R.	62	62	Mack Teks.	72⅛	71½
Am. Tel.	219¾	218¾	Montg'y'W.	45⅝	45
Am. Tob.	214½	212½	Nash M'trs	53⅜	52½
Am.Woo'n	10⅜	11	Nat. Biscl.	194	195
Anaconda	72¾	70⅜	Nat.Dist.P.	77	75
Armour D.	78	80	Nat. Dairy	46½	46½
As.Dry Gds.	33¾	31½	N. Amer..	97½	96½
Atl'tic R'f	56¾	56⅝	Packard ..	16	15¾
Baldwin ..	32¾	33	Pan.A. Prf.	51½	51
BarsadallA	22	21¾	Pub. Ser. N.J.	85½	84¾
Beth. Steel	98	96¾	Pullman ..	84½	84
C.de Pasco	61⅜	60	RadioCorp.	38⅝	37⅜
Chile Copp.	54	54	R'm g'n&d	51	29⅜
Chrysler ..	35⅜	34⅝	Ryl. Dutch	52⅜	53¼*
Col. Fuel ..	43	40	Sears R'b'k	88½	86¼
Colum. Gas	77½	77	ShellTrans.	45⅜	45½
Col. Graph.	28	27¼	Shell Un.	22¼	22⅜
Cons. Gas	105¾	105¼	Sloss S. St.	37⅜	36
Cont., Can.	54¼	52⅞	Std.Brands	26⅝	26¾
Cont. Oil ..	21½	21½	Std. Gas ..	114¼	113½
Corn Prod.	92⅛	91¼	Std. Oil of Cal.	59⅝	59½
Crucible ..	88½	87	Do., N.J.	62⅜	62¼
DavisonCh.	32	29⅝	Do., N.Y.	32⅜	32⅜
Drug, Inc.	77½	77⅜	Studebaker	45¾	42⅞
Du Pont ..	116¾	115	TexasCorp.	53⅝	53¼
Eastman K.	165½	180½	Tex. G. Sul.	58	57¼
Elec.P.&L.	55	54⅜	Tidewater	12⅛	12
Electric Storage	71	71	Un.Carbide	82¾	82
Fox Film	27½	22⅜	Un. Fruit	102	102½
Gen. Elec.	252	248¾	United Gas	36⅛	36⅛
Gen. Foods	48½	47¼	U.S. Ltber	8¾	9¼
Gen.Motors	40⅞	39½	U.S. Rbr.	24½	23
Gillette ..	104	103⅝	U.S. Steel	174⅞	170⅜
Goodrich ..	42⅜	42½	Do., Pref.	141¾	141¾
Goodyear	65	64	W. Un. Tel.	199	201
Hou.Oil'Tx.	54½	54¼	Whse. Mtz.	149⅜	147¼
Hud. M'trs	56¾	56⅛	Woolworth	68¾	67½
Ind. Rayon	115	112⅛	Worth'n Pump	81½	80
Int. Hav'r	86	83½	Youngst'n Sheet	110½	110
Int. Match	72¼	70			

KERB STOCKS

An.-Am.Oil	17	17	Mid. West Utilities	23⅜	23⅜
Assoc. Gas	43	42	Pennroad	13¼	13⅛
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	27⅜	28⅛	Silica Gel.	23	21½
Celanese ..	33⅜	33	Stand. Oil of Indiana	52¼	52¼
Elec. Bond	84⅞	84	Swift Int.	32¼	32¼
Gulf Oil ..	135	134½	VacuumOil	93⅝	93⅝
Int. Pet. ..	20¾	21			

BONDS

Libty. Ln. 3½%	99[22]	99[12]	Finl., 6% 1945	93	93
Do., 4¼%	100[14]	100[16]	Fren., 7½% 1941	119¼	120
Do. (4th), 4¼%	100[22]	100[22]	Do., 7, '49	114	114
U.K., 5½% 1937	103¾	103⅝	Ger., 7, '49	106¼	106⅜
Do., 4% 1960-90	84¼	84¼	Greek, 7% 1964	99¾	99¼
Arg., 6% 1959	97⅛	97½	Hamb'g, 6, 1946	93	93
Aust., 5% 1957	92½	92½	Hungary, 7½% '44	100⅜	101
A'stria, 7% 1943	104	104	Ital., 7% 1951	97¼	96¼
Belg., 6% 1955	103	103¼	Jap., 6½% 1954	103¼	103¼
Do., 7% 1955	110	110	Nord Rly. 6½% '50	104¼	104¼
Bordeaux, 6% '34	104	104	Norway 6% 1952	102¼	102¼
Brazil, 7½ 1959	100	100	P.L.M., 6% 1958	103¼	103¼
Bulg. 7, '67	77½	77½	Do., 7% 1958	105¼	105¼
Canada, 5, 1931	100¼	100¼	Poland 7% 1947	84½	84¾
Chile 7, 42	100¼	101	Do., 8% 1950	94½	95½
Do. 6, '60	89	89	Rio do Sul, 8% '46	94½	94
Czech., 8% 1951	110¼	110	San F., 8% 1950	92½	92
Denm'k 6% 1942	104¼	104¼	Selsv., 7% 1942	108¼	107¼
Dutch E.I., 6% '62	102½	103⅛	Swed. 5½% 1954	104⅜	105¼
Do., 5½% 1953	102	102	Tokyo City, 5½% '61	89¾	89¾
Est. Rly. 7½, '54	105¼	105⅜			

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

	Jan. 23	Jan. 22
Atchison, Pref.	103⅛	103⅛
Lehigh Valley	74	71
Missouri, Kansas, and Texas ..	52⅜	52
New York, Ontario, and Western ..	14¼	14¼
Reading, 1st Prefd.	46	46
Texas and Pacific	118	119½
National Lead	148	149

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend.

Call money continued easy with 4½ per cent. the ruling and highest and 4 per cent. the lowest and last rate paid. Commercial paper remained at 4½ to 5½ per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were quoted at 4½ to 4 per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 4½ to 4¼ per cent. for six-months bills.

Sterling exchange was steadier, cable transfers closing 1/32c. higher at 4.86[11/32].

Silver declined ⅛c. to 44¼c. for foreign bullion.

The week's gold movements comprise imports of $212,000 and exports of $12,000. Ear-marked stocks of gold show an increase of $1,000,000.

The weekly report of the New York Federal Reserve Bank shows a reduction of $3,341,000,000, in brokers' loans to a total of $3,341,000,000, against $3,365,000,000 in the previous week and $5,443,000,000 in the corresponding week last year.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed irregular, 1½c. lower to ⅛c. higher. No. 2 red winter, 124½c.; No. 2 amber durum, 129½c.; No. 2 hard winter, 130½c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 144½c. MAIZE easy at ⅛c. decline. No. 2 mixed, 96½c., f.o.b., New York. OATS barely steady, ⅛c. lower. White clipped, 55½c., f.o.b., New York. RYE barely steady, ⅛c. down. No. 2 Western, 105c., f.o.b., New York. BARLEY steady and unaltered for No. 2 malting at 72c., f.o.b.

FLOUR steady, spring clears 5c. lower at $5.80 and Kansas straights unchanged at $6.20. Minneapolis patents and bakers' clears unaltered at $6.55 and $5.40 respectively. Rye flour quoted $6.10 and $6.60.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	473	874	2,107	323,805	293,449
Do., Atlantic ..	152	466	475	60,728	87,299
*Exports, ditto ..	200	628	1,141	50,073	66,480
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	732	1,329	3,825	141,342	172,538
Do., Atlantic ..	11	248	34	2,861	14,680
*Exports, ditto ..	—	195	—	9	6,947
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, Wstn.	74	101	304	15,009	15,981
Receipts, Atlantic	72	82	310	11,978	13,461
*Exports, ditto ..	2	6	85	2,080	3,107
Oats (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	204	342	1,004	92,946	88,248
Do., Atlantic ..	4	37	116	4,173	8,416
*Exports, ditto ..	—	—	—	101	3,516

* From New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans.

LARD was steady and unchanged. Prime Western steam, $11.05; Middle West, spot, $10.95 per 100lb.

COFFEE.—Rio futures opened steady, 3 points lower to 5 points higher, and advanced generally afterwards on firmer Brazilian advices. The close was firm at 12 to 2 points gain. Sales were estimated at 21,000 bags. Closing prices:—Jan., 9.30; March, 8.55; May, 8.10; July, 7.87; Sept., 7.81; Dec., 7.67. Coffee,—Santos No. 4 futures closed firm and 53 to 2 points higher. Sales, 22,000 bags. Closing prices:—Jan., 14.05; March, 13.20; May, 12.30; July, 11.75; Sept., 11.57; Dec., 11.25. Cash coffee steady and unchanged. Rio No. 7, 10½c.; Santos No. 4, 14½c. to 15½c.

COCOA futures closed irregular, 4 points higher to 2 points lower. Sales, 27,000 bags. Closing prices:—Jan., 9.34; March, 9.55; May, 9.94; July, 10.18; Sept., 10.43; Dec., 10.15.

SUGAR.—Raw futures closed steady at 4 to 2 points advance. Sales, 52,000 tons. Closing prices:—Jan., 1.77; March, 1.77; May, 1.86; July, 1.95; Sept., 2.03; Dec., 2.10.

Cuban centrifugal, 96 degrees, spot, quoted 3.58c. per lb.

COTTON on the spot closed 15 points lower at 17.30c. The futures market opened with values 2 to 7 points higher, but gave way afterwards under liquidation due to a disappointing demand. The downward tendency continued in the afternoon, but covering made the close steady at values ranging from 6 to 13 points net loss. New Orleans spot middling declined 16 points to 16.93c., and the futures market closed with prices 17 to 10 points below previous finals.

New York Futures	Closing Range To-day	Prev. day
January	17.12	17.12	17.24	17.24
February	17.18	17.18	17.29	17.30
March	17.26	17.27	17.39	17.38
April	17.38	17.38	17.49	17.49
May	17.50	17.50	17.61	17.60
June	17.56	17.56	17.66	17.66
July	17.63	17.63	17.74	17.73
August	17.63	17.63	17.75	17.74
September	17.62	17.62	17.74	17.74
October	17.63	17.62	17.75	17.75
November	17.68	17.68	17.78	17.78
December	17.74	17.74	17.82	17.82

	To-day	Week	Season	Last season
Receipts at ports	13,000	85,000	7,240,000	7,702,000
Exports (t. Brit.	Nil	22,000	961,000	1,301,000
Exports, Cont. &c.	33,000	94,000	3,842,000	4,172,000

COPPER was steady and unchanged. Electrolytic domestic, spot, and export, spot and Feb. delivery, quoted 18c. per lb., sellers. National Metal Exchange closing prices were:—March, 16.55c.; May, 16.10c.; July, 16.25c. Sale, one lot. TIN steady and unaltered. Straits metal, spot, 38½c.; and Feb. delivery, 38¼c. per lb., both asked. National Metal Exchange closing prices were:—March, 38.25c.; May, 38.65c.; July, 39.05c. Sales, eight lots. SPELTER firmer at 5 points advance. East St. Louis, spot and Feb. delivery, 5.20c. per lb. asked. LEAD.—Spot unaltered at 6.25c. per lb. PIG IRON steady, No. 2 foundry still quoted $19.50 per ton on Eastern Pennsylvania markets.

RUBBER.—Smoked sheet, sellers, ⅛c. up. Spot and Jan., 15½c.; Jan.-Feb., 15½c. First latex crêpe, sellers, ⅛c. higher. Spot and Jan., 15¼c., and Jan.-Feb., 15¼c. per lb. New York Rubber Exchange closing prices were 20 to 40 points up. Jan., 15.00; March, 15.20; May, 15.70; July, 16.00; Sept., 16.50. Sales, 330 contracts.

COTTON OIL closed barely steady, with refined futures 1 point lower to unchanged. Closing prices:—Crude, spot, 7.25, bid; yellow, spot, 8.45, bid. Futures,—March, 8.36; May, 9.07; July, 9.28; Aug. 9.38.

TALLOW closed steady at yesterday's decline. Extra, loose, 7½c.; in tierces, 7¾c. per lb., f.o.b. New York.

PETROLEUM.—Pennsylvania crude, standard grades, were unchanged at $3.00 to $3.05 per barrel.

TURPENTINE was firm and ½c. higher at 54c. to 54½c.

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 23.—TURPENTINE was firmer at 43½c., bid.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 23.—TURPENTINE was firm and ½c. higher at 49c., bid. ROSIN.—Grade F., $7.05; grade K., $7.35; grade WW., $8.60.

DULUTH, Jan. 23.—LINSEED closed easy, 2½c. to ⅓c. lower. May, 305½c.; July, 304½c.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 23.—WHEAT closed easy, 1c. to ⅓c. down. May, 120½c.; July, 122½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 23.—WHEAT closed easy at 1½c. decline. May, 128c.; July, 129½c.

TOLEDO, Jan. 23.—CLOVERSEED closed steady and unchanged. Cash, 11.10; March, 11.20.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 23.—WHEAT opened easy and 1½c. to 1¼c. lower in view of the decline at Liverpool and Buenos Aires. Selling was also influenced by milder weather in sections of the country, but after a further decline the market became firmer owing to continued light country offerings, rumours of export bids and shorts covering in advance of the official crop report. The close was barely steady and 1c. to 1½c. lower. Closing prices:—May, 134½c.; July, 136½c.; Oct., 133½c. OATS closed barely steady, ⅓c. lower to unchanged. May, 57½c.; July, 57¼c.; Oct., 54½c. BARLEY futures barely steady at ⅓c. to ⅓c. decline. May, 58½c.; July, 61½c.

LINSEED closed easy, ⅓c. to 2c. down. May, 260½c.; July, 258½c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—WHEAT opened easy at 1c. to ⅓c. decline, with selling influenced by the outlook for large shipments from Argentina, a reactionary market at Liverpool, and lower advices from Winnipeg and Buenos Aires. Some covering was influenced afterwards by rumours of export inquiries, continued cold weather in both the North-west and the South-west, light receipts and country offerings, and reports of insufficient snow covering in sections of Europe. Later, however, renewed selling was influenced by reports of an increase in the world's visible supply. The close was easy at a fall of 1½c. to ⅓c. March, 123½c.; May, 127½c.; July, 129c.

MAIZE closed easy and 1½c. to ⅓c. lower. March, 88½c.; May, 92½c.; July, 94½c. OATS closed barely steady and ⅓c. to ⅓c. lower. March, 46½c.; May, 47½c.; July, 46½c. RYE.—No. 2, cash nominal. Futures barely steady at ⅓c. to 1½c. decline. March, 95½c.; May, 95c.; July, 93½c.

PROVISIONS closed steady with lard unchanged to 2½ points higher and pork 5 points lower. The Department of Agriculture estimates the number of swine on farms at 52,600,000, against 54,956,000 a year ago. Closing prices:—Lard.—Jan., 10.45; March, 10.55; May, 10.77½. Ribs unquoted. Pork (drysalted clear bellies).—Jan., 12.90; May, 13.03.

BACON closed steady and unchanged. Hogs firm, with light 15 to 10 points and heavy sorts 10 points higher. Receipts at 15 principal Western centres, including Chicago, since November 1 total 7,806,000, which compares with 8,402,000 for a similar period last year.

	Bacon, fat backs, 12-14lb.	Hogs Light	Heavy
To-day ..	12.25	9.90 to 10.35	9.35 to 10.00
Previous day ..	12.25	9.75 to 10.25	9.25 to 9.90
Last year ..	12.12½	9.00 to 9.40	9.10 to 9.40
Receipts—		Western	Chicago
To-day		138,000	48,000
Previous day		167,000	40,000
Last year		121,000	34,000

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SALES

MELBOURNE, Jan. 23.—At the Geelong wool sale to-day 8,500 bales were offered. The catalogues were attractive and there was good competition at the lower levels recently established.

BRISBANE, Jan. 23.—At the wool sale held here to-day 12,000 bales were offered. There was a good selection and competition was fair. Super wools were firm, medium 5 per cent. lower, and dusty 7½ per cent. lower.—*Reuter.*

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse:—

3% Perpetual Rentes, 88.85 (previous closing 88.90); 5% Rentes, 1915-16, 105.75 (106.20); 4% Rentes 1917, 100.25 (100.25); 4% Rentes, 1918, 99.35 (99.35); 5% Rentes, 1920, 135.95 (136.10); 6% Rentes, 1920, 103.60 (103.85); 6% Rentes, 1927, 109.60 (109.75); 5% Credit National, 1919, 607 (606); 5% Credit National, 1920, 551 (547); 6% Credit National, 1921, 567 (566); 6% Credit National, 1922 (1st), 545 (543); 6% Credit National, 1923 (1st), 578 (572); 6% Credit National, 1924, 576 (576); 4% Egyptian Unified, 391.50 (389); 3½% Italian Rentes, 88.50 (88.60); 4% Japanese, 1905, 484 (484); 5% Russian, 1906, 8.50 (8.50); 4½% Russian, 1909, 4.60 (4.90); 4% Turkish Unified, 94.90 (94.50); Banque de France, 25,630 (25,980); Banque de Paris, 3,200 (3,210); Banque Parisienne, 2,280 (2,305); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 2,085 (2,110); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 4,190 (4,190); Credit Lyonnais, 3,270 (3,325); Banque Ottomane, 1,405 (1,405); Suez Canal Shares, 21,275 (21,500); Chargeurs Reunis, 773 (778); Messageries Maritimes, 231 (232); Transatlantique, 1,148 (1,146); Raffinerie Say, 2,085 (2,080); Sucreries d'Egypte, 1,075 (1,053); Wagons Lits, 690 (698); Thomson Houston, 1,278 (1,286); Lautaro Nitrate, 486 (474); Ford of France, 171 (172); Rio Tinto, 5,705 (5,790); Tharsis, 630 (639); De Beers, 1,225 (1,212); De Beers Preferred, 1,548 (1,545); Jagersfontein Estate, 254 (254); Central Mining, 2,290 (2,290); Chartered, 252 (255); Brakpan, 507 (514); Crown Mines, 415 (416); East Rand, 77 (76); Geduld, 431 (436); General Mining, 101 (101); Consolidated Goldfields, 278 (281); Johannesburg Consolidated 274 (274); Rand Mines, 396 (399); Tanganyika, 341 (343); Transvaal Consolidated, 195 (197); Union Corporation, 445 (450); Mexico Mines of El Oro, 86 (88); Mozambique, 78 (78); West Rand Mines Consolidated, 43 (42); Caoutchoucs, 213 (213); Eastern International, 143 (144); Gula Kalumpong, 171 (170); Kuala Lumpur, 234 (236); Malacca, 234 (234); Mexican Eagle, 168 (171); Royal Dutch, 41,025 (41,000); Shell Transport, 589 (590); Platine, 1,985 (2,000); Llansoff, 117 (125); Baku (Naphte), 630 (—); Oceana Consolidated, 20.50 (20.75); Exchange on New York, 25.46½ (25.46½); Exchange on London, official average, 123.91 (123.92); cheques, closing market rate, 123.91 (123.91). Private discount rate, 3⅛ per cent. (3⅛ per cent.).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 23.—Closing quotations:—6% Dutch, 1922, 104½ (previous, 103[15/16]); 5% Dutch, 1021[16] (102[1/16]); 2½% Dutch, 65¼ (65); 3% Dutch, 77¼ (77⅜); 4% Brazilian, 1889, 48⅛ (49); Peruvian, 12⅜ (13⅛); Peruvian, 4% Con. Prof., 54 (54⅛); New York Ontario, 15⅛ (15[1/16]); United States Steel, 170⅜ (171⅛); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 399½ (400); Anaconda, 14⅝ (147); Dell Batavia Rubber, 99 (99⅛);

COMPANY MEETINGS

MIDLAND RAILWAY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

SOUNDNESS AND GROWTH OF THE BUSINESS

RECORD TRAFFIC FIGURES

INCREASE IN SALES OF LAND

WESTERN AUSTRALIA'S FIRST CENTURY

PRESENT AND POTENTIAL WEALTH OF THE STATE

SIR GEORGE TOUCHE'S SPEECH

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the stockholders of the Midland Railway Company of Western Australia, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

SIR GEORGE A. TOUCHE, Bart. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. William Tait) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—The accounts which we have the honour of submitting to you to-day contain another tale of progress, gratifying alike to the State of Western Australia and to the company.

COMPARISON OF RESULTS

The gross traffic receipts of £240,237, and the net traffic receipts of £144,163, constitute fresh records in the history of the enterprise. The corresponding figures for 1928 were £216,126 and £126,688. The increases for the year have thus been £24,111 in gross receipts and £17,475 in net traffic receipts.

Comparison with the returns of two years ago—that is, at June 30, 1927—shows that during the two years the gross traffic receipts have increased by £33,771 and the net traffic receipts by £21,819. If we go back for five years—that is, to June 30, 1924—we find increases of £83,166 and £60,860 respectively. If we extend the comparison still farther, the increases over the figures of seven years ago are £112,164 in the gross traffic receipts and £90,113 in the net traffic receipts.

These are very remarkable figures. They show that, over a long period of years, progress has been steady and continuous. Conditions have been favourable, but a great deal depends on the use which is made of favouring circumstances. These highly creditable results would never have been obtained without the wise and able administration of our general manager, Mr. Poynton. (Hear, hear.)

TRAFFICS

Although there has been a good increase in all sections of traffic, the feature of the year's operations has again been the expansion of goods, tonnage, and earnings. By far the largest proportion of this comes from the transport of wheat. The total number of bags railed for the year was 863,652, of which the heaviest consignments were from the Goorow and Carnamah districts. These districts have figured largely in the wheat returns of previous years, and their development has been rapid. They can now rightly claim to be the greatest wheat-producing areas in the whole State. Carnamah itself has gained the distinction, during the past year, of having railed the largest quantity of wheat from any point in the State. Other stations showing increases in wheat railings were Three Springs, Arrino, Watheroo and Moora.

Fertilizer tonnage to stations on our line has shown an increase of 23 per cent. over that of the previous year. This indicates a greater area of cultivation and gives the promise of improved wheat yields. During the past four years the traffic in fertilizers has advanced from 6,340 tons to 14,046 tons, an increase of 122 per cent.

Of the other branches of traffic, passengers, live stock and parcels, to take them in the order of magnitude, all show advances, the chief of these being in live stock.

In considering the extent of the transport services which we have been able to render to the community, it should be remembered that our field of commercial development is restricted. We were not at liberty to develop districts by spur lines, owing to the natural unwillingness of the Government to see an extension of joint stock enterprise where the policy of public ownership predominates.

TRAIN MILEAGE

The train mileage of the year was 330,295, as compared with 305,005 in 1928. The gross earnings per train mile were 174.56d., as against 170.06d. in the previous year.

To indicate the improvement in operations which has taken place I may mention that, while the train mileage has increased during the past seven years from 240,334 to 330,295 miles—that is, a 37 per cent. increase—the ton mileage, in the same period, increased 77 per cent., and the gross earnings per train mile from 143.78d. to 174.56d. A comparison with the figures of ten years ago is even more marked. It shows an increase in the earnings per train mile from 104.42d. to 174.56d.

WORKING EXPENSES

The working expenses bring their share of testimony to the efficiency of Mr. Poynton's administration. The percentage to the gross traffic receipts was the very low one of 39.99. That is the accountant's figure. I prefer to call it 40 per cent. It sounds a lot less when one gets into the thirties, but the margin is even narrower than in the draper's lure of 9s. 11¾d. instead of 10s. The percentage of the previous year was 41.38.

During the past seven years the percentage of working expenses has been reduced from 50.69 to 40. Ten years ago it was 61.14.

REVENUE

The net revenue, including interest and registration fees, was £148,495. This compares with £128,546 for 1928 and £127,844 for 1927. The increase of nearly £20,000 over 1928 is the more striking when compared with the small difference between the figures for 1928 and 1927.

It has to be remembered that the revenue of 1928 was affected adversely by a strike. Even after taking this into account, the increase now recorded is gratifying, and furnishes abundant evidence of the soundness and growth of the company's business. This is demonstrated further by a study of the results over a course of years.

Compared with seven years ago, the net revenue shows an increase of £77,216, or 108 per cent. Compared with ten years ago the increase is £99,909, or 205 per cent.

APPLICATION OF REVENUE

We now come to the manner in which the balance at credit of the revenue account has been dealt with. It will be seen that £40,000 has been transferred to depreciation and renewals account. Obviously we could not have put less.

A glance at the balance-sheet will show that this amount is just sufficient to cover the actual expenditure during the year on repairs and renewals. Provision for taxation absorbed £8,416. Interest on the 4½ per cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock required £8,495.

After providing for these amounts there remained a credit balance of £91,584. This was increased by £3,784, brought from the previous year, to £94,368. Out of this sum the interest on the Second Mortgage Income Debenture stock for the year, at the rate of 5 per cent., amounting to £29,618, has to be provided.

RESERVE ACCOUNT

Then come the claims of the general reserve account. It has been seen that the transfer to the depreciation and renewals account provided no margin above the actual expenditure of the year.

As I indicated at the last annual meeting, a considerable amount of additional expenditure on new rolling stock and equipment will be necessary to maintain our railway as an efficient instrument for dealing with the increasing volume of traffic. Last year we were maturing our plans. In the current year substantial payments will have to be made.

The necessity for husbanding our resources is evident. The addition of £25,000 to the general reserve account (the same amount as last year) brings it up to a total of £100,000 only. I confess I would like to see a larger total by and by. In the meantime the position is strengthened by a substantial increase in the balance proposed to be carried forward.

UNIFIED ORDINARY STOCK DIVIDEND

The allocation of £25,000 to general reserve still leaves £39,750 to be dealt with. The directors recommend that a dividend of 4 per cent. be paid to the Unified Ordinary stockholders. This compares with 3 per cent. a year ago and a modest maiden dividend of 2½ per cent. the previous year. The dividend will take £23,726. The amount, proportionate to the dividend, to be applied in redemption of reversionary certificates is £4,745. These two amounts will absorb £28,471, leaving £11,279 to be carried forward to next year's accounts.

For 38 years the shareholders waited patiently for a dividend. Now that we have crept shyly into the dividend list I trust they will be patient still in spite of the old proverb that thirst comes with drinking and appetite with eating. (Laughter.)

Doubtless some, if not all, of you would like us to squeeze out a larger dividend. The thing was possible, but I hope your appetites are still well under control. It is best for the company to go slowly in this respect. The better the times the more scope there always is for useful expenditure in improving a railway and its equipment, and in bettering the services it can render to the public. And the times may not be good always. The pendulum will not swing for ever in one direction only. Where weather is so important a factor in the country's prosperity there are sure to be some bad seasons ahead.

We are thankful for the halcyon days, but our past experiences have taught us that even a blue Australian sky can have its menaces. It is because we are as desirous as any shareholder of marching forward that we want to take every precaution against the risk of backsliding.

REDEMPTION OPERATIONS

The redemption operations during the year are set forth in the report, and I need not repeat them.

It is satisfactory to observe that, including what has been redeemed since the close of the accounts, there is now outstanding only £164,510 of the First Mortgage Debenture stock, which amounted originally to £655,000. The rest has been redeemed out of the receipts from the sale of lands. Its redemption represents an interest saving of upwards of £22,000 per annum. The fixed annual interest charge on the stock is now only £7,403.

LAND SALES

The sales of land for the year totalled 109,484 acres. This compares with 70,686 acres in the previous year, an increase of 38,798 acres. The area sold in 1927, however, was 152,996 acres, and in 1926 the sales totalled 126,012 acres. These fluctuations are not only usual but almost inevitable where land settlement is concerned.

The land remaining unsold at June 30 last was 633,057 acres. This is less than a fifth of the original area of the concession. The area for selection is thus much more limited, and at the same time more widely scattered, than it was in former years. This makes it increasingly difficult to maintain anything like a high average of sales from year to year. In view of these altered circumstances the results of the past year reflect great credit on the work of Mr. Poynton and the staff of our lands department.

"A STORY OF A HUNDRED YEARS"

The year 1929 marked the completion of Western Australia's first century. It has been a century of achievement and progress, especially in the later period of self-government.

Under the title "A Story of a Hundred Years" a volume has been published, edited by Sir Hal Colebatch, with a Foreword by the Premier, the Hon. Philip Collier, which provides in admirable form a permanent memorial of a wonderful history.

Everything in Western Australia, except population, is on a big scale. What the population lacks in numbers it makes good in quality. It has the biggest area of any State in the Commonwealth. I think it has even the biggest debt *per capita*. But it has also the biggest sinking fund provision.

WHEAT AND WOOL PRODUCTION

It was hoped to mark its centenary year by eclipsing all previous achievements in wheat production. It is estimated that over 3,800,000 acres were sown for wheat. There were hopes of a harvest of 45,000,000, or possibly even 50,000,000, bushels if seasonal conditions were wholly favourable. Unfortunately, they were not of the most favourable order. The rainfall was unusually light during the critical time when the crops were ripening. September was almost entirely without rain over large tracts of country, and it was feared the yield would fall far short of the total originally estimated. Latest reports, however, indicate an improvement. Harvesting is now in operation, and there are signs that the final yield for the season will be in the region of 40,000,000 bushels. If this estimate is realized it will be a sufficiently remarkable performance, as it will have created a record in production which will place Western Australia high in the ranks of the wheat countries of the world. And wheat-growing is only part of the present and potential wealth of the State. The wool clip for 1928 was over 61,000,000lb., but prices, unfortunately, are down.

The number of sheep must now be nearly 10,000,000. The output of gold has been great, and is still considerable. The catalogue of industries could be lengthened materially.

THE POSSIBILITIES OF FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

When the vast undeveloped areas, and as yet small population, of the State are considered the possibilities of further development and progress seem boundless. It is pleasing to know that our settlers and the opening up of the Midland lands have contributed their good quota of what has already been accomplished. (Cheers.)

In conclusion, the Chairman moved the adoption of the report and the payment of the proposed dividend.

Mr. W. SANDFORD POOLE (deputy chairman), in seconding the resolution, said that it was quite unnecessary for him to add anything to the speech which Sir George Touche had made. Sir George had covered the ground so admirably and had shown that they had not only in the past year done well as regarded the working of the railway for their own benefit, but, looking back, they had done a very great deal indeed for the development of the State without any very large reward for themselves. They were hoping for better times and, given fair seasons, he saw no reason why the development of such an important State should not continue. (Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN invited questions, but none was forthcoming, and the resolutions were put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The auditors, Messrs. Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths, and Co., were reappointed.

VOTES OF THANKS TO OFFICERS AND STAFF

Mr. ANDREW WILLIAMSON said he had much pleasure in submitting a motion which he knew would be entirely in accord with the feelings of all the shareholders. It was that the best thanks of the stockholders should be accorded to Mr. Poynton and his staff in Western Australia, and to Mr. Tait and his staff in London, for the excellent services that they had rendered during the past year. With a railway situated some 12,000 miles away from the head office of the company and the directorate it was of supreme importance that the general manager on the spot should be one in whom the board had implicit confidence. Mr. Poynton was a man of the highest character, ability, and resourcefulness, and had, after many years of trial, the confidence of his board. The old adage "Like master, like man" prevailed, and the stockholders would not be surprised to hear that Mr. Poynton had got a loyal, a very efficient, and, he thought he could fully say, very keenly interested staff supporting him. Then at home they were also well served by Mr. Tait, Mr. Lewis, and the whole staff.

COLONEL W. PARKER, D.S.O., said that he desired, from the other side of the table, to second the motion which had been so ably proposed by Mr. Williamson.

Mr. J. GRAY BUCHANAN, J.P., suggested that the resolution should be cabled out to Mr. Poynton.

The resolution was carried unanimously and with acclamation.

The CHAIRMAN said that Mr. Buchanan's suggestion would be carried out. He thought that it would be of great encouragement to Mr. Poynton to know that the resolution had been passed, and he would like it all the more because it had been seconded from the stockholders' side of the table.

A cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and directors terminated the proceedings.

UNION DISCOUNT COMPANY OF LONDON

FAVOURABLE RESULTS IN A DIFFICULT YEAR

EFFECTS OF WALL-STREET SPECULATION

THE INTERDEPENDENCE OF NATIONS

MR. ARCHIBALD JAMIESON'S VIEWS

The SEVENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Union Discount Company of London, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

Mr. ARCHIBALD A. JAMIESON presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. C. W. Holliday) read the notice convening the meeting and also the auditors' report.

The CHAIRMAN, after referring to the death of Sir Robert Balfour, Bt., said:—I shall now run over the various items in the accounts. Our capital and reserve remain at £3,000,000, the same as in 1928. Our loans, deposits, and other liabilities and provision for contingencies at December 31, 1929, were £45,591,127, compared with £45,875,810 in 1928.

Our bills rediscounted were £12,310,529, as against £15,634,655 in 1928. This is a decline of about £3,250,000, although the stock of bills on hand was a record—£40,263,578. This compares with £39,207,884 in 1928.

The rebate on bills discounted showed an increase—£634,033, compared with £585,004 in 1928. Cash on hand you will see on December 31, 1929, was £1,328,876.

Our holding of British Government short-term securities, Exchequer bonds, Treasury bonds, and other short-dated gilt-edged securities was lower in 1929 than it was in 1928—£7,629,621, as against £8,963,231. Loans on securities, £208,767, compares with £123,230 in 1928. The bills discounted figures were £52,574,107, compared with £54,842,539 in 1928.

ALLOCATION OF PROFITS

Out of the year's profits, £10,000, you will observe, it is proposed should be used in reduction of freehold and leasehold premises account, now standing in the balance-sheet at £90,000. We ask you to sanction this, and to authorize the allocation of £10,000 again this year to the trustees of the staff provident fund.

An interim dividend was paid last July of 15 per cent. per annum, less income-tax, and we now ask you to confirm this, and also to give us your authority to pay a final dividend to December 31 last at the same rate of 15 per cent. per annum, less income-tax, and, in addition, a bonus of 2s. 6d. per share, free of tax, for 1929. If these suggested appropriations are authorized, there will remain a balance of £269,291 19s. 8d. to be carried forward to the 1930 accounts. The gross profits for 1929, after making provision for contingencies, were £977,122 6s. 1d., compared with £909,203 9s. 11d. in 1928. These were our company's results for 1929, and I think you will agree, keeping in mind the state of credit all over the world—and your company's interests are of necessity of an international character—that these results were favourable.

IMPORTANCE OF AMERICAN PROSPERITY TO THE WORLD

The chief factor of the financial year 1929 which affected the London discount market was speculation in Wall-street and its effect on European bank rates. The prosperity of the United States of America is essential to world prosperity. A prosperous world is not possible without good trade conditions across the Atlantic, but unsound speculation based upon this prosperity has ramifications which affect the rest of the world.

While the collapse of the Stock Exchange speculative orgy, with its fantastic price levels, has removed a nightmare and menace to the trade of the world, we all hope that the inevitable progress of the United States of America will continue on lines that will not again injuriously affect the credit systems and price levels of all other countries.

When the richest country in the world, in search of funds for Stock Exchange speculation, competes abroad and bids higher rates for money than those current there, it must be only a question of time when such action will prove disadvantageous not only to the lenders but to the borrowers as well. Fortunately this danger has disappeared for the present, but it is by no means certain that it may not return again.

CONSEQUENCES OF SPECULATIVE EXCESSES

Speculative excesses are common and periodic. In the past their consequences have been confined almost entirely to the countries in which they occurred. Nowadays, through the interdependence and closer relationship of nations, these outbreaks of excessive speculation tend to become wider in range and more injurious in their results, and the demand for funds to finance such an excess in a country of great world importance must have its reactions throughout the world.

By means of the gold standard money is an easily transferable thing; it can be functioning to-day in London, to-morrow in New York, and the next day in Berlin. Movements of this kind affect rates of exchange and gold stocks.

One nation can injure another by damaging its economic structure. Such damage may be equally devastating as war in its results on other nations, who, because of its insidious form, are only vaguely conscious of the cause of their adversity, and this condition may come about without any desire or intention to harm, but through lack of understanding and neglect of the responsibility which all the great nations and light bleached cloths are extremely quiet. There however, a continued moderate demand for imported yarns, particularly 30's grey yarn, but the quotation for 40's water yarn is 1 anna lower on the week at Rs.1.1.

The exchange rate on London (three months sight credit) is 1-32d. lower than a week ago at Is. 6 2-16d., while the rate on Paris is unchanged at 9.22f. The steamer freight for cotton to Liverpool is unaltered at 17s.

The receipts of cotton at Bombay during the week amounted to 153,000 bales, bringing the total for the season to date up to 1,444,000 bales, compared with 1,118,000 at the same time last year. Shipments from Bombay comprised 6,000 bales to the U.K., 18,000 to the Continent, and 34,000 to Japan and China, while there are 13,000 bales afloat in harbour for Europe. From other Indian ports 9,500 bales were shipped to the U.K., and 15,000 to the Continent. Stocks have increased still further to 1,119,000 bales, against 973,000 a year ago.

THE LONDON STOCKHOLDERS INVESTMENT TRUST

SATISFACTORY FIRST YEAR

TERMS OF IMPENDING DEBENTURE ISSUE

MR. J. R. GOVETT ON THE OUTLOOK

The FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the London Stockholders Investment Trust, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered office of the company, No. 8, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.

Mr. J. R. GOVETT (the chairman of the company) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. R. S. Caverhill, F.F.A.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—With your approval I propose to hold the report and accounts as read. (Agreed.)

During the period under review the capital of the company was increased from £150,000 to £500,000, of which there is now issued £180,000 in the form of 5½ per cent. Preference shares and £270,000 in the form of Ordinary shares.

You will observe from the report that our gross revenue was £26,311. After providing for management and other expenses, and interest on moneys borrowed, there was left a balance of £22,017. After deducting the dividend on the Preference shares for the year, amounting to £7,920, there remains a balance of £14,097, from which, with your approval, your directors propose that a dividend of 5½ per cent., less income-tax, should be paid on the Ordinary shares, leaving a sum of £2,217 to be carried forward.

Changes in investments during the year resulted in a surplus on realization, of which £4,145 has been used towards writing off capital duty and expenses in connexion with the additional shares issued during the period, and the balance has been applied to writing down the book value of the investments.

THE INVESTMENTS

I must now refer to the question of the valuation of our investments, which show a depreciation of £59,166 compared with the amount at which they stand in the balance-sheet. For this outcome the date of the Trust's birth and the events which followed must, I think, be largely responsible, though in saying this I do not wish in any way to minimize your board's responsibility in their selection of investments. During the earlier part of 1929, shortly after your company was incorporated, the majority of the stocks and shares dealt in on the London Stock Exchange reached their peak, and, as is well known, the course of values throughout the latter part of 1929 was steadily downwards. During the earlier part of the year also a phenomenal rise in prices took place on the other side of the Atlantic, with the result that money was in great demand in America and funds were continually being withdrawn from London and lent on the New York market. This resulted in dear money over here, the consequence of which was that practically all high-grade fixed-interest-bearing securities depreciated considerably, and reflected the result of the high interest rates obtainable in other parts of the world.

The subsequent slump that took place in the United States later in the year shook public confidence badly, both at home and abroad, and under pressure of forced selling and lack of public buying the prices of practically all securities have fallen considerably. In addition to these factors, we have had our own troubles at home, culminating with the Hatry crisis, the details of which are now well known to all. In the face of such adverse circumstances practically every class of security, both at home and abroad, has depreciated, and though disappointing I must confess that on looking back I am not surprised that the market value of our securities shows the depreciation that it does.

DEPRECIATION NOT PERMANENT

We do not, however, feel that this depreciation should be looked upon as a permanent one, for all the securities which your company holds have been closely examined from every point of view before being purchased, and have all been bought on their intrinsic merits and not on any haphazard selection, because markets at that moment happened to be moving one way or the other. It is for this reason that we feel justified in recommending for your approval that a dividend of 5½ per cent. should be paid on the Ordinary shares of the company.

As regards the current year I find it difficult to express an opinion. The crisis through which we have passed must of necessity have altered one's ideas considerably. There must be at the moment a large floating supply of stocks and shares which are not yet placed, and which are being held either in weak hands or by those who do not wish to sacrifice them at present levels, and it must, I think, take some little time before these will have found a permanent home with resulting stability in their market price.

Trade in this country cannot at the moment be considered good, and considerable fears are expressed on all sides as to the forthcoming Budget and the possibilities of higher taxation. This does not make for good security markets at home. In the United States the effect of the recent slump must be to some extent a set-back in the luxury and semi-luxury trades of that country. Generally, however, the opinion is expressed that this should be only temporary, and that trade, though it will undoubtedly receive a set-back for the current months, should, in view of the prosperity of the country, not take long to recover its former flourishing condition.

MINIMUM MANAGEMENT EXPENSES

Before concluding these remarks I would like to refer to two points of minor importance. The first is that management expenses have been kept down to a minimum during this first year of your company's existence, and to further this your directors have decided to forgo their fees for the period under review. The second point to which I would refer is that steps are being taken by your board to authorize the creation of Debenture stock, and to issue this as and when opportunity arises. It is proposed at the moment to authorise 4½ per cent. Debenture stock to be issued probably at about 85. Shareholders will be informed as to the exact terms of the issue later, and will be given an opportunity to subscribe should they wish to do so.

In conclusion, I would say that, though the results under review cannot in any way be considered satisfactory, I do feel that after weathering a storm of such magnitude in the way that it has your company has every chance of success in the current and future years.

I now beg to move: "That the report of the directors and accounts for the period ended December 31, 1929, now submitted, be approved and adopted, and that, as recommended, a dividend of 5½ per cent., less income-tax, be paid on the Ordinary shares."

Mr. STEWART KILPATRICK seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously in the absence of question or comment.

The retiring directors, Colonel A. Christie, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Mr. J. R. Govett, and the auditors, Messrs. Layton-Bennett, Chiene, and Tait, having been unanimously re-elected, the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 22.—EXCHANGE on London unchanged at 5 19-32d. The COFFEE market closed firm with No. 7 N.Y. Standard 150 reis higher at 16$625. Receipts were 10,000 bags, which makes 1,778,000 bags for the season to date, against 1,735,000 bags for the same period last season. Clearances were 7,000 bags to Europe. The stock is estimated at 335,000 bags, against 345,000 bags a year ago. At SANTOS, No. 4 N.Y. Standard was again quoted 21$000. Receipts were 40,000 bags, making 5,304,000 bags so far this season, against 4,734,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 11,000 bags to Europe. The stock shows an increase at 1,050,000 bags, against 1,049,000 bags a year ago.

HAMBURG COFFEE MARKET

HAMBURG, Jan. 23.—The market opened at a decline of 1½ to ½, and after some slight irregular movements closed easy and 1¼ to ¼ lower on the day. Quotations Reichsmarks per 50 kilos:—March 38¼ (previous, 39½); May, 36½ (37¾); Sept., 36¼ (37¼); Dec., 36 (36¾). Yesterday's sales amounted to 3,000 bags.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket		Feb. 4	Feb. 18	Mar. 4
Pay-day		Feb. 6	Feb. 20	Mar. 6

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½%	54⅛	54⅜	...
88⅛ 81⅝	Do., 4%	82⅞	83⅛	...
103¼ 99⅛	War Loan, 5%	100⅜	101	...
101⅝ 99½	Do., 4%	101¼	101½	...
91¾ 82½	Fdg. Loan, 4%	86½	86¾	-⅛
95½ 90	Victory, 4%	93⅝	93⅞	...
95⅜ 90	Do., 5m. Bds.	93⅝	93⅞	...
80¼ 72⅞	Conversion, 3½%	75⅛	75¾	...
100 93	Do., 4½%	95⅝	95⅞	...
100½ 99⅛	Treas., 5½%—30	100¼	100½	...
101⅜ 97¾	Do., 5%—'33-35	101⅛	101⅜	...
100 96½	Do., 4½%—'30-32	99⅞	100⅛	...
98⅜ 94⅞	Do., 4%—'32-34	99⅛	99½	...
97½ 93⅞	Do., 4%—'31-33	97⅝	98⅛	...
99⅝ 98	Exch. 3½% (J.-Jy.)	99¼	100	...
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½%	56¼	57¼	...
66 60¼	Do., 3%	56¼	57¼	...
65⅝ 60	Local Loans, 3%	61⅜	62⅜	...
84⅝ 80	Transvaal, 3%—'23-53	82	84	...
266 239	Bank of England	248	251	...
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 7%	80	82	...
71¼ 60	India, 3½%	56½	58½	-1
61¼ 50½	Do., 3%	63	64	...
51½ 44	Do., 2½%	47½	49½	-1
101⅞ 98	Do., 2½%	40	42	-½
92¼ 80¼	Do., 4%	98½	99½	...
109 103⅞	Do., 4%—'50-55	77¾	79¾	-1¼
66⅝ 60	Ldn. City, 3%	105½	106½	...
76¼ 70	Do., 2½%	52	55	+½
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 2½%	72	73	+½
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	100½	101½	...
63¾ 59	Met. Water, "B"	62¾	63¾	...
67 58¾	Do., "A"	61	62	...
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3%	82½	83½	...
73½ 67½	Do., 2½%	68½	69½	...
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3% "A"	59	60	...
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B"	78	79	...
100¾ 93	Do., 4¼%	94	95	...

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½ 98	Aust., 5%—'31-41	98¼	98¾	-¼
99¼ 90⅝	Do., 5%—'45-75	88	88½	-¼
91¾ 86¼	Can., 4%—'40-60	88	88½	...
83¾ 78⅝	Do., 5%—'26-46	88	88½	...
95¼ 91⅛	Cape, 4%—'50-'53	81¼	81¾	...
82⅝ 78¾	Do., 3½%—'29-49	94½	95	...
81⅜ 78¼	Do., 3%—'33-'43	80¼	81	...
113¾ 108⅝	Do., 6%—'45-'70	79¾	80¼	...
104¼ 99	Do., 5%—'48-'68	100¾	100¾	...
85½ 81⅝	Kenya, 5%—'44-'64	99¾	100¼	-¼
76⅛ 72½	Natal, 3½%—'29-49	82¼	82¾	...
88 83⅛	Do., 3%—'29-49	74¾	75¾	...
77 69⅛	N.S.W., 3%—'55	82½	83	...
94⅝ 90½	Do., 5%—'30-50	66½	67	...
99½ 88¼	Do., 4%—1933	90¾	91¼	...
102 92	Do., 5%—'46-'63	87½	88	-½
102 98¾	Do., 5½%—'47-'57	90	90½	-½
97⅞ 91⅞	N. Zeal., 5%—'46	100½	101	...
89⅜ 82⅞	Do., 4½%—'45	94	94½	...
88⅝ 84⅞	Do., 4%—'43-63	83	83½	...
86¾ 75	Do., 4%—'40	86¼	86¾	+¼
94½ 98½	Do., 3%—1945	78	78½	...
100 89	Nig., 5%—'47-'57	100¾	101¼	...
84 75¾	Qld., 5%—'40-60	87½	88	...
104¼ 98⅞	Do., 5%—'40-50	73	73½	...
90 81½	S.Af., 5%—'45-75	99¼	100¼	...
99¾ 89	Do., 4%—'43-63	84½	85	...
102¾ 97⅞	S. Rd., 5%—'34-49	99¾	100¼	...
94½ 98½	Tas'a, 3½%—1940	79	79½	...
99½ 89	Vict., 5%—'45-75	85½	86	...
79¼ 70	Do., 3½%—'29-49	68	68½	...
99⅜ 91	W. Aus., 5%—'45-75	86½	87	...
90½ 86	Do., 3½%—'29-'35	86	86½	-¼
81⅝ 72	Do., 4%—'42-62	70	70½	-¼

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up Prices Jan. 20	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
83¾	Arg., 4% Rescission	63	64	...
80¾	Do., 4%—1900	80½	81½	...
92½	Do., Mort Cap., 5%	92	93	...
103	Austrian, 4%	102½	103½	...
109½	Belgian, 7%	109	110	...
90½	Berlin (City of), 6%	90	91	...
49½	Brazil, 4%—1889	50½	51½	...
52½	Do., 4% Rescission	53½	54½	...
61¼	Do., 5%—1913	63	64	...
75	Do., 5%, Fdg., 1914	76½	77½	...
80¾	Do., 6½%—1927	83	84	+¼
55¾	Buenos Aires, 3½%	54½	55½	+½
77	Bulgaria, 7%	76	78	...
97½	Chile, 6%—1926	96	97	-½
86	Do., 5%—1911	85	87	...
103½	Do., 7½%—1922	102	104	...
99	Chinese, 5%—1896	98½	99½	...
78½	Do., 4½%—1898	80	81	+½
46¼	Do., 5%—1912	47	48	+¼
60½	Do., 5%—1913	60½	61½	+¼
60	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	59	61	...
22	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	20	21	...
27	Do., Hukuang, 5%	25	29	...
111	Czechoslovakia, 8%	110½	111½	+¼
78¼	Egyptian Unified	77	79	...
21¼	French, 5%	21	21½	...
19⅞	Do., 4%	19⅝	20¼	-⅛
104½	Midl. 6%	104¾	105¼	...
105	Nord, 6%	105	106	...
104½	Orleans, 6%	105	106	...
103	P.L.M., 6%	105	106	...
106¼	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	103	104	...
104½	German, 7%	106¼	107¼	...
57	Greek Monopoly, 4%	104¼	105¼	...
74½	Do., 5%—1914	56	59	+1
101¼	Do., 7%, Refugee	74	76	...
106¼	Do., 6% Stabilization	101	102	...
103¼	Hungarian, 7½%	89¼	90¼	...
17¾	Italian, 5%	102¾	103¾	...
100½	Do., Cdt. Consort, "B"	17¼	18¼	...
73	Japan, 4%—1899	100¼	101¼	...
99½	Do., 5%—1907	72¾	73¾	...
90½	Do., 6%—1924	89¾	90¾	+¼
22	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	99	100	...
78	Mexican, 5%	91	92	+¼
88½	Peru, 6%—1928	21	23	...
42	Polish, 7%	79	81	...
44½	Portugal, 3%, 1st Ser.	89	90	...
3½	Roumania, 4% Cons.	41½	42½	...
4	Russian, 4%—1889	46½	47½	+¼
102	Do., 5%—1906	3	4	...
18¼	Siamese, 6%	4	5	...
66	Turkish, 4% Unified	102½	103½	...
	Uruguay, 3½%	18¼	19¼	...
11⅞	Peruvian Corp.	66½	67½	+½
52¾	Do., Pref.	11¼	11¾	...
104½	German Potash, 7%	52½	53½	...
81½	San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	104	105	...
		85½	84½	+½

BRITISH RAILWAYS

92¾	Great Western	92¼	93	-¼
—	Do., 4% Deb.	78¼	79¼	...
—	Do., 5% Gtd.	95¾	96¾	...
—	Do., 5% Pref.	91¾	92¾	...
55¾	L. Mid. and Scottish	55¼	56	-¼
—	Do., 4% Deb.	76½	77½	...
—	Do., 4% Gtd.	76	77	...
—	Do., 4% Pref.	71	72	...
12¾	L. and N. East., Def.	12¼	12¾	...
37¼	Do., Pref.	36¼	37½	-¼
—	Do., 4% Deb.	57	58	...
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd.	74	75	...
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref.	67	68	...
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref.	60¾	61¾	-¼
66	Metropolitan	65	66	-½
74	Met. Dist.	75¾	74¾	...
30¼	Southern, Deld.	29¾	30¼	-¼
73¾	Do., Pref.	73	74	...
—	Do., 4% Deb.	76½	77½	...
—	Do., 5% Gtd.	95¾	96¾	...
—	Do., 5% Pref.	89½	90½	...
23/9	Underground, £1	23/11½	23/7½	...
109	Do., Income	108	110	+1½

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

83	Antofagasta Cons.	81	83	...
—	Argentine Gt. Western	81	83	-1½
—	Argentine N. Eastern	28	30	...
99½	B.A. Gt. Southern	99¼	100¼	-¼
87½	B.A. and Pacific	86½	87½	...
82½	B.A. Western	81½	82½	...
204	Canadian Pacific	206	207	+1½
87	Central Argentine	86½	87½	-¼
77½	Central Uruguay	76	78	-1
23½	Cordoba Central	21½	23½	...
40	Do., 2nd Pref.	37	40	...
29	Costa Rica	28

CORPORATION STOCKS—FOREIGN

Bergen, 5½% Ln., 49†; 100½ 100
Berlin, 6% Lns., 90 † 90½
Budapest, 4% Bds. (Stamped), 54 ½ 4
Buenos Aires, 6% Bds., 1908, 95
Chaidir, 7% Lns., 1909 9 9 8½
Christiania, 5% Lns., 1909, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968,

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

TIN FIRMER

GRAIN AND FARM PRODUCE

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), Jan. 23.—WHEAT:—The cargo position continued steady and prices were occasionally 3d. per qr. higher in sympathy with Winnipeg. Argentina closing prices, but trading was quiet. India was still in the market for Australian wheat, but the prices offered were too low for acceptance. The price of the Ravenstone No. 2 hard winter to Portugal, reported yesterday as unavailable, was to-day stated to be 45s. 6d. U.K. basis. For a cargo of No. 1 and No. 2 hard winter (Pacific), afloat, 40s. 6d. and 40s. 3d. was asked respectively, and 46s. for No. 2 hard winter (Atlantic), shipping /shipped, while for Pacific white, Jan./Feb. and March, 45s. was required. Rosafe 63½lb., on passage, was held for 45s.; 63lb. (new), just sailed, for 44s. 6d.; and Barusa 62½lb., Jan. (new), for 43s. 9d. For West Australian, Jan., 46s. 9d. was required. Parcels were in quiet demand and after opening 3d. better closed quiet and unchanged. No. 2 hard winter (Atlantic), per Calcaria, sailing from Rosario 64lb., due.

Feb. 7, at 37s. 7½d. net, while to Liverpool, 43s. 4½d. was paid for Rosafe 64lb., due.

The wheat futures market closed weak 8d. down as compared with yesterday.

Basis No. 3 Northern Manitoba

Per 480lb.	Op'ning values	1.15 values	Business done Highest	Lowest	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jan. ..	47 4	47 2	—	—	46 10	47 0
March ..	46 10	46 8	—	—	46 10	47 6
May ..	47 1	46 11	—	—	46 9	47 0

MAIZE was quieter on the lower Argentine openings and quotations were on an easier basis. La Plata, afloat, was offered at 27s. 3d.; and Jan. and Feb. at 27s. 9d. Parcels were in quiet demand at 3d. to 6d. per quarter decline. La Plata, Feb.-March, sold at 26s. 6d. to 26s. 9d.; May-June at 26s. 6d. to 26s. 3d.; afloat and Feb. to Bristol Channel at 27s.; Feb. to Liverpool at 27s. 1½d. to 26s. 6d.; and May-June at 26s. 6d.

BARLEY was quietly steady. Bristol Channel paid 21s. for Persian, Feb.-March. For Azoff-Black Sea, Jan. and Feb., 21s. 9d. was asked; and 22s. for March.

OATS were inactive at late rates. La Plata, Jan. and Feb., 15s. 6d.; and German (on sample), 16s. to 17s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23.—WHEAT.—Shipment parcels opened at 3d. to 9d. per qr. advance, but, with an absence of demand and an easy futures market, closed nominally unchanged at 1½d. higher. No. 1 N. Manitoba, spot, 50s. 6d.; No. 2 ditto, 49s.; No. 3, 48s.; No. 4 Manitoba, quoted 50s. 3d.; No. 5, 48s.; No. 6, 47s. 6d.; No. 2 hard winter, arriving, 44s. 9d.; No. 2 dark northern spring, Jan., 45s.; Rosafe, 64lb., afloat, 43s. 9d.; 63½lb., Feb., 43s. 6d.; March, 43s. 9d.; Barusa, 63½lb., afloat, 43s.; White Western Pacific, Jan./Feb., 45s. 3d.; and West Australian, afloat. Spot parcels were quiet and 1d. to 1½d. per cental cheaper. Graded wheat futures opened 1½d. to 1d. easier in sympathy with Chicago and Winnipeg closing advices, which were lower than expected, and continued to decline owing to an increased world's visible supply, a bearish French market report, less demand for actual wheat, and lower Argentine advices. The market closed easy and 2d. to 2½d. per cental lower on the day. Sales were 250 loads.

GRADED WHEAT FUTURES

Per 100lb.	Opening values	Business done Highest	Lowest	Closing values	Prev. closing values
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March ..	47 4	47 2	47 0	47 0	47 0
May ..	47 2	47 2	46 10	46 10	46 10
July ..	—	—	—	—	46 8

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels of La Plata were in moderate demand at about 1s. per qr. easier, following easier Argentine advices. La Plata, afloat, was offered at 26s. 10½d.; Feb.-March, at 26s. 7½d.; May-June, 26s. 10½d. and Dan./Gal. Fox., March-April, at 27s. 3d. La Plata, Feb.-March, sold at 26s. 10½d. to 26s. 6d. and 26s. 7½d. Spot parcels were in limited demand at a general advance of 1d. per cental.

OATS.—Shipment parcels were steady. La Plata, March-April, f.s.q., sold at 15s. 7½d.; Chilean were not offered.

FLOUR was steady with a fair trade.

BRISTOL, Jan. 23.—English wheat was in quiet demand at slightly easier rates, ranging from 42s. to 42s. per qr. Foreign wheat was occasionally 9d. to 1s. dearer; Rosafe, 43s. 3d. Maize advanced 1s. 6d. to 2s. and La Plata quoted 26s. 3d. Barley ruled firmer at 22s. to 50s. for English and 22s. for Persian. Oats were steady at about late rates; English, 21s. to 23s., and La Plata, 17s. 9d. Flour was quoted 41s. to 41s. 6d. per sack; sharps and bran, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per cwt., sacks charged.

MAIDSTONE, Jan. 23.—Wheat, 44s.; barley, 26s. to 40s.; oats, 22s.; feeding stuffs unchanged.

NEWBURY, Jan. 23.—Wheat, 44s. to 42s. per qr.; oats, 18s. to 22s. per qr. There was no trade in barley. Interest was centred on Dutch middlings, Greek bran, and French wheat.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—POTATOES (THE BOROUGH).—There was a steady trade with plentiful supplies on offer. Quotations:—Sutland King Edward, £4 5s. to 44 15s.; 2nd grade and Arran Chief, £3 to £3 10s.; Scotch King Edward, £3 15s. to £4; Majestic, British Queen, and Arran Chief, £3 to £4; and Dunbrae, £3 15s. to £3 per ton, ex market.

COVENT GARDEN.—Trade was fairly good, with ample supplies on offer. Quotations:—English Colmar grapes, 1s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.; Belgian Colmar grapes, 1s. 2d. to 3s. 6d. per lb.; Almeria grapes, 18s. to 26s. per barrel; English cooking apples, 3s. to 8s. per bushel; Cox's orange pippins, 6s. to 9s. per tray; Nova Scotian apples, 10s. to 18s.; Cox's Imperial apples, 22s. to 30s. per barrel; American Newtown apples, 14s. to 17s. per box; Californian pears, 10s. to 24s. per case; Canary bananas, 16s. to 27s. 6d. per crate; St. Michael's pineapples, 2s. to 2s. 6d. each; Messina lemons, 6s. to 12s. per box; 14s. to 30s. per fruit. 26s. to 35s. per case; Tunis dates, 3s. 6d. to 6s. per dozen cartons; Jaffa oranges, 14s. to 18s. per box; Spanish oranges, 9s. to 45s. per case; Tangerine oranges, 2s. 6d. to 4s. per box; Seville oranges, 12s. 6d. to 16s. per half-bag; Cape plums, 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; Cape peaches, 2s. 9d. to 7s. 6d.; Cape pears, 3s. 6d. to 6s. per box; Paris green asparagus, 5s. to 6s.; English asparagus, 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per bundle; Valencia onions, 7s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per case; leeks, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per dozen bunches; French cauliflowers, 6s. to 7s. per crate; forced rhubarb, 1s. 6d. to 2s. per dozen bundles; turnip-tops, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; cabbage, 3s. to 5s. per bag; parsnips, 5s. to 7s.; turnips, 5s. to 6s. per cwt.

HAY AND STRAW (WHITECHAPEL), Jan. 23.—Trade was quiet but with supplies limited, prices remained fairly good. Best meadow hay was quoted at £7 15s.; mixture and sainfoin, £7 5s. to £8; best clover, £7 10s. to £8 5s.; and best straw, £4 10s. to £4 15s. per ton.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 23.—Demand for spot cotton was rather more active and a fair business was done in American at an advance of 1 point in quotations; middling, 0.48d. Brazilian and Peruvian were also 1 point higher; Pernam fair, 9.10d.; g.f. smooth, 10.15d., and g.f. Tanguis, 10.28d. Egyptian were generally unchanged; f.g.f. Sakellaridis, 14.55d. African rose 1 point; middling West, 9.55d.; and g.f. East, 10.06d. East Indian remained at previous rates; fine m.g. Broach, 7.30d., and fine No. 1 Oomra 6.95d.

American futures opened at a rise of 1 point to 3 points with some covering influenced by steadier overnight cables and unfavourable weather conditions in the cotton belt. The market maintained its steadiness throughout the morning. At midday values were 1 point to 2 points up. The receipt of the American ginning report of 14,188,000 bales led to a fair amount of covering in the afternoon and the figures being considered rather bullish, but the market soon turned towards the end of the session (owing to American and Liverpool selling orders and disappointing New York advices). The close was barely steady, unchanged to 2 points lower. Liverpool closing prices:—March, 9.20; May, 9.29; July, 9.34; Oct., 9.33; New York 11 a.m., prices:—March, 17.35; May, 17.57; July, 17.70; Oct., 17.80.

Egyptian futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened unchanged and after improving a few points declined in sympathy with American and closed barely steady at a fall of 1 point to 3 points. Closing prices:—Jan. and Feb., 14.13; March and April, 13.89; May, 14.00; June, 14.15; July, 14.29; Aug. and Sept., 14.34; Oct., 14.43; Nov., 14.47; Dec., 14.7; Jan., 14.81. Upper contracts closed quiet, unchanged to 1 point lower. Closing values:—Jan. and Feb., 10.32; March, 10.42; April, 10.53; May, 10.61; June, 10.72; July to Sept., 10.80; Oct., 10.93; Nov. and Dec., 11.00; Jan., 11.19.

Empire futures finished quiet and generally 1 point lower on the day. Closing prices:—Jan., 9.13; Feb., 9.09; March, 9.10; April, 9.08; May and June, 9.11; July, 9.19; Aug., 9.18; Sept., 9.12; Oct., 9.17; Nov., 9.16; Dec., 9.18; Jan., 9.20.

Description	Sales To-day	So far this week	Export To-day	So far this week	Imports To-day	So far this week
American	4,300	15,570	100	900	14,534	32,679
Brazilian, &c.	600	2,100	—	—	—	36,844
Peruvian, &c.	600	2,200	—	—	205	2,382
African & Egyptian.	150	850	—	—	300	3,546
E. Indies, &c.	350	1,500	—	—	458	1,996
	100	960	—	—	7,338	11,976
Totals:— This week	6,000	24,000	100	900	22,815	80,403
Last week	10,000	32,000	200	800	14,866	55,821
Amer. Futures		To-day				Previous day

Delivery	Highst.	L'west	Closing	Highst.	L'west	Closing
January ..	9.18	9.15	9.13	9.18	9.15	9.16
February ..	—	—	9.14	9.18	9.18	9.18
March ..	9.24	9.20	9.20	9.25	9.20	9.22
April ..	—	—	9.25	—	—	9.24
May ..	9.34	9.29	9.29	9.33	9.30	9.31
June ..	—	—	9.30	—	—	9.31
July ..	9.38	9.34	9.34	9.37	9.34	9.35
August ..	—	—	9.33	—	—	9.35
September ..	—	—	9.32	—	—	9.34
October ..	9.36	9.33	9.33	9.35	9.33	9.33
November ..	—	—	9.33	—	—	9.33
December ..	9.38	9.36	9.36	—	—	9.33
January ..	9.38	9.35	9.36	9.37	9.35	9.36

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair features (in 100lbs of a dollar per cantar of 99·05lb.) as follows:—

New Months	1st report	To-day Close	Previous close
Ashmouni Feb. ..	19.15	19.12	19.15
" April ..	19.37	19.37	19.37
Sakellaridis, March ..	27.72	27.71	27.72
" May ..	28.32	28.29	28.31
" July ..	—	28.79	28.77

Receipts to-day, 1,350 bales, against 4,855 a year ago.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 23.—The market showed practically no change. Purchasing was again carried on cautiously and buying for India was on a much reduced scale, only small lots of prints, fancies, and light fabrics being sold. News from that market was far from cheerful. China purchased a few small lines of bleachers. More inquiry was received from Egypt for whites and South America, Singapore, and certain African markets provided a quiet, varied business. A more general trade was reported for home consumption, the demand covering a wide range of goods. While delivery instructions for American yarns were received freely, new business was scarce. Some Egyptian spinners sold well, but business was not of a general character.

WOOL

LONDON, Jan. 22.—At the Colonial wool auctions to-day catalogues representing over 10,000 bales were submitted to buyers. The Australian merino selection covering 8,000 bales included a large assortment of greasy qualities, and the finer grades came in for another active sale, both to home and foreign buyers, at prices frequently ruling in sellers' favour; withdrawals, however, were again rather numerous, especially among secured qualities. The finest greasy merinos were included in several small lines from the Yass district of New South Wales, the best from each clip ranging from 18d. to 23½d.; while a few parcels marked "E P" made 24d. Queensland scoured merino from the "Mamuka" clip of about 400 bales sold well, the best lots at 23½d., while the finest of this class of wool was represented in 550 bales of the well-known "Toorale" clip from Sydney, which realized 26d. for the best combing, but the major portion was withdrawn, the bids falling to reach sellers' limits. The smaller assortment of crossbred from New Zealand was practically all cleared, the best of the greasy at 12d., slive half-bred at 14½d., and scoured merino fleece from the "Hiko" clip at 23d. The offerings from Kenya Colony and the Cape were withdrawn, the limits placed on the lots being above buyers' ideas of value. The catalogues were made up of 3,920 bales from New South Wales, 906 Queensland, 1,673 Victorian, 980 South and 669 West Australian, 1,325 New Zealand, 300 Kenya Colony, and 332 bales from the Cape.

BRADFORD, Jan. 23.—Prices for tops and yarns in the market have become weaker and more irregular this week because of the decline of wool values at the London sales and also because cable advices from all the sources of wool supplies this week have indicated a further movement in favour of buyers. The level of values generally is now at the lowest point of this season and few importers or consumers believe they will not depreciate still further. The result is that buying in all departments is even smaller than it was. With so much of this season's wool still to come to the market, and with no indication of an immediate improvement in the demand for partially and fully manufactured goods, spinners and manufacturers are determined to adhere to a policy of retail buying of supplies of tops and yarns. The persistent decline of prices for tops makes it difficult for spinners to get particulars on old contracts for yarns taken at higher prices than those prevailing to-day. Prices of tops nominally are about as follows:—Sixty-fours, warp, 25d.; average, 28d.; fifty-sixes, 23d.; fifties, 19d.; forties, prepared, 16d.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, Jan. 23.—SUGAR.—Home refined in fair demand at the recently revised rates. Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 22s. Tate's London and Home-grown granulated, 22s. T. L. granulated, 21d. 6d. per cwt.; quoted 20s. 10½d. (3d. less ex London). Anglo-Scottish ex refinery, quoted 20s. 9d.; ex wharf, 20s. 6d.; West Mauritius, spot, quoted 19s. 3d. to 20s.; white 11s. 3d.; value, c.i.f. White Java, Jan.-Feb., quoted 11s. c.i.f. Europe: Feb.-March, 10s. 7½d., c. and f., India. Czech granulated, prompt, 9s. 6d.; April-Aug., 9s. 10½d., f.o.b., Hamburg. Dutch granulated, prompt, quoted 10s., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Polish crystals, prompt, quoted 9s., f.o.b., Danzig. Raws were quiet; preferential, 96°, Jan.-Feb., quoted 11s. 3d., value; Brazil and Peruvian, 96°, delivered weight. Cloves quiet; Zanzibar, spot, quoted 9½d.; Jan./March, 8½d., sellers, c.i.f.

White sugar futures were firmer but quiet; May delivery sold at 9s. 9½d. Calls:—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jan. ..	9 3	8 6	9 4½	8 9	9 6	8 9
Mar. ..	9 3½	9 2½	9 5	9 3	9 6	9 4½
May ..	9 11¼	10 5¼	10 0	9 10½	10 0	9 10½
Aug. ..	10 5¼	10 3¾	10 7½	10 6	10 7½	10 5¼

Raw sugar futures opened firm on a brisk demand. The market was subject to much irregularity and closed firm after a large business; March delivery sold from 6s. 7s. 11½d. to 8s. 11½d.; May from 7s. 6½d. to 7s. 4½d. to 8s. to 8s. 0½d.; Dec. from 8s. 3d. tp 8s. 3½d. to 8s. 0½d. to 8s. 3d. Calls (88 per cent. beet):—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jan. ..	6 3	5 9½	6 6	5 3	6 6	5 6½
Mar. ..	5 9¾	5 8	5 11¼	5 10½	6 0	5 11¼
May ..	7 2¼	7 1½	7 3½	7 2	7 4½	7 3¾
Aug. ..	7 10½	7 9¾	8 0¾	7 8	8 1	7 10¼
Oct. ..	8 1½	7 11½	8 3	8 0¼	8 3½	8 0¾
Dec. ..	8 3	8 0	8 3¾	8 2¼	8 4½	8 2

COFFEE.—At auction 4,164 packages were offered. Demand was quieter, but firm prices were paid for part sold. Costa Rica, bold grey-greenish and colourly, sold at 102s. 6d. to 156s.; medium, 64s. to 115s.; peas, 115s. 6d. to 145s. 6d.; Kenya, bold greenish, 143s.; medium, 111s.; small, 74s. 6d.; Arusha, bold greenish, 138s.; Kilimanjaro, bold colourly, 148s.; medium at 74s.; small, 56s. 6d. to 63s. Futures were nominal.

COCOA.—Accra was steady; fair fermented, Jan.-March-May, at 40s. per cwt.; Feb.-April, at 40s. 6d.; quietly steady; Feb. delivery sold at 44s. Sales 40 tons. Calls (Accra cocoa):—

Month	11 a.m. Sellers	Buyers	4 p.m. Sellers	Buyers	4.50 pm. Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jan. ..	44 10½	44 6	45 0	44 0	45 3	44 0
March ..	44 6	44 0	44 9	44 0	44 10½	44 0
May ..	45 0	44 9	44 9	44 3	44 10½	44 3
July ..	45 10½	45 4½	45 10½	45 6	46 0	45 6
Sept. ..	46 9	45 9	46 9	46 0	46 0	45 6
Dec. ..	46 9	45 9	46 9	45 9	46 9	45 9

TEA.—At auction 12,400 packages of Java and Sumatra grades were on offer. Teas up to 8d. per lb. were about steady, but there was some irregularity in medium kinds. Dust and fannings sold from 5d. to 1s. 3½d.; broken to broken Pekoe from 6½d. to 1s. 2½d.; broken Pekoe from 7½d. to 2s. 0½d.

RICE was quiet. Burma No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 14s. per cwt.; Jan.-Feb., in singles to Continent and U.K., 12s.; No. 3, doubles to Levant, 12s.; S.Q., Jan.-Feb., doubles, Cuba (main ports), 12s. 3d., sellers, c.i.f. U.K./Continent.

RANGOON BEANS were quiet. Handpicked, white, spot, quoted 14s. per cwt.; Feb.-March, 13s., c.i.f., U.K.

SAGO FLOUR was steady. Jan.-Feb. quoted 11s. 9d. per cwt., value, c.i.f., U.K.

TAPIOCA was firm. Fine Java, spot, quoted 28s. 6d. per cwt.; Jan., 29s. 6d., value, c.i.f. Fair flake Singapore, Jan.-Feb., 25s. 9d., sellers, c.i.f., Havre. Seed pearl, Jan.-Feb., quoted 25s. 6d., value, c.i.f. Java seed, spot, quoted 25s.; Jan., 24s., value, c.i.f.

SPICES.—The spot market was quiet, but in the forward section prices improved on renewed support. Black Singapore, spot, quoted 1s. per lb.; Lampong, 11½d.; Tellicherry, 1s. 1d.; Aleppy, 1s.; white Muntok, 1s. 4½d., to arrive, black Singapore, Lampong, Jan.-March, quoted 11½d., value; Lampong, Jan.-March, 11½d.; March-May, as 11¾d.; white Muntok, Jan.-March, from 1s. 3⅞d. to 1s. 4d. to 1s. 3⅞d.; March-May, from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4d.; Tellicherry, Jan.-March, quoted 11½d. per cwt.; Alleppy, 10½d., sellers, c.i.f. Delivered weight. Cloves quiet; Zanzibar, spot, quoted 9½d.; Jan./March, 8½d., sellers, c.i.f.

Black Tellicherry, Jan./Feb., quoted 11½d., value; Lampong, Jan.-March, 11½d.; March-May, as 11¾d.; white Muntok, Jan./March, from 1s. 3⅞d. to 1s. 4d. to 1s. 3⅞d.; March-May, from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4d.; Tellicherry, Jan.-March, quoted 11½d. per cwt.; Alleppy, 10½d., sellers, c.i.f. Delivered weight. Cloves quiet; Zanzibar, spot, quoted 9½d.; Jan./March, 8½d., sellers, c.i.f.

RUBBER.—Plantation grades were steady. Smoked sheet, spot, Jan. and Feb., sold from 7⅝d. to 7¾d. per lb. and sellers; March from 7¾d. to 7⅞d. and sellers; April-June from 7¾d. to 7⅞d. and sellers; July-Sept. from 7⅞d. to 8d. and value; Oct.-Dec. from 8d. to 8⅛d. and sellers. In the shipment market smoked sheet, Feb.-March, sold from 7⅞d. to 7¾d., Feb.-March, and Jan.-Feb., spot, steady; hard fine, spot, quoted 8½d., sellers. Crepe, spot, steady. Good marks, Jan.-Feb., quoted 27s. 6d. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f.

SHELLAC.—The spot market was quiet. T N Orange, basis fair, quoted 152s. 6d. per cwt.; A (', 185s., sellers. Futures were steadier. T N, March delivery, sold at 144s.; May delivery at 147s. to 147s. 6d.; Aug. delivery at 149s. to 150s. Shipment market was steady, nominally, in bags, Jan.-Feb. and Feb.-March, quoted 138s., buyers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated Jan. 23 gives:—Spot and Feb., Rs.66, buyers; March, Rs.67, buyers.

TIMBER.—Manila grades were quietly steady. Grade J, Jan.-March, quoted £34 per ton, buyers; K, £31 10s., value; L, No. 1, £30, value; No. 2, £27, value; M, No. 1, £27, value; No. 2, £25 5s., value, c.i.f. African and New Zealand, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.; Argentine, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 2d.; sows, 6s. 2d. to 6s. 6d.

LARD, per 8lb.—Scotch, Hill, 7s. 4d. to 8s. 8d.; New Zealand, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 8d.; Australian, 6s. 2d. to 6s. 8d.; Argentine, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 4d.

VEAL, per 8lb.—English, fat, 7s. to 9s. 4d.; specials, 9s. 4d. to 10s. 4d.; bobbies, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.

POULTRY, GAME, &c.—Surrey chickens, per lb., 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d.; country, 1s. to 1s. 4d.; Irish, fatted, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.; lean, 11d. to 1s. 1d.; Belgian, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.; French, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.; Dutch, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.; white, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; Russian, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.; English hens, old, 10d. to 11d.; broken Pekoe from 6½d. to 1s. 2½d.; broken oranges Pekoe from 7½d. to 2s. 0½d.

RICE was quiet. Burma No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 14s. per cwt.; Jan.-Feb., in singles to Continent and U.K., 12s.; No. 3, doubles to Levant, 12s.; S.Q., Jan.-Feb., doubles, Cuba (main ports), 12s. 3d., sellers, c.i.f. U.K./Continent.

RANGOON BEANS were quiet. Handpicked, white, spot, quoted 14s. per cwt.; Feb.-March, 13s., c.i.f., U.K.

SAGO FLOUR was steady. Jan.-Feb. quoted 11s. 9d. per cwt., value, c.i.f., U.K.

TAPIOCA was firm. Fine Java, spot, quoted 28s. 6d. per cwt.; Jan., 29s. 6d., value, c.i.f. Fair flake Singapore, Jan.-Feb., 25s. 9d., sellers, c.i.f., Havre. Seed pearl, Jan.-Feb., quoted 25s. 6d., value, c.i.f. Java seed, spot, quoted 25s.; Jan., 24s., value, c.i.f.

SPICES.—The spot market was quiet, but in the forward section prices improved on renewed support. Black Singapore, spot, quoted 1s. per lb.; Lampong, 11½d.; Tellicherry, 1s. 1d.; Aleppy, 1s.; white Muntok, 1s. 4½d., to arrive, black Singapore, Lampong, Jan.-March, 11½d.; March-May, as 11¾d.; white Muntok, Jan./March, from 1s. 3⅞d. to 1s. 4d. to 1s. 3⅞d.; March-May, from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 4d.; Tellicherry, Jan.-March, quoted 11½d. per cwt.; Alleppy, 10½d., sellers, c.i.f. Delivered weight. Cloves quiet; Zanzibar, spot, quoted 9½d.; Jan./March, 8½d., sellers, c.i.f.

RUBBER.—Plantation grades were steady. Smoked sheet, spot, Jan. and Feb., sold from 7⅝d. to 7¾d. per lb. and sellers; March from 7¾d. to 7⅞d. and sellers; April-June from 7¾d. to 7⅞d. and value; July-Sept. from 7⅞d. to 8d. and value; Oct.-Dec. from 8d. to 8⅛d. and sellers. In the shipment market smoked sheet, Feb.-March, sold from 7⅞d. to 7¾d., Feb.-March, and Jan.-Feb., spot, steady; hard fine, spot, quoted 8½d., sellers. Crepe, spot, steady. Good marks, Jan.-Feb., quoted 27s. 6d. per cwt., sellers, c.i.f.

SHELLAC.—The spot market was quiet. T N Orange, basis fair, quoted 152s. 6d. per cwt.; A (', 185s., sellers. Futures were steadier. T N, March delivery, sold at 144s.; May delivery at 147s. to 147s. 6d.; Aug. delivery at 149s. to 150s. Shipment market was steady, nominally, in bags, Jan.-Feb. and Feb.-March, quoted 138s., buyers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated Jan. 23 gives:—Spot and Feb., Rs.66, buyers; March, Rs.67, buyers.

TIMBER.—Manila grades were quietly steady. Grade J, Jan.-March, quoted £34 per ton, buyers; K, £31 10s., value; L, No. 1, £30, value; No. 2, £27, value; M, No. 1, £27, value; No. 2, £25 5s., value, c.i.f. African and New Zealand, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.; Argentine, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 2d.; sows, 6s. 2d. to 6s. 6d.

LARD, per 8lb.—Scotch, Hill, 7s. 4d. to 8s. 8d.; New Zealand, 7s. 2d. to 7s. 8d.; Australian, 6s. 2d. to 6s. 8d.; Argentine, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 4d.

VEAL, per 8lb.—English, fat, 7s. to 9s. 4d.; specials, 9s. 4d. to 10s. 4d.; bobbies, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.

POULTRY, GAME, &c.—Surrey chickens, per lb., 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d.; country, 1s. to 1s. 4d.; Irish, fatted, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.; lean, 11d. to 1s. 1d.; Belgian, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.; French, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.; Dutch, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.; white, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; Russian, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.; English hens, old, 10d. to 11d.; ducklings, country, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d.; English geese, 1s. to 1s. 1d.; rabbits, wild, 5d. to 7½d.; turkeys, English, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 6d.; Hungarian, 9d. to 9½d.; Irish, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 6d.; French, 10d. to 1s.; pheasants, best, each, 3s. 9d. to 4s.; Scotch hares, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; partridges, English, best, 2s. to 2s. 3d.

EGGS, per 120.—English packed to National Mark specials, 21s. 9d. to 23s. 3d.; standards, 20s. to 20s. 3d.; pullet standards, 17s. 3d. to 18s. 3d.; ordinary packings, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. Cooking, smalls are 15s. to 16s.; bunker smalls, 13s. 6d. to 14s. 9d.; organ smalls, 13s. 6d. to 13s. 6d. Patent fuel ranges from 21s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. and foundry coke from 33s. to 37s., with furnace grades at 27s. to 29s. The iron and steel and allied trades are quiet and unsettled. Welsh steel tinplate bars are about £6 5s. to £6 7s. 6d. per ton, while Continental bars are £5 9s., delivered in South Wales. Galvanised sheets are £12 2s. 6d. to £12 7s. 6d. per ton. Tinplates remain at 18s. 9d. per standard box.

METALS AND MINERALS

LONDON, Jan. 23.—COPPER.—There was no improvement in the demand for standard, and although early metal was obtainable at lower prices there was no business until near the close, when about 300 tons changed hands in a few minutes. On balance cash was 10s. and three months 1s. 3d. lower. Cash sold at £71 17s. 6d.; three months, £71 15s. 6d.; and three months at £68 12s. 6d. January sold at £71 5s., and three months at £68 10s. to £68 5s. to £68 7s. 6d. Refined sorts remained unchanged.

TIN.—Eastern advices gave 250 tons sold at £177 7s. 6d., c.i.f., an advance of 50s. Here the market was steadier, and early in the session three months sold at £176. Some selling of cash, March, and three months was offset by fair support, and, although prices closed below the best, the gain on balance amounted to 22s. 6d. for cash and 25s. three months. Sales were 400 tons. Cash sold at £172 17s. 6d. to £171 5s. to £172 to £171 15s.; Feb., £173 10s. to £174; March, £174 10s. to £175 to £173 15s. to £174 10s.; and three months at £175 10s. to £176 to £174 10s.; and £175 15s. to £175 5s. Settlement price, £172. In the late trade three months sold at £175 10s. to £173 12s. 6d. and £7 on £175 15s. was paid for "Put" and "Call" respectively. English tin closed quiet at £173 10s.

LEAD was in steady request, and near and forward sold at £21 12s. 6d.; April, £21 11s. 3d. to £21 12s. 6d.; and May at £21 13s. 9d. Settlement price, £21 12s. 6d. The afternoon market was idle. English remained unchanged at £23.

SPELTER maintained yesterday's improvement and further advanced 1s. 3d. for both near and forward. Turnover, 900 tons. Feb. sold at £20; March, £20 2s. 6d. to £20 5s.; April, £20 7s. 6d. to £20 8s. 9d. to £20 7s. 6d.; and May at £20 10s. Settlement price, £19 15s. Basis business comprised March at £20 5s.

Producers remained steady at 18s. 9d., basis I.C., f.o.b. Scotch Leith.

ZINC SHEETS.—English, £30 to £31 per ton, ex warehouse. ANTIMONY was dull; English regulus, £42 10s. to £50; and foreign, spot, £30 15s. per ton, ex warehouse. ALUMINIUM.—Ingots and bars for home delivery were quoted at £95 per ton. NICKEL was unaltered at £170 per ton. WOLFRAM.—Straits was quoted at 33s. to 35s. per unit, c.i.f. PLATINUM.—Refined steady but quiet at £23 5s. per flask, full terms.

OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	To-day £ s. d.	£ s. d.	Prev. day £ s. d.	£ s. d.
COPPER—				
Std., cash ..	71 10 0 to	71 12 6	71 17 6 to	72 5 0
Three mths.	68 15 0 —	68 12 6	68 10 0 —	68 15 0
Electrolytic	83 5 0 —	83 15 0	83 5 0 —	83 15 0
Wire bars ..	83 15 0		83 13 0	—
TIN—				
Std., cash ..	172 0 0 —	172 2 6	170 17 6 —	171 0 0
Three mths.	175 5 0 —	175 10 0	174 0 0 —	174 5 0
*LEAD—				
Good soft pig, nom.	21 12 6 —	21 12 6	21 11 3 —	21 11 3
*SPELTER ..	20 15 0 —	20 7 6	19 13 9 —	20 6 3

* For shipment during the current and third following month.

UNOFFICIAL closing quotations:—COPPER, cash, £71 11s. 3d.; three months, £68 7s. 6d. TIN, cash, £172 2s. 6d.; three months, £175 12s. 6d. LEAD, near, £19 15s.; forward, £20 12s. 6d. SPELTER, near, £19 15s.; forward, £20 7s. 6d.

BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 23.—No marked accession of business has taken place during the week in the Midlands. The uncertainty regarding pig-iron prices has tended to restrict buying. While there is a lull in buying, the output of pig-iron continues to be well taken up. The outlook, however, is not clear, and less is heard of premiums being obtained on early existing zone rates, which are based on 78s. 6d. for Derbyshire No. 3 and 75s. for Northamptonshire, delivered Black Country stations. Furnacemen, indeed, are glad to take business at less than the rates. There is plenty of forge iron about at the same position as in recent weeks. Firms producing standard, as makers' works, is upheld. For crown bars the market is narrow. Business is spasmodic, and rolling programmes are carried on under disadvantageous conditions. Prices remain firm owing to high costs of production. The usual quotations vary from £10 to £10 7s. 6d. Only a small trade is passing in common bars. The Belgian quotation for competitive No. 3 £6 2s. 6d. to £6 3s. 6d. delivered Black Country stations. Some Indian makers cannot sell their bars under £9 to £9 5s. Little improvement is reported in the steel demand for chain and cable iron, but the works could cope with more. Galvanized sheet mills continue to be poorly employed, and a good line could easily be placed at £12 or even slightly less. Foreign small bars are 1s. delivered here, but the gap between that figure and £8 upwards for English "smalls" is too wide to encourage the placing of business at home. Bars rolled from sheet bar mills are having a quiet time owing to slack trade in the sheet trade. The price is £5 18s. 6d. to £6 5s.

CARDIFF, Jan. 23.—An excess of large steam coal and a shortage of sized and small coal are the features of the steam coal trade. The increasing marketability of washed sized and small coal is complicating the position for the Welsh coal industry, because these are varieties that at one time were regarded of little value, but now preference is given to them are the result of their efficiency and the success of cleaning methods. The colowners, by increasing the marketability of the former waste coal, have secured a demand for such descriptions at the expense of the large sizes and th

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

AMAYO MINES IN BOLIVIA COMPANY (Cie. Aramayo de Minas en Bolivia).

This Company having, in agreement with other producers, adopted a policy of curtailment in the output of Tin Concentrates by virtue of which more hands have been made available for increased development work, the Board regret to announce that they consider it advisable in the circumstances to withhold the payment of the usual interim dividend on the 1st February next.

LOUIS PATEY, Secretary.

January 21st, 1930.
16, Quai de la Poste, Geneva.

SCINDE PUNJAUB and DELHI RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice.—In accordance with the provisions of Act 49 Vict., Cap. 42, it is hereby notified that, up to the 31st December, 1929, a total sum of Two million two hundred and forty-one thousand, one hundred and eighty-six pounds fifteen shillings and ninepence was invested for the purpose of providing a Sinking Fund in respect of the Annuities, Class "E," as under:—

Nominal Amount.	Stock.	Total cost of Investments.
		£ s. d.
108,808 15 0	4½ per Cent. Conversion Stock, 1940/44	75,800 8 2
4,311 17 10	Bank of England Stock	13,823 1 9
61,318 9 2	India 4½ per Cent. Stock, 1956/55	53,296 0 3
107,804 5 3	India 3½ per Cent. Stock	111,942 7 6
78,499 8 4	India 3 per Cent. Stock	78,550 11 0
20,350 10 5	London County 3 per Cent. Consolidated Stock	20,332 6 9
21,308 15 3	London County 5 per Cent. Consolidated Stock, 1940/60	22,101 5 0
97,000 0 0	Birmingham Corporation 3½ per Cent. Stock, 1946	31,169 5 0
5,000 0 0	Birmingham Corporation 3½ per Cent. Stock, 1958	5,324 5 4
30,000 0 0	Manchester Corporation 3 per Cent. Redeemable Stock	30,124 3 11
10,000 0 0	Metropolitan Water Board, East London Waterworks per Cent. Debenture Stock, 1934	10,602 16 0
125,000 0 0	Hungarian Treasury, danubian Electrical Co., Ltd., 4½ per Cent. Guaranteed "A" Debenture Stock, 1958	120,802 16 11
50,000 0 0	Tanganyika Government 4½ per Cent. Guaranteed Stock, 1946/48	48,107 16 11
15,000 0 0	Great Western Railway 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock	16,151 13 6
63,798 0 0	London, Midland and Scottish Railway 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock	62,778 7 10
52,000 0 0	London and North-Eastern Railway 3 per Cent. Debenture Stock	32,185 0 3
17,971 0 0	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway 3½ per Cent. Debenture Stock	17,318 10 2
7,500 0 0	Eastern Bengal Railway 3 per Cent. Guaranteed Debenture Stock	9,241 5 0
5,200 0 0	East Indian Railway 4½ per Cent. Irredeemable Guaranteed Debenture Stock	8,239 17 6
63,200 0 0	East Indian Railway 3½ per Cent. Stock	60,882 9 9
109,500 0 0	East Indian Railway 3 per Cent. New Debenture Stock	105,477 1 1
50 0 0	East Indian Railway, Calcutta and Bombay Railway 4 per Cent.	1,612 9 0
1,500 0 0	East Indian Railway Annuity Class "C"	1,468 15 6
40,000 0 0	Great Indian Peninsula Railway 4 per Cent. Irredeemable Debenture Stock	37,925 9 0
21,210 0 0	Great Indian Peninsula Railway 3½ per Cent. Redeemable Debenture Stock	17,392 2 0
1,237 0 0	Great Indian Peninsula Railway Annuity Class "B"	19,700 13 3
48,500 0 0	Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway 4 per Cent. Debenture Stock	38,741 18 9
276 0 0	Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Capital Stock	53,437 7 4
33 18 5	Madras Railway Annuities (Class B, conversion of £900 Madras Railway 4½ per Cent. Guaranteed Stock)	1,468 15 6
103 0 0	Madras Railway Annuities (Class B, £)	2,185 4 6
54,321 0 0	Scinde Punjaub and Delhi Railway Annuity (Class "C")	1,064,908 15 10
2,500 0 0	South Indian Railway 4½ per Cent. Guaranteed Debenture Stock	4,653 11 0
		£2,241,186 15 9

For the Governor and Company of the Bank of Scotland,
RUTHVEN,
B. G. CATTERNS, Chief Cashier.
17th January, 1930.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

AGRICULTURAL BANK of CYPRUS, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that COUPONS of the above Loan due 21st January, 1930, may now be presented for PAYMENT at:—

Ottoman Bank, Coupon Office, 123, Old Broad-street, E.C.2 (between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, Saturdays excepted).

Coupons must be left three clear days for examination.
London, 24th January, 1930.

ANTON JURGENS' VEREENIGDE FABRIKKEN (ANTON JURGENS' UNITED (MARGARINE WORKS).

Notice is hereby given that FINAL DIVIDENDS in respect of the half-year ended 31st December, 1929, have been declared and are PAYABLE on and after 1st February, 1930, as follows:—

BEARER SHARE WARRANTS.

A Dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid on the undermentioned classes of Preference Shares on presentation of the Coupons applicable, viz.:—

5% per Cent. Cumulative (A) Preference Shares of Fl.1,000 each.

Coupon No. 20a, which has a value of Fl.30.

5% per Cent. Cumulative Participating "B" Preference Shares Nos. 1-7000 of £100 (Fl.1,200) each.

Coupon No. 20a, which has a value of Fl.43.

5% per Cent. Cumulative Participating "B" Preference Shares Nos. 7001-21220 of Fl.1,200 each.

Coupon No. 20a, which has a value of Fl.86.

5% per Cent. Cumulative Participating "C" Preference Shares of Fl.1,000 each.

Coupon No. 16a, which has a value of Fl.30.

The dividends above mentioned are payable at the Offices of the Company in Rotterdam, Holland, at Messrs. Hope and Company, Amsterdam; the Rotterdamsche Bankvereeniging, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Haarlem, Arnhem or Synesges; or at the Midland Bank Limited, Poultry, London, E.C.2.

SUB-SHARES.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS.

Dividends of 3 per cent. on the First Preference, "B" Preference, and "C" Preference Sub-Shares, less Income Tax, will be forwarded to the registered Holders.

Holders of Sub-Shares registered in the name of the Midland Bank Executor and Trustee Company Limited, to obtain their dividends should lodge their Certificates at the Midland Bank Limited, Poultry, London, E.C.2, not to be issued later than 1st February, 1930, when, if not lodged at the aforementioned Bank, and Certificates must be left three clear days for examination.

Dividends are PAYABLE in sterling at the rate of £1=Fl.12.11. The net amount payable after deduction of Income Tax at 4s. in the £ is:—

	£ s. d.
Per Certificate of 250 Sub-Shares	3 15 11
" 100 "	1 7 6
" 50 "	0 13 9
" 25 "	0 6 10½
" 5 "	1 2 8
" 1 "	0 5 6

London Transfer Office: Union House, St. Martins-le-Grand, London, E.C.1.

REPUBLIC of CUBA FOUR-and-a-HALF per CENT. GOLD BONDS, due 1949. (External Loan.)

Notice is hereby given that the COUPONS due 1st February next may be PRESENTED at the Counting House of Messrs. J. Henry Schroder and Co., 145, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock.

London, 22nd January, 1930.

THE AUSTRALIAN BANK of COMMERCE, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that an interim half-yearly DIVIDEND at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum is PAYABLE on the 31st January, 1930 (i.e., to members on register on 31st January, 1930).

BY Order,
A. F. JENKINS, Manager.
London, 22nd January, 1930, 62, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

DRAWING OF BONDS

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

CIA. CHILENA DE ELECTRICIDAD LIMITADA.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed dated 23rd November, 1922, and made between Cia. Chilena De Electricidad Limitada and The Whitehall Trust Limited for securing the 6 per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Company, a DRAWING of BONDS duly took place on the 2nd day of January, 1930, in Santiago, Chile, when the following Bonds were Drawn for redemption at par:—

SERIES A of £25 EACH—40 BONDS BEARING the FOLLOWING NUMBERS:—

133	179	183	186	197	274	350	377
382	392	409	410	415	428	465	1196
1207	1368	1407	1499	1627	1654	1704	2620
2641	2665	2727	2855	2927	3018	3077	3099
3187	3223	3233	3235	3351	3684	3830	3894

SERIES B of £100 EACH—80 BONDS BEARING the FOLLOWING NUMBERS:—

292	316	481	569	570	660	666	719
868	903	904	920	1138	1140	1189	1190
1297	1399	1429	1556	1623	1837	1865	2169
2176	2196	2201	2307	2308	2335	2362	2514
2567	2627	2650	2651	3665	2673	2689	2697
3236	3279	3533	3534	3606	3607	3629	4631
4644	4652	4682	4799	5057	5076	5138	5156
5181	5192	5193	5341	5352	5490	5698	5883
5885	6078	6081	6089	6189	6190	6192	6250
6252	6269	6333	6402	6497	6505	6533	6581

SERIES C of £1,000 EACH—44 BONDS BEARING the FOLLOWING NUMBERS:—

699	688	850	981	983	1048	1227	1317
1318	1338	1507	1649	1708	1835	1882	1865
1866	1867	1868	1963	2008	2058	2070	2088
2178	2179	2180	2267	2268	2355	2632	2866
2971	3029	3076	3077	3078	3079	3091	3362
3406	3409	3446	3568				

SERIES D of £500 EACH—6 BONDS BEARING the FOLLOWING NUMBERS:—

73	93	180	356	456	457

In conformity with the terms of the said Trust Deed the above-mentioned Bonds will be repaid at their nominal value on the 28th February, 1930, against delivery of the Bonds with the coupons representing subsequent interest attached.

Interest for the six months ending 28th February, 1930, will be paid at the same time against the corresponding coupons.

Payment of Principal and Interest will be made by the Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd., Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, who are authorised to receive the Bonds on behalf of the Company for cancellation.

Notice is also given that interest on the said Bonds will cease to run on the 28th February, 1930.

The Bonds must be left three clear days for examination.

By Order,
CIA. CHILENA DE ELECTRICIDAD Limitada.
H. DIAMOND, General Manager.
Santiago, Chile, 2nd January, 1930.

BONDS CANCELLED

LIMA LIGHT POWER and TRAMWAYS COMPANY 6 per CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the terms of the Trust Deed of the above issue the undermentioned one hundred and sixty (160) Debentures have been purchased during the six months ended 1st January, 1930. These DEBENTURES have been withdrawn from circulation and duly CANCELLED:—

£1,000.—Nos.
40 to 62

3 Debentures at £1,000 each .. £3,000

£500.—Nos.
164 492 to 499
503 546 to 548
652 667

15 Debentures at £500 each .. £7,500

£100.—Nos.
1324 to 1325 1613 to 1616
2349 3033 to 3062
3078 to 3082 3337 to 3341
4211 to 4212 5353 to 5354

51 Debentures at £100 each .. £5,100

£20.—Nos.
11476 to 11500 11701 to 11725
13351 to 13355 13674 to 13688
14400 to 14419 15100

91 Debentures at £20 each .. £1,820

£17,420

J. HENRY SCHRODER and Co.
London, 16th January, 1930.

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

ASCOT DISTRICT GAS and ELECTRICITY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of the Ascot District Gas and Electricity Company will be held at the offices of the Company, 50, Cannon-street, in the City of London, on the 10th day of February, 1930, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering the Bill now being promoted in Parliament intituled "A Bill to convert the existing capital of the Ascot District Gas and Electricity Company; to authorise the raising of additional capital; and for other purposes," at which meeting a copy of the proposed Bill will be submitted to the proprietors for their approval.

Dated the 24th day of January, 1930.

By Order of the Directors,
H. T. MANWARING, Secretary to the Company.

FAR EASTERN PHOTOMATON CORPORATION, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the holders of the 6 per Cent. sterling Guaranteed Debentures of the above-named Company secured by a Trust Deed dated the 21st September, 1929, and made between the Far Eastern Photomaton Corporation, Limited (hereinafter called "the Company"), of the first part, Photomaton Parent Corporation, Limited (hereafter called "the Parent Company") of the second part and The Indian and General Investment Trust, Limited (hereafter called "the Trustees"), of the third part, will be held at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2, on Monday, the 3rd day of February, 1930, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing (as an Extraordinary Resolution within the meaning of Clause 37 of the Trust Deed) to the intent that the same shall be binding on all holders of the said Debentures) a Resolution (i) authorising the Trustees to carry into effect a provisional agreement dated 23rd January, 1930, and made between the Company, the Parent Company and the Trustees and the Scheme therein mentioned whereby the whole of the existing assets of the Company will be transferred to the Parent Company, and the holders of the said Debentures will be required to surrender the same and to give up all rights to the principal moneys and interest thereby secured and under the Guarantee of the Parent Company in respect thereof, and to receive in exchange certain Income Debentures and Participating Certificates of the Parent Company, and (b) sanctioning all modifications of the rights of the holders of the said debentures to be effected by the said scheme.

Debenture Holders desiring to attend and vote at such meeting without producing their debentures may do so by depositing their debentures in accordance with the requirements made by the Company in that behalf, a copy of which may be obtained from Messrs. Spicer and Pegler, of 19, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3, or from the Trustees.

A copy of the Provisional Agreement may be inspected by any Debenture Holder at any time prior to the Meeting during business hours at the office of the Company, No. 307, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2.

Dated 21th January, 1930.

For and on behalf of THE INDIAN and GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST, LIMITED (Trustees for the Debenture Holders).

DR. C. WILSON, Secretary.

NOTE.—A copy of a circular letter which has been issued by the Trustees to those holders of Bearer Debentures whose addresses are known to the Trustees will be forwarded to any other Debenture Holder applying to the Trustees for the same.

WANDSWORTH WIMBLEDON and EPSOM DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the Wandsworth, Wimbledon and Epsom District Gas Company will be held at Cannon-street Hotel, London, E.C., on Tuesday, the 11th day of February, 1930, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, or as soon thereafter as the Ordinary General Meeting of such Proprietors convened for the said date has been dispersed of, for the purpose of considering:—

(1) The Provisional Agreement dated the 6th day of December, 1929, between the Kingston-upon-Thames Gas Company of the one part and the Wandsworth Wimbledon and Epsom District Gas Company of the other part, for the amalgamation of the undertakings of the respective Companies; and

(2) The draft of the Special Order for which application is being made to the Board of Trade under the Gas Undertakings Acts, 1920 and 1929, to give effect to the said Agreement and to confer further powers upon the Company;

at which Meeting the Provisional Agreement and a print of the draft Special Order will be submitted to the Proprietors for their approval.

Dated this 24th day of January, 1930.

By Order of the Directors,
W. R. CROMARTY, Secretary.
Offices: Fairfield-street, Wandsworth, S.W.18.

TRANSFER BOOKS

4 lines 20s. (minimum)

EASTWOODS, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS in respect of the Ordinary Shares will be CLOSED from the 25th to the 31st January, 1930, inclusive for the purposes of the Interim Dividend.

By Order of the Board,
G. W. A. MILLER, Secretary.
47, Belvedere-road, London, S.E.1, 23rd January, 1930.

LANG AND STEVENSON, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the PREFERENCE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 27th instant to 31st instant (both days inclusive).

FORREST H. LIGHTBODY, C.A., Secretary.
35, Waterloo-street, Glasgow, S.E.
23rd January, 1930.

THE UNITED STATES & GENERAL TRUST CORPORATION, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Preferred and Deferred Stocks will be CLOSED from Monday, the 27th January, to Thursday, the 6th February, 1930, both days included.

By order,
H. CARLISLE, Secretary.
Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.2.
23rd January, 1930.

CAUTIONS AND NOTICES

4 lines 16s. (minimum)

CAUTION.

"PATENT" BARLEY and "PATENT" GROATS. KEEN, ROBINSON and Co., Ltd., of London, are the Sole Manufacturers of "Patent" Barley and "Patent" Groats, both of which articles have for many years enjoyed a world-wide reputation. Keen, Robinson and Co., Ltd., take this opportunity of WARNING the public against Counterfeits, and give notice that they will at once institute legal proceedings against anyone selling "Patent" Barley or "Patent" Groats not manufactured by them.

WANDSWORTH and WIMBLEDON and EPSOM DISTRICT GAS COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the Wandsworth, Wimbledon and Epsom District Gas Company will be held at Cannon-street Hotel, London, E.C., on Tuesday, the 11th day of February, 1930, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, or as soon thereafter as the Ordinary General Meeting of such Proprietors convened for the said date has been dispersed of, for the purpose of considering:—

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at which Meeting the Provisional Agreement and a print of the draft Special Order will be submitted to the Proprietors for their approval.

Dated this 24th day of January, 1930.

By Order of the Directors,
W. R. CROMARTY, Secretary.
Offices: Fairfield-street, Wandsworth, S.W.18.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS

3 lines 9d. (minimum)

WOOD GREEN.—FREEHOLD for SALE of good SHOP PROPERTY in established position; practically opposite to Messrs. Edmonds; let on long term subject to usual repairing covenants; ideal investment of type rarely available, where income is assured with every probability of future increase. To show nearly 5 per cent. PRICE £5,500.—Apply Messrs. HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, Maddox-street, W.1. Tele.: Mayfair 6710.

FREEHOLD GROUND-RENTS on SHOPS, &c., £600. £450, £160, £110, £55, £45. Reversions 70-75 years. Prices 19 years' purchase. Also others on application.—NICHOLSONS, 1, Queen-street, E.C.

ACTON.—FREEHOLD SHOP let at £250 rising in five years to £300.—PRICE £3,500.—NICHOLSONS, 1, Queen-street, E.C.

TWO FREEHOLD SHOPS, main road, let £180 each. PRICE £3,600—10 per cent.—NICHOLSONS, 1, Queen-street, E.C.

IMPORTANT SOUTH COAST RESORT.—Magnificent BLOCK of FLATS, overlooking sea, producing £2,000 per annum; site highly speculative and valuable; for DISPOSAL at a reasonable figure.—Sole Agents, TOLLETT and COLLETT, Auctioneers, 6, Elm-grove, Southsea.

KENSINGTON.—Nos. 45/49, COURTFIELD-GARDENS.—Magnificent block of 37 RESIDENTIAL FLATS, let mostly on repairing leases and producing a gross income of approximately £5,000 per annum; leases about 41 years to run at £148 per annum ground-rents; a thoroughly sound investment which will be offered for SALE by AUCTION at a very moderate reserve on the 30th instant.—Particulars of the Auctioneers, TOPLIS and HARDING and RUSSELL, 38, Old Jewry, E.C.

LETCHWORTH.—SHOPS and FLATS for SALE at Baldock main price only, £3,250, 8 per cent. return; let to three excellent tenants producing a gross income of £280 for six years, tenants doing repairs; central position; mortgage of £1,400 can remain.—Further particulars from Messrs. SIMMONS, Surveyors, Station-place, Letchworth. Phone 56.

£5,000 PER ANNUM NET INCOME.—BLOCK of SERVICE FLATS, MAYFAIR, for SALE practically freehold. All flats let on long leases to substantial tenants.—Principals or their Solicitors write Box V.1750, The Times, E.C.4.

BUILDING LAND AND SITES

3 lines 9s. 9d. (minimum)

PETROL SITE FOR DISPOSAL.

PLANS PASSED BY COUNCIL.
ON MAIN KENTON ROAD.
Apply to Sole Agents:—
HILBERY CHAPLIN, LTD.,
1, RUSSELL-PARADE, GOLDERS GREEN, N.W.11.
Phone, Speedwell 4607.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PROPERTIES

3 lines 9s. 9d. (minimum)

KENYA.—1,600 ACRES, bounded by Noiesmagret and Naoia Rivers, part under coffee and maize, five miles Horry Holder Station, mill rich, clearing light, altitude 6,160ft. Buildings consisting of dwelling-house, usual stores, maize cribs, &c., dwelling-house and improvements. PRICE £3,500, part to be paid in England, balance in Kenya.—Apply Messrs. Child and Pegram, 1, Serjeant's Inn, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

TOWN HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

FURNISHED HOUSES.

Situation.	Bed.	Bath.	Rec.	Rent.
Cadogan-gardens	12	3	4	25gns.
Cadogan-square	9	3	3	22gns.
Pont-street	10	3	4	20gns.
Herbert-crescent	9	3	4	20gns.
Eaton-square	8	3	4	20gns.
Sutton-place	9	3	4	20gns.
Hans-place	8	3	3	15gns.
Chester-square	8	3	3	15gns.
Hans-road	7	2	3	14gns.
Westminster	6	2	3	10gns.

For further particulars of above available houses apply

WALLER & CO.,
2, GROSVENOR-GARDENS, S.W.1.

PRINCES-GARDENS.

WITH GARAGE.

FOR SALE at a Low Price, ONE of the best of these HOUSES, expensively fitted; 10 bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms, lounge hall; garage with rooms over.

FREEHOLD.

CLOSE to HYDE PARK and KNIGHTSBRIDGE, facing West over gardens, quiet position.—Nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, four reception rooms.—Apply to ELSWORTH and KNIGHTON, 19, Exhibition-road, S.W.7. Kensington 0921.

A IN REGENT'S PARK.

CHARMING OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE, most luxuriously fitted with all modern conveniences: five bed rooms, two marble bath rooms, three delightful reception rooms with fine old bay windows; model domestic offices. Crown LEASE for DISPOSAL on bargain terms.—Apply to Sole Agents, SAMUEL P. CLARK and SON, 109a, New Cavendish-street, Portland-place, W.1.

CLOSE TO ST. JOHN'S WOOD ROAD STATION.

A Delightful MODERN COTTAGE RESIDENCE, containing three bed, one bath, double reception rooms, ground-floor offices; crazy-paved garden, &c.

FREEHOLD for SALE at £3,000.—Apply to SAMUEL P. CLARK and SON, 109a, New Cavendish-street, W.1.

OVERLOOKING GARDENS, ADJOINING PARK.

ABSOLUTE BARGAIN, 45 years' LEASE.—Delightfully sunny HOUSE; nine bed, two bath; must be sold.—BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

AN EARLY GEORGIAN HOUSE OF EXQUISITE WORKMANSHIP

No. 12, NORTH AUDLEY-STREET,

with three delightful ground-floor reception rooms, comprising a surprisingly large DRAWING ROOM, facing

THE PRIVATE GARDEN,

an octagonal library, and panelled dining room, six bed rooms (two of which are panelled), two bath rooms and good domestic offices; 34 years at £250 per annum. For SALE privately now or by AUCTION on February 5.—Full details of the Sole Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1. Grosvenor 3273 (five lines).

HAMPSTEAD.

A TTRACTIVE NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, modernised, few minutes from the station; eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms, compact offices; LARGE GARAGE; central heating; constant hot water; HARD TENNIS COURT; long lease for sale; moderate price.—HUGHES and NORTON, 1, Canfield-gardens, N.W.6. Hamp. 1176-7.

ALEXANDER-SQUARE, S.W.

A Perfectly MODERNIZED RESIDENCE, close to this favourite position; six bed, two bath rooms, CENTRAL HEATING, PARQUET FLOORS; long lease at low ground-rent. £5,750 or near offer.—ARMY and NAVY STORES, Estate Dept., 105, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

A MAYFAIR MODEL HOUSE ON THREE FLOORS.

THE ONLY HOUSE OF ITS KIND.
Large sunny radiator-heated rooms.
Very quiet exclusive position. Garden.
No repairs or redecoration necessary.

Six bed rooms one dressing room, two handsome baths, two large reception rooms, butler's pantry and servants' sitting room.

VERY LONG LEASE FOR SALE.
Apply
WAY & WALLER,
Telephone Extension 15, Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).
5, Hanover-square, W.1.

A GIFT.—£4,100 for IMMEDIATE SALE.—FREEHOLD charming HOUSE, most fashionable part of Westminster, convenient for Victoria; requires redecoration.—HARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

BAKER-STREET MAYFAIR, &c.—Principal Agents for all available HOUSES and FLATS.—FREEMAN, Ltd., 1, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 2975.

CADOGAN-SQUARE, S.W.1.—A really delightful RESIDENCE; nine bed, three bath; central heating, every convenience; 21 years' lease.—HARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

CAMDEN-ROAD (just off).—Excellent semi-detached RESIDENCE; nine rooms and bath; room for garage; all vacant; redecorated. FREEHOLD after 12 years. PRICE £2,850.—Recommended by DRIVER and NORRIS, 407, Holloway-road, N.7. North 1508/4.

PRICE 5,000GNS.

CHESTER-SQUARE.—Very attractive BIJOU HOUSE; six bed, bath, three reception rooms; long lease at low ground-rent.—Sole Agents to OFFER and OFFER, 31, Elizabeth-street, S.W.1. (Sloane 8212-3.)

HYDE PARK—NORTH SIDE.
FOR RESIDENCE OR INVESTMENT.

COMPACT MODERN DETACHED LOWER MAISONNETTE, consisting of six rooms, bath room, kitchen, &c. (worth about £175 per annum); upper maisonnette let off at £100 per annum, inclusive. Lease for 40 years unexpired at £90 per annum.—Sole Agents. Further particulars apply to WHITE, DRUCE and BROWN, 6, Hanover-square, W.1.

UNDER A DEED OF ASSIGNMENT.

EARL'S COURT.—Delightfully FURNISHED MAISONNETTE. Short LEASE and FURNITURE for SALE. Immediate possession. PRICE £600. Five bed rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen, bath room, &c. —Apply R. L. REDDALL, F.C.A., 5, Guildhall Chambers, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.2.

EATON-SQUARE, S.W. (adjoining).—A nominal rent of only £52 per annum and a reasonable premium is asked for a newly decorated and modernized HOUSE in this sought-after position; four bed rooms, two bath rooms, two double reception rooms, offices and garden. Lease 51½ years (renewable).—Sole Agents, Messrs. KING and KING, 15, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, S.W.3. Tele. Nos. Sloane 2294 (three lines).

EDWARDES-SQUARE, KENSINGTON.—For SALE by PRIVATE TREATY or AUCTION, ONE of the most much-sought-after HOUSES, overlooking the beautiful square, on the West side, and containing two large reception rooms, three bed rooms, bath room, and offices; in excellent repair; rent £170 per annum. PRICE £4,500.—Sole Agents, CALLINGHAM and Co., Kensington-road, W.14. Tele., Western 4722.

TO BE LET.

EVELYN-GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Unusual opportunity occurs to rent ONE of these desirable RESIDENCES; SOUTH ASPECT, direct access to gardens; seven bed, bath room, three reception rooms, and usual offices; moderate premium to include fixtures.—Sole Agents, WILLIAM ASH, 56, Marylebone-road, N.W.1. (Head Office) Sloane-square, S.W.1. Kensington 3724.

RENT £200 P.A.

MONTAGU-SQUARE.

FACING WEST AND OVERLOOKING THE BEAUTIFUL PRIVATE GARDENS.

FOR SALE, A MODERNIZED HOUSE, now ready for occupation. Six-seven bed rooms (on two floors), two exceptionally well-fitted bath rooms. Double drawing room with parquet flooring, three ground floor reception rooms, compact domestic offices. Excellent garage for three cars, with chauffeur's flat over.

Parquet floors, new fireplaces and stoves, central heating, &c.

The direct Portman lease of 36 years at £150 per annum. Ground-rent for sale. Price, including all new and decorations, £8,500. Agents, GARLAND-SMITH and Co., 100, Mount-street, W.1. Telephone No., Grosvenor 2560-1.

HAMPSTEAD.—Charming MODERN RESIDENCE on the WEST HEATH ESTATE to be LET; five bed, bath, two reception rooms, and non-basement offices; studio; garage; electric light and power; parquet floors, &c.; small garden. Price for three years or more £250 per annum.—Sole Agents, ERNEST OWERS, Ltd., 200, Finchley-road, N.W.3 (Hampstead 4910), and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

RENT ONLY £126 P.A.

DELIGHTFUL POSITION OVERLOOKING PRIMROSE HILL.

HAMPSTEAD.—A very attractive FAMILY RESIDENCE well maintained; seven bed, two bath, three reception; nice garden; suitable for conversion; £3,500; large mortgage can be arranged.—MATCH and Co., Ltd., 14-15, College-crescent, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH.—A FREEHOLD 18TH CENTURY HOUSE in a secluded and most convenient situation, two minutes from the Heath; 11 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, four excellent reception rooms, large lofty hall room; attractive gardens. PRICE £6,500.—Apply FAREBROTHER, ELLIS and Co., 29, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.

HAMPSTEAD (close Tube).—Delightful NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE; three reception, six bed, &c.; 70 years' Lease; only £2,400. Substantial mortgage if desired.—ELLIS and Co., Swiss Cottage Station, N.W.6. Primrose 0616.

CLOSE TO HYDE PARK.

HILL-STREET, KNIGHTSBRIDGE.—£250 per annum without premium.—A compact HOUSE to be LET, unfurnished; two bed, two bath rooms, two reception rooms. Possession.—CHESTERTON and SONS, 66, Sloane-street, S.W.1.

HYDE PARK (within three minutes of).—Fine CORNER RESIDENCE in excellent decorative condition; nine bed, two bath, three reception rooms, and offices. Ground-rent £27 per annum. Lease about five years (27 years' extension at £175 per annum offered). PRICE £1,500, or would be let.—Recommended by CHESTERTON and SONS, 116, Kensington High-street, W.8.

KNIGHTSBRIDGE (off). Overlooking gardens.—A really beautiful HOUSE and GARAGE for two or three Cars WITH ROOMS OVER available on Lease for 21 years at a reasonable premium to include modernisation and improvements; nine bed, three bath, four reception; parquet floors; independent hot water; dinner lift, &c.—Sole Agents, ADAMS and WATTS, 38, Sloane-street, S.W. (Sloane 6206-9.)

GREAT BARGAIN.

NEAR MARBLE ARCH.

LONG LEASE Charming HOUSE; six bed, two bath, all conveniences. Low price includes permanent income £200 a year from garage let off.—Sole Agents, BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED.

MAYFAIR.—A particularly well-planned RESIDENCE of three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, three bath rooms, &c.; 3½gns. per week.—Sole Agents, FINCH, FINCH and Co., 32, Brook-street, W.1. Mayfair 2878-9.

CATHERINE-STREET, WESTMINSTER.

MODERN RESIDENCE to be LET; very tastefully appointed; six bed, three bath, three reception rooms, &c.; period fireplaces; independent hot water. Rent £530 per annum. No premium, but fixtures at valuation.—BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7860.

NO PREMIUM.

MONTPELIER-SQUARE. (adjoining).—Delightful modernised COTTAGE-TYPE RESIDENCE, having two reception, five bed, bath, &c.; parquet floors; independent hot water; Rent £250 or long lease should be granted at once.—EYWARD and GILKES and PARTNERS, formerly of BERRYMAN and GILKES, 7, Hans-road, S.W.3. Sloane 6143-9.

TOWN HOUSES (continued)

OVERLOOKING REGENT'S PARK.

MOST ATTRACTIVE FURNISHED HOUSE, ready for immediate occupation.

Three reception, seven bed rooms, three bath rooms.

Full staff of servants could be arranged.
Recommended with utmost confidence by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

TO BE LET FURNISHED.

PORTMAN-SQUARE (close to).—Unique SMALL RESIDENCE, should suit the most exacting applicant; owner would entertain a Let for six or 12 months; beautifully appointed; one of the most charming houses in the district; three large reception rooms, two exceptional bath rooms, and five or six bed rooms. Rent about 15gns. a week. The Lease might be sold and part of the furniture.—Agents, MARTIN, CLARKE and Co., 20, Seymour-street, W.1.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Attractive HOUSE in red brick; five bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath room, &c.; small garden; lease 9½ years; premium to include fittings; £142 p.a. firm, &c., £550.—Recommended by DRAKE and RUCK, 39, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Station).

WITH WESTERLY ASPECT.

JUST OUT OF BELGRAVE-SQUARE.

THE Long Trustees' LEASE of 90 years of a newly constructed medium size RESIDENCE for SALE.

Waygood-Otis electric passenger lift, central heating, polished oak flooring. New stoves and mantelpieces, &c., are amongst the many improvements recently installed. Nine bed and dressing rooms, three bath rooms, handsome panelled double drawing room, small boudoir, morning and dining rooms; tesselated paved entrance and inner halls; splendid basement offices.

For further details apply to the Agents, GARLAND-SMITH and Co., 100, Mount-street, W.1. Telephone, Grosvenor 2560-1.

AT A LOW RESERVE (WITH POSSESSION).

13, TEDWORTH-SQUARE, CHELSEA, S.W.3.

THE LEASE of this charming up-to-date HOUSE having over 22 years unexpired at a ground-rent of £21 per annum will be offered for SALE by AUCTION at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C

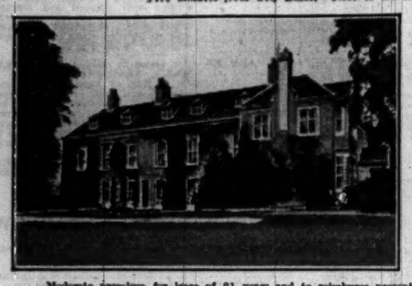
Kens. 1490. Telegrams: "Estate, c/o Harrods, London."

HARRODS

Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

NEW FOREST.

FAVOURITE LYNDHURST DISTRICT.
Five minutes from Golf Links. Close to the Kennels.



ORIGINAL RANGER'S HOUSE,
recently equipped with all modern conveniences such as electric light, central heating, &c.; lounge hall, dining room with oak beams, panelled library, and drawing rooms, smoking room, 14 bed and dressing rooms (three very large and panelled), three bath rooms, useful offices.

BEAUTIFUL OLD WORLD GROUNDS
with spreading lawns, two tennis courts, Alpine bank, ancient pool and island, in all about

8½ ACRES.

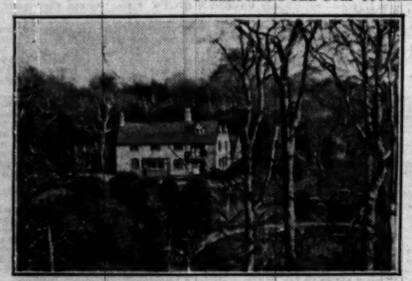
Stabling for five; garage for three cars. Several useful outbuildings.

RENT ONLY £200 per annum.

Moderate premium for lease of 21 years and to reimburse present tenant for improvements.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, London, S.W.1.

BEACONSFIELD.

OVERLOOKING THE GOLF COURSE.



MODERN HOUSE of splendid construction, with hollow walls, all conveniences, and erected to the designs of a well-known architect.

Hall, three reception, five bed rooms, and one dressing room (with lavatory basins, hot and cold), bath room.

Co's water. Electric light. Telephone. Septic tank drainage. Central heating. Gas available.

Grounds of one acre. Garage for large car.

Inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents,

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

SPAIN.

ATTRACTIVE WINTER RESORT.

Just outside the Town of Malaga; lies back from the road with lodge at entrance gates. Near R.C. and English Churches, Golf. The Villa is in a good state of repair, and is well kept. Contains hall, library, music room, billiard room, four reception, small boudoir, sewing room, seven bed rooms, pantry, good offices.

Town Council water. Electric light. Good drainage.

Stabling for two horses, garage for three cars with rooms above for servants and men. Laundry.

Nice gardens, including two tennis courts, and Eight Acres of land.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, London, S.W.1.

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.,

6, MOUNT-STREET, LONDON, W.1.
TELEPHONE: GROSVENOR 3273.

WARWICKSHIRE HUNT.

Easy reach of Kennels.
ONE OF THE LESSER COUNTY SEATS,
extending to an area of about
500 ACRES,
and including this

FINE OLD HISTORICAL STONE-BUILT 17TH CENTURY RESIDENCE,
delightfully situated in an undulating Park of 110 Acres, facing due South.
Contains lounge, four sitting rooms, 18 bed rooms, four bath rooms; electric light, central heating, excellent water supply.
Good stabling, garage, and outbuildings.

FOUR GOOD FARMS LET AT OVER £500 PER ANNUM.
Cottages, the Village Inn, &c.
Attractive gardens and parkland with nice timber.
For immediate SALE as a whole, or the House and Park will be sold separately
AT A VERY REASONABLE PRICE.
Inspected and recommended by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, London, W.1. (50586.)

DIXON & CO.,

TEL.: SUTTON 5097 (3 LINES).

RAILWAY APPROACH, SUTTON, SURREY,
and Facing Railway Station, CHEAM. Tel.: Sutton 1252; and at WALLINGTON.

SUTTON, highest part.—Really charming picturesque modern detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

"BRADGATE," DEVONSHIRE-AVENUE,
replete with all modern conveniences, on TWO FLOORS; five bed rooms, tiled bath room, charming sunny lounge 22ft. 8in. by 16ft. 2in., good dining room, study, tiled ground-floor lavatory, complete domestic offices; attractive gardens laid-out in terraces, lawn, kitchen garden, fruit trees; BRICK GARAGE; CENTRAL HEATING. By AUCTION 6th February (unless previously sold).

SUTTON, only 4min. Station.—Charming well-designed and constructed modern detached FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

"SANTA CRUZ," MANOR PARK-ROAD,
excellent appointments, good decorative condition; standing in well-kept and picturesque grounds of nearly ONE ACRE; six bed rooms, bath room, two box rooms, three good reception rooms, complete domestic offices; grounds laid out in terrace formation, tennis court; greenhouse; DETACHED GARAGE for two cars. By AUCTION 6th February (unless previously sold).

SUTTON, open position, near station.—Well-built detached double-fronted FREEHOLD RESIDENCE.

"HIGHFIELD," SUTTON COMMON-ROAD,
standing in beautifully timbered grounds, secluded from road. TWO FLOORS; six bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, three excellent reception rooms; principal and secondary staircases, verandah, good domestic offices; detached brick garage for two cars, or stabling, with two rooms over; tastefully laid-out gardens, TENNIS COURT, well-stocked kitchen garden, greenhouse, &c., in all about ONE and TWO-FIFTHS ACRE; electric light. By AUCTION, 6th February (unless previously sold).

BANSTEAD DOWNS (near), fine high position, five minutes station and buses.—Excellent detached double-fronted RESIDENCE; modern improvements; conveniently and artistically planned on TWO FLOORS; four bed rooms, tiled bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, tiled scullery; good garden; GARAGE; wood block floors. FREEHOLD £1,895.

PARTICULARS OF THESE AND OTHER AVAILABLE PROPERTIES MAY BE OBTAINED FROM DIXON & CO., as above.

MUSEUM 7000.

MAPLE & CO.

TOTTENHAM COURT-ROAD, W.1.

VALUATIONS FOR INSURANCE, PROBATE, &c.
AUCTION SALES
OF FURNITURE, TOWN AND COUNTRY HOUSES AND ESTATES.
MAPLE & CO., LTD., AUCTION AND VALUATION OFFICES,
TOTTENHAM COURT-ROAD, LONDON, W.1.

SPECIALLY BUILT BUNGALOW RESIDENCE in beautiful country district.

NEAR ST. ALBANS.—Three bed rooms, large hall and living room, bath room, &c.; petrol gas lighting and cooking, excellent water supply; double garage; productive garden of 1½ ACRE. PRICE FREEHOLD £1,750.—Recommended by the Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., as above.

High Position.
20mins. Tunbridge Wells Station.

FINE MODERN RESIDENCE; 10-11 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, lounge, three reception rooms, billiard or play room; main services; garage two cars; matured gardens; long Lease; ground rent £21 per annum. PRICE £6,750. Freehold could be bought. Also cottage.—Recommended by the Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., as above.

Country district between Chorley Wood and Watford.

MODERN RESIDENCE, two floors only; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception, billiard room; main drainage; company's water, wired for electric light, central heating; two garages; ground of 5 ACRES. FREEHOLD £2,750, or rent, Unfurnished, £150 per annum.—Recommended by the Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., as above.

HUTTON MOUNT.
Half-mile station, 30mins. Liverpool Street.

ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE; seven bed rooms, bath room, large hall, two reception rooms; detached garage; modern services; attractive garden, tennis lawn, &c., about ½ ACRE. FREEHOLD £2,750.—Recommended by the Agents, MAPLE and Co., Ltd., as above.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (Continued from Page 25)

KENT and SUSSEX Borders, near RYE, high and healthy situation, delightful land and sea views.—Fine old GEORGIAN RESIDENCE; hall, three reception, ample domestic offices, seven bed, two attics, &c. good water and drainage; garage and stabling; heated greenhouse; pretty garden and grounds, including tennis court; farmery and 42 ACRES meadowland. FREEHOLD £3,000. POSSESSION.—GEERING and COLYER, Rye, Sussex.

KINGSWOOD, SURREY.

600ft. above sea level.—Detached HOUSE, in good locality and country surroundings. The accommodation, on two floors, comprises two reception, four bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, and offices; garage 15ft. by 10ft.; level garden of half acre; electricity and gas; station 10min.; excellent train service. FREEHOLD £2,500. Sole Agents, SLADE and CHURCH, Kingswood Station, Surrey.

KENT, near local station, a few miles from CANTERBURY.—For SALE, a fine old GABLED TUDOR MANOR HOUSE of red brick with mullioned windows, recently restored; nine bed and dressing rooms, two baths, three reception, and lounge; electric light; central heating; garage, and two cottages; old-world walled gardens, orchard, and paddocks. 16 ACRES. PRICE £5,500.

Particulars of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Courtyard, Piccadilly, W.1.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

KENT, 30 minutes London.—Pretty COUNTRY COTTAGE RESIDENCE; three bed, bath, two reception (one 21ft. by 14ft.); gas and water; ½ acre charming grounds; garage. FREEHOLD £1,200; recommended.—HENRY PARKER and Co., 153, Cheapside, E.C.

KENT and EAST SUSSEX BORDERS.—Gentleman's SMALL COUNTRY PROPERTY; hall, two reception (one 20ft. by 12ft.), four bed, bath; company's water; farmery; 35 ACRES grass; possession March. £1,850.—Sole Agents, E. WATSON and SONS, Estate Offices, Heathfield, Sussex.

OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE of mellowed red brick, 400 feet up, near Ashtead, with appropriate grounds of about FIVE ACRES. Hall, four reception, eight or nine bed, two bath rooms, &c.; acetylene gas, company's water, central heating, main drainage; cottage, stable, and garage. Bargain price at £2,700 for quick sale.—CLARK and MANFIELD, 50, Jermyn-street, S.W.1.

OLD WORLD COTTAGE-RESIDENCE (six bed rooms), in North Hampshire; very pretty. FREEHOLD, £3,250.—ALFRED PEARSON and SON, Fleet, Hants. Tele. 11h.

CHALDON, SURREY.
ON the Surrey Hills.—PERIOD HOUSE amidst 400 ACRES of unspoilt agricultural land, less than two miles from main-line station; electric light, main water; seven bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and attic, two sitting rooms, lounge with fine old oak roof, open hearth and old bread oven, staff bed room, kitchen, &c.; garage; gardens and orchard, in all about ONE ACRE. To be LET.—Apply to THURGOOD and MARTIN, Chartered Surveyors, 27, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

SOUTHAMPTON & S. HANTS.
SAWBRIDGE & SON, High-street, SOUTHAMPTON.

F. L. MERCER & CO.

SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY PROPERTIES.
THE FOLLOWING ARE RECOMMENDED FROM PERSONAL INSPECTION.
ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE BROCHURE AVAILABLE IN EACH CASE.
Offices:—7, SACKVILLE-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.
Telephones:—REGENT 6773 & 6774.

AMIDST SURREY WOODLANDS.

CLOSE TO THE WALTON HEATH GOLF LINKS.
600 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. UNDER 20 MILES FROM LONDON.

A LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED LABOUR-SAVING RESIDENCE OF ATTRACTIVE ARCHITECTURE.
IN PERFECT ORDER AND POSSESSING A CHARMING AND BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED INTERIOR.

Within ¼ mile of a station and 30 minutes' train journey from Town, the property possesses a permanent aspect in the nature of woodland views on all sides. The elevation and general design of the residence are of a distinctly attractive character and for a house of its size the interior is quite unique, reflecting exquisite taste in the scheme of decorations and careful forethought for the provision of everything in the shape of up-to-date comforts and conveniences. The appointments are of the highest standard and a substantial amount of money has been expended upon a variety of well-conceived improvements. Accommodation:—Three very attractive reception rooms, eight bed rooms, elaborately appointed bath-dressing room, two other bath rooms. Wash basins and expensive wardrobe fitments in the principal bed rooms. Companies' electric light and gas, main water, radiators, telephone. Garage for two or three cars. Together with delightful woodland gardens, a most appealing feature.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, WITH 1½ ACRES.
AT A PRICE CONSIDERABLY BELOW ACTUAL COST.
Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

AN UNEXAMPLED BARGAIN

MIDWAY BETWEEN LONDON AND BRIGHTON.
SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS. A FEW MILES SOUTH OF REIGATE.
40 MINUTES FROM LONDON.

A SMALL ESTATE OF 50 ACRES.

With a singularly charming and well-appointed residence in excellent order. Well retired from a quiet road with a pretty drive approach; facing due south, every room a veritable "sun trap." A beautiful lounge-drawing room, 42ft. by 18ft., with beamed ceiling (divisible into two rooms). An excellent dining room with beamed ceiling. Six bed rooms, bath room (large roof space properly floored for the provision of three or four additional bed rooms, if required). Maids' sitting room. Main electric light, gas and water. Fitted wash-basins in principal bed rooms. Constant hot water service. Telephone, &c. Spacious garage, stabling, model farmery, two first-class cottages (each containing five rooms and bath room). Exquisitely pretty gardens, inexpensive of maintenance, tennis lawn, rock and water gardens, with miniature island, rustic bridge, crazy paving, lily pool, &c., the remainder comprising excellent pasture with extensive and valuable road frontage.

50 ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD £5,500 (OR OFFER).
MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE,
OWNER HAVING JUST PURCHASED A LARGER PROPERTY.
Illustrated particulars from the SOLE AGENTS, F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

A BEAUTIFUL SMALL ESTATE

WITH A GLORIOUS VIEW OF THE KENTISH WEALD.
ONE HOUR LONDON. 400 FEET UP.

A PERFECTLY FITTED RESIDENCE
of modern construction and pleasing architecture with a handsome interior. Lounge hall, four large reception rooms, ten bed rooms, two dressing rooms and two bath rooms; hot and cold water in most bed rooms; radiators throughout; electric light and main water; lodge, two cottages; garage, stabling, &c. With fine old gardens, generously wooded and a most appealing feature. Encircled by its own private park.

50 ACRES. TEMPTING PRICE FOR FREEHOLD.
Illustrated particulars from F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, Sackville-street, W.1. Tel., Regent 6773.

CHILTERN HILLS—DAILY REACH OF LONDON.

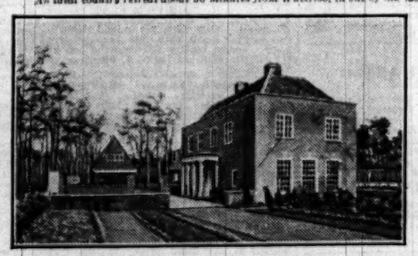
ON A PRETTY COMMON, 500 FEET UP.
A DELIGHTFUL LOCALITY WITH A SELECT RESIDENTIAL CHARACTER, NEAR SHOPS, STATION AND GOLF.
CONSIDERED BY HARLEY-STREET TO BE REMARKABLY HEALTHY.
A COMFORTABLE MODERN HOUSE.
Three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, bath room; company's electricity, gas and water. Garage and secluded garden with charming orchard; lawns.
2 ACRES. FREEHOLD MUST BE SOLD.
PARTICULARS FROM
F. L. MERCER and Co., 7, SACKVILLE-STREET, W.1. Tel.:—Regent 6773.

Telephones: WEYBRIDGE 61 & 62, COBHAM, SURREY 47.

EWBANK & CO.

WEYBRIDGE ADDLESTONE, AND COBHAM, SURREY.

A RESIDENCE OF GREAT RARITY AND CHARM.
"WESTONHURST," BURWOOD PARK, HERSHAM, SURREY.
An ideal country retreat about 30 minutes from Waterloo, in one of the most beautiful parts of the county.



Delightfully situated on high ground close to Burhill and St. George's Hill Golf Links, and a few minutes' walk from St. George's Hill L.T. Club.

SOUTH ASPECT.
GRAVEL SOIL.

Accommodation: Seven bed, three luxuriously fitted bath rooms, four reception rooms, good offices.

GARAGE for several cars and FLAT OVER.

One Acre (more available).
FREEHOLD.
Co.'s electric light, gas, and water. Central heating.

The property has some remarkable panelling, and is expensively fitted throughout.

STATIONS.—Walton about one, Weybridge about two miles. The above will be offered for SALE by AUCTION, on Thursday, February 6th next. Illustrated particulars from the AUCTIONEERS, as above.

Attractive Family House on two floors convertible into smaller house and cottage at practically no expense.

£4,750.—WEYBRIDGE.—High ground, gravel soil, near station (Waterloo 35 minutes), close to St. George's Hill Golf and Lawn Tennis Clubs. SOUTH ASPECT. Excellent, quiet position. Ten bed, two dressing, bath, lounge, two reception, maids' sitting room; CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT; four of the above bed rooms and two workshops are contained in a practically detached cottage connected by corridor on first floor; expense of reconversion practically nil; beautiful grounds, 1½ ACRE; stabling, DOUBLE GARAGE. FREEHOLD.—EWBANK and Co., WEYBRIDGE.

Bargain offered by Owner, who has left district.

£2,375. station.—Detached MODERN RESIDENCE; six bed, well-fitted bath-dressing room, second bath room, three reception; GARAGE; GOOD ORDER. Company's electric light, gas, and water.—EWBANK and Co., as above.

Labour-saving House with nearly Two Acres.

£2,400.—ADDLESTONE, near Weybridge (just in the market).—Delightful situation. Five bed, bath, two reception, garage; beautiful grounds, lawn tennis court; electric light, gas, &c.—
Full details, EWBANK and Co., as above.

Favoured situation, close to Heath and Woods.

COBHAM.—A very attractive pre-War RESIDENCE, upon which considerable sum recently expended; three reception, seven bed rooms (fitted basins principal rooms), two baths; garage; nicely timbered grounds nearly TWO ACRES; moderate price.—EWBANK and Co., High-street, Cobham.

To be Let Unfurnished on lease.

ST. GEORGE'S-HILL (close to), amidst pine and heather.—Well-built COUNTRY RESIDENCE, in grounds of 17½ ACRES; lounge hall, three reception, billiard room, 12 bed and dressing, three baths; excellent garage, lodge, and chauffeur's cottage; long lease; premium required for improvements.—Agents, EWBANK and Co., High-street, Cobham.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

EXECUTORS' SALE.
REIGATE, close to pretty old village and gold links, 9 on bus route, station a mile.—An attractive, small well-fitted COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing seven bed, two bath, lounge hall, three reception rooms; co.'s gas and water; capital cottage; garage for two cars, stable; well-fenced and secluded grounds. To be SOLD.—Apply HARRIE STACEY and SON, Estate Agents, Reigate and Redhill.

SIDCUP.—Detached RESIDENCE on two floors; three reception, four bed, bath (hot and cold), kitchen, and scullery; electric light, gas, telephone; garage; good garden; ¼ acre. FREEHOLD £1,750 or offer.—Write Box F.957, The Times, E.C.4.

TO GOLFERS AND CITY MEN.
SURREY.—On high ground in a favourite pine district close to three golf courses; Waterloo half an hour by unrivalled train service. Picturesque RESIDENCE replete with every modern convenience; six bed, bath, three reception; garage; pretty grounds. £3,500 FREEHOLD, or would be let furnished.—EVERSHED and Co., Estate Offices, Woking. Phone, 167.

SUSSEX COAST.—Gentleman's ideal HOUSE; every modern comfort, nothing nicer; stabling, garage; cottage; golf. £1,500.—Owner, 7-8, Idol-lane, E.C.3.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

WATFORD, BUSHEY, ST. ALBANS, PINNER, NORTHWOOD.—Estate Agents, STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCE. Offices at all centres.

WOKINGHAM.—Really well-built modern detached HOUSE; double drawing room with two fireplaces (builder would make separate), also study, good kitchen and other offices; upstairs: four bed rooms, bath room (with bath and lavatory basin, both hot and cold), two w.c.s; garden made up with drive and double gates. FREEHOLD. Rates about £10; gas, and co.'s water, electric light available; one mile station and town. Owner will accept £900 if sold at once. Worth £1,100.—Agents, H. E. HALL and SONS, Auctioneers, Wokingham. Other bargains on offer.

WHY NOT BUILD

a HOUSE to meet your exact requirements in the district of your choice? Our complete and exclusive building service operates in all districts.—Write for brochure "A," with plans and prize-winning designs.
Universal Housing Co., Ltd., Rickmansworth.

WILTS.—For SALE, fine old stone-built COUNTRY HOUSE with three reception, seven bed rooms, usual offices; garage; electric light, main water; nicely timbered gardens and grounds.
Sole Agents, HARDING and HARDING, Winchester.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSES

3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

DREWSTEIGNTON, near EXETER.
A Charming SUNNY COTTAGE in this picturesque village, on bus route to Exeter, available February 1st-June 15th; 30s. weekly; two sitting rooms, three bed rooms (sleep five); plate, linen, wireless.—S., 39, Barton-road, Cambridge.

BEXHILL & COODEN AGENTS.
GORDON GREEN & WEBBER, 3, Sea-road. Tele. 410.

BEXHILL & COODEN HOUSES.
STAINES and Co., 28, Devonshire-road. Tele. 349.

GUILDFORD.—FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET; close to six months; three reception, six bed rooms, dressing room, bath (hot and cold); electric, gas, 'phone; good garden; garage.—Write Box Y.352, The Times, E.C.4.

KINGSWOOD, SURREY.—Charming HOUSE, standing in two acres, facing golf links, to be LET, FURNISHED; four bed rooms (running hot water); telephone; servants left; 7gns. for long let.—Write Box 617, Harrods Advertising Agency, S.W.1.

SUNNINGDALE, almost adjoining links.—Charming COTTAGE to be LET till April; three bed, bath, two reception rooms; electric light, 'phone; all labour-saving devices; 4gns. per week.—GIDDYS, Sunningdale.

SUSSEX, two-three months.—Sunny COUNTRY HOUSE; three sitting, seven-ten bed two bath; company's water, gas; garage; golf; low rent, including gardener's wages; maids remain.—Downland House, Uckfield. Tele. 148.

WILTS, about seven miles North-East of SALISBURY.—To be LET from about 1st April, attractive well FURNISHED HOUSE, containing four reception and five bed rooms, together with stables, garage, tennis lawn, &c.; electric light.
For further particulars apply Messrs. RAWLENCE and SQUAREY, Salisbury.

FARMS AND NURSERIES

3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

WANTED

RESIDENTIAL FARM, 50-150 ACRES, all or mostly pasture. Rent or purchase; Southern or Midlands.—Write Box M.1020, The Times, E.C.4.

SALES BY AUCTION

4 *lines* 9*s.* (*minimum*)

SALE TUESDAY NEXT.
BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.

48, PORCHESTER-TERRACE,
LONDON, W.2.
The entire
CONTENTS of the RESIDENCE,
including
BED ROOM SUITES
in Spanish Mahogany, Bencomfield and other Wardrobe Chests, Washstands, Toilet Ware, Carpets, Brass and Wooden Bedsteads, and Bedding.
THE COMPLETE APPOINTMENTS OF THE RECEPTION ROOMS,
consisting of Oak Jacobean Chests, several examples of Georgian and Victorian Furniture, Card Tables, Tallboy Chests, Bureaux, Bookcases,
SETTEES and EASY CHAIRS.
The Carved Oak Dining Room Furniture, including Sideboard, Dining Tables, &c.,
A FULL-SIZED BILLIARD TABLE
(by Burroughes and Watts), with Scoring Boards and Accessories; Persian and Oriental Rugs; Buhl Cabinet and Chokes, &c.
A SHORT GRAND PIANOFORTE by Bechstein.
A Pianola by Collard and Collard, five-valve Halcyon Portable Wireless Set, Gramophone and Records.
Some Specimen Pieces of Dresden, Continental, and Oriental Porcelain, Bronzes; Mantel and other Mirrors
A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS by or attributed to the following: A. Bassano, Canaletti, Cuyp, Frost (W. E.), Kockcok, More (Sir Antonio), Titian (School of), Venetian School, Wouvermaan, and others.
Fine Collection of Water-Colour Drawings, Bartolozzi Engravings, Etchings, and Prints.
About 500oz. of Silver, Sheffield and Plated Goods; Linen; Volumes of Books; the Equipment of the Domestic Offices; Services of China and Glass; Eureka Vacuum Cleaner; Palms and Plants, and a quantity of useful effects which Messrs.

GIFFARD, ROBERTSON & LUCEY
are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, on the Premises, on Tuesday, January 28th, 1930, and three following days, at 1 o'clock precisely each day.
On view day prior to Sale and previously by Special Order to be obtained from the Auctioneers. Catalogues from the Auctioneers at their Offices:
106, MOUNT-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1.
Telephone: Grosvenor 1671.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
Messrs.
J. CARTER JONAS & SONS
have received instructions to offer
THE VALUABLE FREEHOLD SHOP
and
BUSINESS PREMISES
No. 31, PETTY CURY,
CAMBRIDGE.
Frontage of about 27 feet 9 inches, comprising a total area of about 2,863 square feet.
As now in the occupation of Messrs. Boots, Ltd.
Situate in the most important shopping and business thoroughfare.
For SALE by AUCTION
on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12th, 1930,
at
THE LION HOTEL, CAMBRIDGE,
at 3 p.m.
Further particulars will shortly be issued.—J. CARTER JONAS and SONS, 27, Market-hill, Cambridge; 8, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.1; 11, King Edward-street, Oxford.

For Speculation or Development.
READING, BERKS.
In a thickly populated part of this important town of 100,000.
For SALE, VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY known as 1, 2, 3, and 4, Crown Colonnade, at the Junction of the London Road and Wokingham Road, having a rent roll of £510 per annum from four modern shops, and immediate vacant possession of modern premises and a site of 45,000 square feet. The site, situate as it is, forms a most eligible position FOR THE ERECTION OF A SUPER CINEMA.
MESSRS. NICHOLAS
will SELL the above property by AUCTION early in March. Particulars, with plans and conditions of sale, may be had of Messrs. Holt Beever and Co., Solicitors, 1, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1, and of the Auctioneers, 1, Station-road, Reading.

THE ROUND HOUSE, HAVERING, ROMFORD.
OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE,
including examples of William and Mary, Stuart, Chippendale, Adam, Hepplewhite and Sheraton periods; grandfather and bracket clocks, old china, antique silver and jewellery; oil paintings and engravings, and the complete contents of four reception rooms, and 12 bed rooms.
KEMSLEYS
will SELL the above by AUCTION on the premises on Thursday, February 6, and following days.—Catalogues 2s. each of the Auctioneers, 164, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

By Order of Trustee.
EASTBOURNE,
"SOUTH LYNN SCHOOL." MILL GAP-ROAD.
MESSRS. KILLICK & DAVIES
will SELL by AUCTION the whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and SCHOLASTIC EFFECTS on the premises, as above, on Tuesday and Wednesday next, 28th and 29th January,
at 11 o'clock each day.
View Saturday and Monday next.
Catalogues of the Auctioneers, 95, Terminus-road, Eastbourne.
THE VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY for SALE.

STAMP AUCTIONS

OLD STAMPS.—Messrs. H. R. Harmer specialize in the Sale by Auction of old and modern POSTAGE STAMPS. Free advice to vendors. Next Sale Jan. 27.—H. R. HARMER, 6-8, Old Bond-street, W.1.

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PROPERTY.

HAMPTON & SONS,
ST. JAMES' ESTATE ROOMS,
20, ST. JAMES'-SQUARE, S.W.1.
Sales of Estates, Town and Country Houses, Commercial and Investment Properties
Held every Tuesday.
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Branches: Wimbledon, 'Phone, 0080 Wimbledon. Hampstead, 'Phone, 3737 Hampstead.

HARRODS, LTD., S.W.1.
AUCTIONS of TOWN and COUNTRY PROPERTIES throughout the year.
Telephone (Estate Office only), Kens. 1490.
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GODDARD & SMITH
HOLD WEEKLY SALES BY AUCTION OF ALL CLASSES OF FREEHOLD AND LEASEHOLD PROPERTY IN THEIR ESTATE AUCTION HALL AT THEIR HEAD OFFICES,
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St. James', S.W.1.

WILLIAM WILLETT, LTD.
ESTATE AUCTION ROOM.
THE WILLETT BUILDINGS, SLOANE-SQUARE.
Sales of Town and Country Houses and Estates held periodically.
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ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE, &c.

HARRODS' AUCTION GALLERIES, S.W.
Open for the reception of antique and high-class modern furniture, silver, jewels, plate, oil paintings, engravings, china, porcelain, books, and Works of Art.
Settlement within ten days. Sales throughout the year.
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

DEBENHAM, STORR & SONS,
LIMITED.
26, KING-STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.2.
Telephone, Gerrard 2396.
JEWELS, ANTIQUES and MODERN FURNITURE, &c. Sales every day except Saturdays.

MESSRS. MAWERS, LTD.,
SALE ROOMS, 1-9, LILLIE-ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON.
'Phone: Western 1409.
Household Furniture, Works of Art, Antique Furniture, &c., &c.
Valuations for Probate and all other purposes.

'Phone: Grosvenor 1267 (4 lines). Telegrams: Andconsha, Audley, London.

CONSTABLE & MAUDE,

HEAD OFFICE: 2, MOUNT-STREET, LONDON, W.1.
BRANCHES: SHREWSBURY, HENDON, AND STOW-ON-THE-WOLD.

THE MOST PERFECTLY APPOINTED PROPERTY
IN SOUTH-WEST SURREY.

This charming Early Georgian RESIDENCE for SALE FREEHOLD, on which a fortune has been spent, is in beautiful country only 40 minutes express train journey from London.
Approached by a winding drive, the accommodation comprises lounge hall, three reception rooms, unique billiard and music rooms, 15 bed and dressing rooms, five bath rooms, and complete offices.
Every modern convenience is installed.
Stabling, garages, farmery, three cottages.
Beautifully timbered gardens and grounds of

15 ACRES OR MORE.

Inspected and most strongly recommended by CONSTABLE and MAUDE, 2, Mount-street, W.1.

By Order of the Executors. At very low reserves.
NEAR NEWMARKET.
3 minutes from Burwell station, 5 miles from Newmarket and 12 from Cambridge.
THE IMPORTANT FREEHOLD MANOR HOUSE ESTATE, BURWELL.

Comprising the attractive old HOUSE containing three reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and customary offices. Charming old-world gardens.
Excellent outbuildings, stabling and garages, farmhouse and buildings, 6 cottages and bungalow.
Valuable Pasture and Arable Accommodation Land, in all about

90 ACRES
OR LESS.

For SALE, as a Whole or in Lots, Privately, or by AUCTION later.
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SALE URGENTLY DESIRED.
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SITE AREA ABOUT 9,548 FT. SUPER.
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WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29th.
OLD ENGLISH FURNITURE: an early Georgian carved mirror, Sheraton sideboards, wardrobes, and card tables, pedestal dining tables, tallboys, gateleg tables, and court cupboard, walnut bureaux and cabinets, a set of eight Sheraton chairs, knife boxes, baby grand piano by EHERHARDT, octagonal wine coolers, screens, old English bracket clocks, Turkey and Persian carpets and rugs, Havana cigars, two old violins, Canton enamels, porcelain, an early Russian triptych, engraved horn cups, &c. The property of a lady removed from Hampton's Depository, S.W., and from other sources. On view two days prior.

THURSDAY, JAN. 30th.
PICTURES by OLD MASTERS, from various sources, comprising examples by or attributed to:—

J. Boydell	P. Neefs	G. Da Sesto
F. Clouet	J. Opie, R.A.	F. Snyders
A. Durer	J. Phillips	G. Stuart
Sir G. Kneller	M. Ricci	J. Tayleock
Sir P. Lely	G. Romney	D. Teniers

Also ENGRAVINGS and PRINTS. On view three days prior.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3rd, and following day, at 12.
At 23a, BRUTON-STREET.
By direction of the